

A
Compleat History
OF
EUROPE:

OR, A
View of the Affairs thereof,
CIVIL and MILITARY,
FOR
The YEAR, 1702.

CONTAINING
All the Publick and Secret TRANSACTIONS
therein; The several STEPS taken by *France*, for
an Universal Monarchy, and to Enslave her Neigh-
bours; The Wars in *Italy*, *Poland*, *Livonia*, *Mus-
covy*, *Germany*, the *West-Indies*, &c.

Intermix'd with
Great Variety of Original PAPERS, LETTERS,
MEMOIRS, TREATIES, &c. Several of which
never before made Publick; As a particular *Account*
of the *Steps* made towards the UNION, &c.

WITH
The REMARKABLES of the Year; The Pre-
sent State of the Imperial, all the Royal Families,
and other the Princes and Potentates of *Europe*;
Their Births, Marriages, Issues, Alliances, &c. more
Exact than any Extant.

ALSO,
A CATALOGUE of the Nobility, and Privy-
Councils of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

WITH
Correct LISTS of all Persons in Offices or
Places of Trust in Her Majesty's Government.

To be Continued Annually.

Complete History
OF
EUROPE
FROM
THE YEAR
1713



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THE PREFACE.

THIS is a History of the Second Year of the Eighteenth Century, which I have been encouraged to carry on, not only upon Account of the kind Reception my last has met with in the World, but upon the great Increase of Affairs, worthy to be transmitted to Posterity; and this may justly be allow'd to be a better Method of Preserving them, than such as is usually taken by Pamphlets, and the like Things, that seldom are of any Duration, and rarely represent the just Humour of the Times, which is so essential to History, that it looks like a Skeleton without it.

But least my Meaning herein should be misunderstood, as if the Undertaking were wholly made up of Printed Things, only with some Variation of Method, I am obliged to take Notice, that the most Inquisitive and Curious Reader will meet with divers Original Papers here, never before printed, as well as some printed Things of great Moment, that would have been utterly lost, and such as he himself should, perhaps, have never called to Mind, had it not

The P R E F A C E.

been for this Way of Reminiscence. I might instance several; more especially in respect to Parliamentary Proceedings; of which there is a more ample Account given for Part of Two Sessions; which have come within the Compass of my Time, than before. Sir John Munden's Tryal, and the Consequences thereof, is worth Remark- ing; and so are Multitudes of other Things, which I shall not here enumerate; only I'll take Leave to mention one Thing, before unknown, to the English Reader; and that is a very particular Account of the State of the late King William's Health for some Tears past, with the several Prescriptions of his Physicians till his Death, the Whole interspersed with the Words he used from Time to Time upon that Occasion, which are, indeed, pathetick enough; and therefore will merit to be recorded: The Same having been carefully observed and noted by an Eminent Physician, that all the While attended his Person.

I do not doubt but the Reader will find the Characters and Genealogies under the Remarkables of the Year, much improved, for which I must own my self obliged to several of the Relations and Friends of the Deceased; and, I shall always for the Future take it as a Favour, that any Helps of that Kind should be communicated to me, since I may reasonably expect they should be fuller, and more conformable to Truth, and consequently screen the Author from Censure.



THE PREFACE.

I must confess, when I come to give an Account of the Great Families of Europe, I am almost at a Stand; its a Business I have been much conversant about, and not a little Inquisitive after; yet dare not affirm to have brought it to a 1st Degree of Perfection; however, they will be found much Corrected and Improved, which affords Hopes both to my self and others, that they will at length be brought to such a State, as may firmly be depended upon, for which no Application shall be wanting on my Part.

As for the Lists which follow, the Change of the Government in its Head, having necessarily occasion'd Multitudes of Alterations in Places, there has been great Care taken to have them duly Corrected: And as these as well as the Families are from Time to Time capable of Improvements: It will be found, upon a strict Perusal, there has been no small Progress made herein, this Year. But here to content my self with one Particular, for the avoiding of Prolixity, you have a List of all the Nobility of Ireland, according to their Creations and Precedencies, a Thing never yet done by any other Land, that I know of. As for the Placing of the several Lists here contain'd, with a sort of Coherence one with another, this, especially under the Circumstances of the Year, could not possibly be done; since the Establishment of the Queen's Family, and other Offices have been so lately signed. But this I take to be of no great

The P R E F A C E.

Moment at any time, since, if it be Defect, 'tis abundantly supplied by a particular and full Index to the Lists, according to the respective Offices they refer to, which cannot well be mistaken or overseen. I have in a manner wholly confined my self to the Alterations made within the Year, as supposing it to be the best Method, and such as may be of use not only for the present Time, but to Posterity, who have a Mind to see who were in such and such Employments in these Times; and therefore let no Body take it for a Fault, that Sir Thomas Cuddon is set down Chamberlain of London, in my List, though he be now really dead, and that another since the Accession of the New Year has been chosen in his Place: The same Rule is to be observed in divers other Particulars. And as for Offices of State, and the Greater Places in the Government, I have thought it proper as well to insert them in the Months wherein such Alterations have been made, as in the Lists themselves, as they may in some measure be allowed to be Matter of History.

The Appendix to this Work consists of Abstracts of several Acts of Parliament, which would have been too much an Interruption to the History, had they been put in according to the Time they were enacted; and since that Relation of Admiral Bembo's engaging the French Squadron in the West-Indies, came by many Months



The P R E F A C E.

Months too late to be inserted in its proper Place ; It closes up this Appendix, as a Thing never to be forgotten, for the incredible Bravery and Conduct of the Admiral, and for the base Cowardice or Treachery of some Commanders under him.

The Introduction to my History of the last Year, gave an Account of my Undertaking to write the History of Europe, from the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century, to the Forming of the Treaty of Nimeguen, in 1676, since I had before writ a History from that Period, to the Conclusion of the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. from whence it was continued by Two Editions more to the End of that Century : The Same is still in Agitation, but it being a Work of Difficulty, and interspersed with many Original Papers, and other curious Things hard to be come at, that has been the Reason of its being so long retarded, and some Time longer is required for the Compleating of it.

You will find Two or Three References in the Body of the Book, to the Appendix, which upon second Thoughts, were not accounted of such Moment as to be inserted therein, and therefore the kind Reader is desired to excuse it.

The PREFACE

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Place; It closes up this Appendix, as a thing
better to be forgotten, for the inevitable Fracture
and Conduict of the Admiral, and for the sake
of Candour or Treachery of some Commanders un-
der him.

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Complete History

OF GREAT BRITAIN

EUROPE,

FROM THE YEAR 1702.

TO THE YEAR 1702.

The preceding Year being closed up with
an excellent Speech made by His Ma-
jesty to his New Parliament, he was plea-
sed to begin the new One upon the First
Day of the Month, with admitting Charles, King
of the River, upon the 4th
Earl of Somerset, one of his
sons, to give publick Au-
thority from
Charles, Earl
of Somerset, and
Charles, Duke of Somerset, was
Majesty's Plea-

January.

King makes Promotions.

The Lords Address to the King, I.

The P R E F A C E

It seems too late to be inserted in the present place; it closes up the Appendix, as a thing not to be forgotten, for the benefit of the future Conduct of the Admiralty, and for the sake of the service or steadiness of some Commanders in the line.

The Introduction to my History of the late war, gave an account of my intention to write the History of Europe, from the signing of the Separation Treaty to the signing of the Treaty of Nimeguen, in 1697. Since I had before writ a History from the Peace of the Conclusion of the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. From whence it was intended by Two Editions more to the End of the Century: The same is still in agitation, but it being a Work of Difficulty, and I have many Original Papers, and Manuscripts, which I had to be come at, that the Reader of its being so long remains, I am no longer in request for the Completion of it.



You will find two or three References in the Body of the Book, to the Appendix, which upon second Thoughts, were not necessary, such alloment as to be inserted therein, and therefore the kind Reader is desired to excuse it.

Compleat History

O F

EUROPE,

F O R

The YEAR, 1702. &c.

THE preceding Year being closed up with a most excellent Speech, made by His Majesty to his New Parliament, he was pleased to begin the new One upon the First Day of the Month, with admitting *Charles*, King of *Radnor*, into the Privy-Council; upon the 4th to constitute *Charles*, Earl of *Manchester*, one of his Principal Secretaries of State: To give publick Audience to *M. d'Uberg*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-General, on the 5th; to make *Charles*, Earl of *Burlington*, a Privy-Councillor on the 8th; upon the 18th, to constitute *Thomas*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland; and the next Day, *Charles*, Duke of *Somerset*, was appointed to be Lord President of his Majesty's Privy-Council.

January.

King makes Promotions.

In the mean time the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, presented an Address to his Majesty; importing, 'That they did Hear, with all imaginable Satisfaction, his Majesty's most gracious Speech to both his Houses of Parliament, for which they returned his Majesty their most humble and hearty Thanks.' And though the several Particulars, which his Majesty was pleased to recommend to them, were of the highest Importance, and that they

The Lords Address to the King, 1.

January.

would lose no Time in proceeding to the Consideration of 'em, with great Duty to his Majesty; yet they could not defer expressing their just Resentments of the Proceedings of the French King, in Owning and Setting up the pretended Prince of Wales for King of England, and other his Majesty's Realms and Dominions, which they took to be the highest Indignity that could be offer'd to his Sacred Majesty, and that Kingdom: And they did assure his Majesty, they were so sensible thereof, that they were resolved to assist his Majesty, to the utmost of their Power, in defending his Sacred Person and Government from all Attempts whatsoever, that should be made either from his open or secret Enemies. And that no Enemies to their Religion and Country might ever hope to prosper in their Attempts against them, when, to their great Unhappiness, it should please God to deprive them of his Majesty's Protection, they did further declare their Resolution to assist and defend, to the utmost of their Power, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders whatsoever, every Person and Persons who had Right to succeed to the Crown of these Realms, by Virtue of the Two Acts of Parliament, Intituled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown*; and, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*. And they concluded with their earnest Prayers to Almighty God for his Majesty's long and happy Reign over them. To which his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to return his Answer, as follows.

My Lords,

King's
Answer.

I Heartily Thank You for Your very Seasonable Address, and for all Your Kind Expressions of Duty to Me in it. I Recommend to You to take into Your Speedy Consideration the other Matters mentioned in My Speech, and Doubt not but that Your Resolutions will be for the Honour and Safety of the Kingdom.

The Commons were not long behind their Lords in expressing their Duty to his Majesty, for upon the 5th Instant they presented their Address in a Body to him, in the following Terms.



Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *England* in Parliament assembled, do return our most humble and hearty Thanks to your Majesty for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and humbly crave Leave to assure your Majesty, That this House will support and defend your Majesty's lawful and rightful Title to the Crown of these Realms against the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all his open and secret Abettors and Adherents, and all other your Majesty's Enemies whatsoever; And we will enable your Majesty to shew your just Resentment of the Affront and Insignity offered to your Majesty and this Nation by the *French King*, in taking upon him to declare the Pretended Prince of *Wales* King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*: And we are firmly and unanimously resolv'd to maintain and support the Succession to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, in the Protestant Line, as the same is settled by an Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown, and farther provided for by an Act of the last Parliament, entituled, *An Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*. And for the better effecting the same, we will, to the utmost of our Power, enable your Majesty to make good all those Alliances your Majesty has made, or shall make, pursuant to the Addresses and Advice of your most Dutiful and loyal Commons of the last Parliament, for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*. To this short, tho' rhetorical Application, he return'd the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

I Give you my hearty Thanks for this Address, which I look upon as a good Omen for the Session. The Unanimity with which it is passed adds greatly to the Satisfaction I receive from it; so good a Step at your first Entrance upon business, cannot but raise the Hopes of all who wish well to *England*, and to the Common Cause. I can desire no more

January.
Commons
Address
to the
King, 5th.

January. of you, than to proceed as you have begun; and I depend upon it. For when I consider how chearfully and universally you concurr'd in this Address, I cannot doubt but every one of you will sincerely endeavour to make it effectual in all the Parts of it.

Lords 2d
Address,
6th.

The Lords in the *Interim* having taken the dangerous State of *Europe* into Consideration, more especially arising from the Duke of *Anjou's* succeeding to the Crown of *Spain*, which by a near Conjunction with *France* must inevitably overthrow the Balance of Power, unless timely prevented by strong Alliances and Confederacies, address'd his Majesty a second time on the 6th, and thereby represented, 'How highly sensible they then were of what they owed to Almighty God for the great Deliverance he had wrought for them by his Majesty; they were highly sensible of his Mercies in preserving him hitherto, in so many publick and private Dangers, to which his sacred Person had been expos'd; And they hoped the same Providence would carry his Majesty through the great Work (which seem'd reserv'd for him) the reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*, and maintaining the Balance of *Europe*. That all true *English* Men, since the Decay of the *Spanish* Monarchy, had ever taken it for granted, That the Security of their Religion, Liberty and Property, that their Honour, their Wealth and their Trade depended chiefly upon the proper Measures to be taken from time to time in Parliament against the Growing Power of *France*. But it was their peculiar Blessing in his Majesty's Reign, to have a Prince upon the Throne, who not only agreed with them in his Opinion, but who, in the frequent Parliaments assembled, was ever reminding them of this their greatest Concern, and who, to compleat their Happiness, was always ready, with the Hazard of his Person, to support his Subjects and Allies against their common Enemy.

And they esteem'd it a farther good Fortune, in this Time of publick Danger, That the *French* King had taken such Measures, which would make it impossible for him to impose any more upon the World by Treaties so often violated. Neither could he hope any longer to cover his ambitious Designs, or justify

January.

his Usurpation, under the specious Pretences of Peace. That his Majesty had so justly represented the Danger to which *Europe* was exposed, by the *French* King's placing his Grandson on the Throne of *Spain*, his Majesty was so justly sensible, that under that Pretence he was become Absolute Master of the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, and they were all so well apprized of the dangerous Consequence of that bold Attempt, that they thought it most proper to assure his Majesty, in his own Words, that they were under the highest Impatience, that speedy and effectual Measures might be taken against the unbounded Ambition of the *French* King;

And as the placing his Grandson upon the Throne of *Spain* was visibly to the whole World the Cause of all those Dangers mentioned in his Majesty's Speech, and of the Breach of the Balance of Power in *Europe*, which the People of *England* were so deeply engag'd to preserve; So they humbly conceiv'd the Remedy was as apparent as the Disease; and that his Majesty, his Subjects and his Allies could never be safe and secure, till the House of *Austria* were restor'd to their Rights, and the Invader of the *Spanish* Monarchy brought to Reason: And to conclude, as they humbly address'd to his Majesty last Parliament, to enter into Alliances with the Emperor, the States of *Holland*, and all other Princes and States willing to unite against the Power of *France*, so they took the Liberty at that Time to assure him, they were all willing and zealous to lay hold of that Opportunity, which the Blessing of God, and his Majesty's Care, had put into their Hand, resolving to make their utmost Efforts for their own Security, and the Support of their Allies; desiring of his Majesty to rest assured, That no Time should be lost, nor any thing omitted on their part, which might answer the reasonable Expectation of their Friends abroad; not doubting but to support the Reputation of the *English* Name, when engaged, under so great a Prince, in the glorious Cause of maintaining the Liberty of *Europe*. To this his Majesty was most graciously pleas'd to return, in few Words, the following Answer.

January.
His Majesty's Answer.

My Lords,

I Am extremely pleas'd to find the just Sentiments you have of the present State of Affairs, and your Readiness to do your Part in this great Conjunction: I hope your joint Endeavours will be successful for restoring the Balance of Europe, and establishing Our Common Security.

It having been the usual Practice of his Majesty, ever since he was put in mind of it by an Address of his first Parliament in 1689, to call a Convocation every new Parliament, and the same being now assembled accordingly, the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* appear'd forward in so critical a Conjunction, to address his Majesty in the following Manner, which was presented on the 22d.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Convoca-
tions Ad-
dress to
the King,
22.

WE humbly beg Leave to lay before your Majesty, now we are assembled in Convocation, the deep Resentment that every one of us had, at our first hearing of the great Indignity which the French King offer'd to your Majesty and your People, in declaring the Pretended Prince of *Wales* to be King of your Majesty's Realms and Dominions.

And we do hereupon take Occasion to renew our sincere Protestations of a firm and unshaken Allegiance to your Majesty, humbly assuring your Majesty That we will do our utmost Endeavours, by God's Assistance, in our respective Places and Stations, to defend your sacred Person, and to maintain your Majesty's rightful Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and the Succession thereof in the Protestant Line, as now by Law establish'd, against the said Pretended Prince, and all other your Majesty's open and secret Enemies.

We will always, according to our especial Duty make it our earnest Prayer to God, That He will long continue your Majesty's happy Reign over us, that you may perfect all those great Works, in which He hath hitherto wonderfully conducted you with so much Glory and Success, for the Peace and Welfare of these Kingdoms, and the Support of your Al-

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for the YEAR, 1702.

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lies, the Safety and Tranquillity of Europe, and the preserving the Protestant Religion, both here in this Church of England, by Law establish'd, and in all other Protestant Churches. To which his Majesty return'd the following gracious Answer.

January.

My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,

Cannot but be very much pleased with these Expressions of your Affection to me, and your Concern for the Honour of the Nation; for maintaining the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line; and for the Preservation of the Protestant Churches. And I am glad of this Opportunity to give you fresh Assurances of my firm Resolution, in an especial manner, to protect and support the Church of England, by Law establish'd.

King's Answer.

In the mean time, the Commons having made divers Resolutions, as usual, in respect to the Election of Members, and other Regulations of their House, Mr. Secretary Vernon, by his Majesty's Command, laid before them the several Alliances concluded by him with Foreign Potentates the preceding Year, viz. A Copy of a Treaty between the King of Denmark and the States-General, June 15, 1701. with the secret Articles with Denmark at the same Time: A Copy of the Treaty between the Emperor, his Majesty and the States-General, Sept. 7. 1701. A Copy of a Convention between his Majesty, the King of Sweden and the States-General, September 26. N. S. 1701. And a Copy of the Treaty between his Majesty and the States-General, Novemb. 11. 1701. with their respective Translations, all which were ordered to lie upon the Table, to be perused by the Members. In the Intim, that the Necessities of the Government might be supply'd, they not only Voted a Supply to his Majesty, but resolv'd, that whosoever should advance or lend into the King's Exchequer the Sum of 600000 l. for the Service of the Fleet, should be repaid the same with Interest at 6 per Cent. out of the first Aids to be granted that Session; and having done the same in order to the borrowing of 500000 l. for the Substantance of Guards and Garrisons, they took the State of the Navy into their Consideration, and having required the Commissioners of the Navy to lay an Estimate

Proceed-
ings of the
Commons

- January.* mate before them of what was necessary for the extraordinary Repairs of the Fleet, as well as ordered an Account of the Debts of the Nation unprovided for, both Principal and Interest, to be brought them; and that the Speaker should write to Two of the Trustees for the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland* to come and attend them. There was Leave given on the 9th, to bring in a Bill for the further securing of his Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors: After which, having read the Translations of the forementioned Treaties, and referr'd them to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, and Mr. Secretary *Vernon* having acquainted them, That his Majesty had directed him to lay before them the *Quota's* agreed to be furnish'd by him, the Emperor and the States-General, in Pursuance to the said Treaties; When they had, on the 10th, resolv'd upon an humble Address to his Majesty, 'That he would be graciously pleased to take Care, 'that it should be an Article in the several Treaties of 'Alliance between him and other Potentates, That no 'Peace should be made with *France*, till his Majesty 'and the Nation had Reparation for the great Indignity offered by the *French* King, in owning the Pretended Prince of *Wales* King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*: (To which he gave an Answer on the 13th, That he would take care of what they desired therein.) They resolv'd the same Day, *Nemine Contradicoente*, 'That the Proportion of Land Forces to act in Conjunction 'with those of the Allies, for making good the Alliances, should be 40000 Men, consisting of 33000 Foot, 'and 7000 Horse and Dragoons: That 40000 Men 'should be employ'd in the Sea Service for the Year 1702. And that, as was usual for the maintaing of so many Sea-men, Four Pounds per Month should be allow'd them, including the Ordinance for the Sea-Service.

Having proceeded thus far in Matters relating to Land and Sea-Service, and being at the same time, besides other Things already mentioned, intent upon a Bill for the Attainder of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, into the Particulars whereof we shall not descend,

and, the E. of Ranelagh, on the 14th, having presented to the House several Accounts, containing the Number and Charge of the Forces already provided, in the Year 1701, of the 40000 Men, who were to act as the King's Troops, in Conjunction with the Troops of the Allies, and also of the Establishment of Half-pay, they came to these Resolutions on the 17th; That of the 18328 Men, which were to be raised to make up that Quota, 1238 should be his Majesty's natural born Subjects; That of the said 8328 Men, 5000 should be Foot, 1000 Horse, and 1238 Dragoons; That towards the raising the said Horse, Foot and Dragoons, the Regiments in Pay in England and Holland should be filled up to the Numbers they were in the late War; That the remaining 10000, to compleat the Quota, might be Foreigners, consisting of 9188 Foot, and 1238 Horse and Dragoons.

On the same Day, they ordered the Officers of the Ordnance to lay before them an Estimate of the Charge of the Ordnance for the Land Forces for 1702, as also an Account of the several Regiments, Troops and Companies then in Ireland, and the Number of Soldiers in each of them. On the 19th they passed a Bill, for reviving and continuing an Act, intituled, *An Act for the Appointing of Commissioners to enquire, examine and determine the Debts due to the Army, Navy, and for Transport Service*; and also an Account of the Prizes taken during the late War. On the 20th they rejected the Instruction offer'd, *That the Oath in the Bill for the further Securing his Majesty's Person, &c. should be voluntary*; but on the 22d resolv'd that it should be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, *That they should take Care to make it equally penal to compass or imagine the Death of her Majesty Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark (now our most gracious Queen) as to compass and imagine the Death of the King's eldest Son and Heir by the Statute of 25 Edward the Third.* The House had a Multiplicity of other Business before it, as, The Produce Customs; The Quakers Bill; The Forfeitures in Ireland; An Act for the more effectual Punishing of Muggers; The Number and Charge of the 40000 Men; The Affair of the Abuses committed in the King's Brew-house at St. Catherine's; The Apothecaries

14.

17.

19.

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22.

January. carries Bill; False Elections; the Examination of the Impudent *William Fuller's* pretended Discoveries, and of a pretended Plot against the Government, by a Letter sent to the Speaker from one *Dr. Stringer*, with divers others inclosed, which spun out their Time to the End of the Month, without any final Determination; and so we pass now to other Matters.

Affairs of *France.* If we should cross the *Brittish* Channel, and look into the *Netherlands*, we shall meet with little there this Winter-Season, save vast Preparations for War made by the States-General for the ensuing Campaign; and if from thence we pass through *Flanders* into *France*, there is not many Things of Moment will for the present occur to us in that Kingdom. The *French* Court kept a good Mien still, though undoubtedly much mortified at the ill Success of their Arms in *Italy* last Campaign; and seeming to be rather exasperated than discouraged therewith, there was nothing talk'd of, but of having an Army in those Parts early in the Spring, of no less than 80000 Men, in order to which there were already Orders given for 21 Battalions and 20 Squadrons to march that Way; and the King was so fully intent upon making an End of the War in that Country at once, that though it was represented to him, it would be impossible for the Officers to get their Equipages ready to be gone by the 2d of February, he answer'd, *How, can they not go the Second? when let them stay till the Third, but then let them be sure not to fail.* And that there might be no Excuses left, in reference to their want of Recruits, he ordered the several Corporations of Merchants and Tradesmen, within the Kingdom, to find so many Men as he thought proper for him to demand; and that no Money might be wanting to defray the necessary Expences, Edicts swarm'd about the Streets for the raising it; particularly one in favour of the Nobility, which gave Gentlemen Leave to trade by Wholesale, without any Derogation to their Nobility, and without being oblig'd to serve any Apprentiship.

In the mean time, the Subject of all the Discourse in *France*, was the Journey of the young King of *Spain* into *Italy*, to head his own and the Army of his Grandfather, against the famous Prince *Eugene*, and his daring *Myrmidons*, the *Germans*, under his Command

upon

on which, no doubt, old *Lewis* his Injunctions had *January.*
 powerful Influence; and, perhaps, the young Prince,
 who had not hitherto attained the requisite Degrees of
 Sovereignty, was in reality commanded to it; how-
 ever it were, all that we can of Certainty find, is his
 and-father's Approbation of it in the following
 Letter.

Have all along approv'd your Design of going in-
 to *Italy*, and desir'd that you would put it in Exe-
 cution; but the more I concern my self in your Glo-
 ry, the more I am oblig'd to consider the Difficulties
 attending your Resolution, which it would not be-
 come you so well as me to foresee. I have examin'd
 them all; you have seen them in the Memorial that
Marcin has read to you, and I understand with Plea-
 sure, that they are not able to divert you from a
 Project so worthy of your Blood, of going in Person
 to defend your Dominions in *Italy*. There are some
 Occasions in which the Person that is most nearly
 concern'd must decide; and seeing the Inconveni-
 ences represented to you, have not alter'd your In-
 tention, I commend your Steadiness, and confirm your
 Decision. Your Subjects will love you the more, and
 will be more faithful to you, when they see that you
 answer their Expectation; and that, instead of lead-
 ing an inactive Life, as your last Predecessors, you ex-
 pose your Person for the Defence of the most consi-
 derable States of your Monarchy; and my Tenderness
 for your Increasing is such, as I see that you deserve it,
 you may be sure, that I shall omit nothing that may
 contribute to your Advantage. You know what Ef-
 forts I have made to drive your Enemies from *Italy*.
 If the Troops design'd for the *Milanese* were arriv'd
 there, I would advise you to go thither, and put your
 self at the Head of my Army, but as it is required
 that it should be superior in Number to that of the Em-
 peror, I think that your Majesty should go first to
Naples, where your Presence is still more necessary
 than at *Milan*. You will be expected in that King-
 dom in the Beginning of the Campaign; and to calm
 the Agitation of the People, who long to see their
 King.

Fr. King's
 Letter to
 the King
 of Spain a-
 bout his
 going into
Italy, 23.

January

Use kindly the Nobility; give Hopes to the People that they shall be eased as soon as the Circumstances of Affairs will permit it; hear their Complaints, do them Justice, and render your self easie of Access, and communicate, without lessening your Dignity. Distinguish those who have signaliz'd their Zeal in the last Commotions; and you will soon be sensible of the Usefulness of your Journey, and of the good Effect your Presence will produce. I have ordered Four Men of War to be fitted out at *Thoulon*, which shall sail for *Barcelona*, to carry you and the Queen to *Naples*; for I perceive, that the Love you have for her will not permit you to quit her. *Marcin* will give you an Account of the Number of Troops I send to *Naples*, and impart to you several other Particulars I have intrusted him with, relating to your Passage. God, who has visibly protected you, will bless the Justice of your Cause, and I hope, that having call'd you to the Throne, he will assist you, that you may defend the Dominions, whose Government he has put into your Hands. I shall pray, that he will bless the Design you form for his Glory, and I have nothing else to add, but to assure you of my Tenderness and Love, and the great Satisfaction I have daily to find that you deserve it more and more.

LEWIS.

King of
Spain's
Decree.

There needs no Reflections to be made upon this Letter; but 'tis certain, the young Prince no sooner received it, but, like an obedient and dutiful Grandson, he issued out a Decree, no less derogatory to the Grandeur of *Spain*, than displaying his own Fetters, and his abject Servility to *France*, and the same was to this Effect: 'That the pressing Occasions of *Naples* and *Milan* appear'd to him of such Consequence, that he could not be easie, till he had complied with the violent Desire he had to let his Kingdoms and Subjects see, that the Love he had for them did not allow him to be sparing of his Person, but obliged him to expose it to the greatest Dangers for their Defence. He had therefore resolv'd, with the Approbation of the most Christian King, his Lord and Grandfather, to go to *Naples* the next Month, on board the Squadron

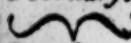
January:

drone of Four Men of War, which he had ordered to be fitted out at *Toulon* for that Service, that his Presence, and those Troops of his which were already there, or preparing to go thither, and those which the King his Grandfather would send into that Country before his Arrival, might calm the Spirits of the People, and keep the Enemy from entering that Kingdom. He was also resolv'd, after having restor'd Tranquility in *Naples*, to repair to the Army in the *Milanese*, and put himself at the Head of the Forces which defended that Dutchy. He look'd upon it as an indispensable Obligation, to take a near View of what was doing in those Countries, in so important a Juncture as this, of which his Council would be easily made sensible. He would answer their Zeal and good Intention, in imparting to them his Resolution; and that the Kingdoms of *Spain* might be governed in his Absence by a wise and experienced Ministry, to maintain Justice, Respect, and speedy Expedition of Affairs; He should appoint a *Juncto*, in which Cardinal *Portocarrero*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, (who should have the same Prerogative as the Queen his Aunt had in the *Juncto's* established by the King his Uncle) the Governour of the Council, the Presidents of *Arragon*, *Italy*, *Flanders* and the *Indies*, with the Marquis of *Villa Franca*, Steward of his Household, should have the Direction of Affairs in such Form as he should order. And because the Queen could not without Grief resolve herself to let him go on that Journey, he had for her Satisfaction complied, that she should accompany him to *Naples*, and given Advice thereof to his Council.

But for all this seeming Resolution in the young Monarch, perhaps, he had no great Stomach to this Expedition; however, it were in reality, he was taken ill at this time with a *Quotidian* Ague at *Barcelona*, or at least they amused us with such Relations from *France*: He had gone some time before thither in order to hold the States of *Catalonia*, who being a People ever jealous of their Privileges, stood so stiff, that they brought him at last to agree to the Demands of the States; after which, they granted him a Million of Crowns, payable in Ten Years, but yet so as none of

January. of the Terms should be subject to Anticipation ; after which they broke up. The City of *Barcelona* also upon her own Score granted him 50000 Crowns, which some have given out to have been done prudentially, by the Inhabitants, for fear the King should go away in their Debt. But to dwell no longer upon so barren a Subject, and but just to mention, the imaginary King of *Spain* his Acknowledging the pretended Prince of *Wales* for King of *England*, according to the Example, or rather Authority of his Grandfather ; upon which M. *Schonenburg*, Envoy Extraordinary from his *Britannick* Majesty, quitted his Character, and took down the Arms of *England* from over his Door, though he still continued to act the Part of an Ambassador for the States-General : And finding nothing in any of the other Parts of *Europe*, (except great Preparations of War) worth relating, during the Course of this Month, saving the Pope's deciding the Controversie between the Elector Palatine, and the Dutchess Dowager of *Orleans* ; we shall premise a few Words concerning it before we come to recite the Act it self : And here we are to observe, that *Philip*, late Duke of *Orleans*, for his Second Wife having married in 1671, *Elizabeth Charlotte*, only Sister to *Charles Louis*, Elector Palatine ; and the said Elector happening to die without Issue, whereby the Succession of the *Palatinate* fell to the Collateral Line of the House of *Newburg*, the French King ever after pretended a Right his Sister-in-Law had to some Lands in those Territories, according to the Custom of the Empire, and made the same Good with a Vengeance, in the Year 1688 and after, till the Peace of *Reswick*, by which it was agreed, this Matter should be regulated by Commissioners on both sides ; and if they could not agree, then the Emperor and the French King were to decide it ; and upon their Failure it was totally left to the Umpirage of the Pope. Now, the Dutchess of *Orleans* being at the same time obliged by the said Treaty to do nothing *Via facti* to vindicate her pretended Right, for which the Elector was to pay her yearly the Sum of 200000 Livres, till her Pretensions were adjusted, the Time spun out till this very Year before the Pope (to whom at last it was refer'd) did by the following Decree decide it.

In the Name of God. Amen.

HAVING perused the Proceſs of Compromiſe of February.  Pope's
Frankfort, in Purſuance of the Peace of *Riſſwick*, Decision
ſent to our moſt holy Father Pope Clement IX. as ſu- of the
perior Arbitrator, and produc'd in the Acts of the Contro-
ſitary of the ſacred Apoſtolicall Palace, together verſie be-
with the different Judgments pronounc'd and pub- tween the
liſh'd by the Delegates of their Imperial and Moſt E. Pala-
Chriſtian Majeſties, in Purſuance of the Eighth Ar- tine and
ticle of the Peace of *Riſſwick*; having alſo ſeen the D. of Or-
reputation of the Congregation made by our moſt leans; 11.
holy Lord the Pope, of the Delegates under-written,
upon the Petition preſented to his Holineſs by the
ſaid Dutcheſs of *Orleans*: Having alſo ſeen the Ordi-
nance ſign'd by the moſt holy Father, with the
clauſes and Declarations therein contain'd; and ha-
ving fully diſcuſs'd and examined the Rights of both
parties, and ſeveral times heard their Advocates and
proctors, as well in Writing as by Word of Mouth, &c.
after the Invocation of the Name of Chriſt, having
God alone before our Eyes,

We ſay, pronounce, ordain, declare, &c. by this
our definitive Sentence and Award, That the ſaid
John William, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and E-
lector of the Empire, ought to be, and is hereby diſ-
charged (ſaving nevertheless the Declaration and O-
bligation under-written) from all Actions, Demands,
and Pretences of the ſaid Dutcheſs-Dowager of *Or-*
leans, proſecuted and ſet forth in the Proceſs of Ar-
bitration, upon Occaſion of the ſaid Succeſſions and
Inheritances of Prince *Charles Lewis*, her Father, and
Prince *Charles*, her Brother; as alſo from all Eſtates,
Goods, Jewels, Plate, Money, Debts, &c. as likewiſe
from all immovable Goods in City or Country, whe-
ther Free or Feudal Lands, and others, by what
Title ſoever, whether Principalities, Duchies, Coun-
ties, Cities or Boroughs, &c. contain'd in the Petition
of the ſaid Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, and in the Proceſs of
Frankfort, without any Exception; as we alſo fully
releafe and diſcharge the ſaid Elector, &c.

Item, We ſay, ordain and declare by our Sen-
tence, That in all Debts and Actions concerning the
Inheritances of the ſaid Princes *Charles Lewis* and
'Charles

February.

‘ Charles, and which are due of right, or shall become
 ‘ due for the future from any private Persons, or pub-
 ‘ lick Securities, ought to be, and are adjudg’d to the
 ‘ said *John William*: And we declare, That the said
 ‘ Dutcheſs of *Orleans* has nothing to pretend to for the
 ‘ future, no more than to any other Estates and Rights
 ‘ of the Succession above-express’d.

‘ *Item*, We say, pronounce, ordain and declare, That
 ‘ the said Lord Elector has been, and is obliged to
 ‘ pay to the said Dutcheſs of *Orleans* the Sum of 300000
 ‘ Crowns, *Roman Money*, or their Value, for all that
 ‘ the said Dutcheſs may or can pretend to upon Oc-
 ‘ casion of the said Succession, &c. and that in the said
 ‘ Sum, all the Payments made to the said Dutcheſs
 ‘ or her Ministers, ought to be compris’d, both before
 ‘ and after the Peace of *Rijſwick*, as it is our Pleasure
 ‘ and Command, that they ought to be compris’d and
 ‘ deducted: In Consequence whereof, the said Elector
 ‘ is bound and obliged to pay the Remainder of that
 ‘ Sum of 300000 Crowns within the Term of Four
 ‘ Years, beginning from this Day; that is to say, the
 ‘ Fourth part at the End of every Year, &c.

‘ *Item*, We say, ordain and declare, &c. That the
 ‘ said Dutcheſs ought to be, and is discharged and re-
 ‘ leas’d, and we discharge and release her from the Re-
 ‘ convention, or reviving the Suit demanded in the
 ‘ Acts of the Arbitration of *Frankfort*, in the Name of
 ‘ the said Elector.

‘ And, according to what is above declar’d, we
 ‘ confirm the Sentences of Arbitration pronounc’d by
 ‘ the Delegates of his Imperial Majesty, and the most
 ‘ Christian King, so far as they are conformable to the
 ‘ present Sentence, and revoke whatsoever is contrary
 ‘ to it, enjoining perpetual Oblivion upon both Par-
 ‘ ties. Sign’d by the Pope’s Six Delegates, as superior Ar-
 ‘ bitrators.

Given at Rome, Feb. 11th, 1702.

The French were no way contented with this
 Judgment; insomuch, that some body protested a-
 gainst it in the Name of the Dutcheſs-Dowager of
Orleans: But the Pope’s Auditor would not admit of
 the Protestation. I will not examine whether his Ho-
 lineſs has done Justice to both Parties or no; but this
 may

February.

may be certainly presum'd, that all People will believe to have been a righteous Judge in this Particular, all knowing the Exorbitancy and Unreasonableness of the French Demands in all their Pretensions.

Being now in *Italy*, we shall proceed to relate the most daring Action that ever was attempted before we leave it. We gave you an Account at large in

History of the preceding Year of the Progress of Imperial Arms in *Italy*, from their first making their

way into that Country, till they went into their Winter Quarters towards the Close of it, whither they had

sooner entred, but the most renowned General since *Eugene* set all his Thoughts at Work, how they

might perform some signal Action, during (as I may say) this Recess of Warlike Enterprizes, that might

add to the Laurels he had already won, and he fix'd his Thoughts upon *Cremona*, the head Quarters of the

French. *Cremona* is a City in the Dutchy of *Milan*, which stands upon the *Po*, in the Borders of the Dutchy of *Parma*, Forty Miles from *Mantua* to the East,

and the same Distance from *Milan* to the South-East: It was built 445 Years after *Rome*, and was made after-

wards a Roman Colony. It has been often ruined and rebuilt, and is at present a strong, great, rich and populous City. The Castle, which is strong, stands to the East.

The Prince having duly weigh'd the Danger that would attend it, he went to Work upon this Assurance, that there was a private Passage through an old neglected Aqueduct, by which he might get in, the Help of Guides, and a sufficient Number of Men to open one of the Gates, to let in the rest of his Troops. The Resolution therefore being taken, and the Body of Men designed for this Service being arrived at the general Rendezvous, received their several Orders after the following Manner.

A Sub-Lieutenant of *Geschwind's* Grenadiers, with 24 Grenadiers, led the Van, after whom followed Major *Offman*, Major of the same Regiment, a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Ensign, with 200 Foot. Next to him follow'd the Major of the Regiment of *Lorain*, with as many Officers and Soldiers of the same Regiment, as also a Company of Grenadiers, and 100 of *Eni's* Men. After these the Lieutenant-Colonel of *Berstein's* Regiment, with a like Number of Officers,

the following Manner.

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Cremona
describ'd.

Attack'd
by the
Germans;

February. Soldiers and Grenadiers, to which were join'd 100 Men of *Geschwind's* Regiment. In the last place march'd a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a Company of *Bagni's* Grenadiers, consisting of 100 Men, 100 of his own Regiment, and 200 of *Haberstein's* and *Bagni's* Men. To these they added a Captain of the Artillery with his Fusiliers. The other 1100 Men that remain'd of this Body, were disposed into as many small Bodies, every one under the Command of a Captain, a Lieutenant, an Ensign, and inferior Officers proportionably.

As for the Cavalry they were so disposed, that the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Lorain*, with Four Captains, Five Lieutenants, Four Cornets, Five Watch-Masters, Fourteen Corporals, and 223 Masters should lead the Van, and should be follow'd by a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Taff*, with 325 Horse under their Officers, with the Kettle-Drums and Six Standards of the Regiment. Next them the Major of the Regiment of *Lorain*, with a like Number of Officers, Horse-men, Standards and Kettle-Drums; and these were follow'd by the Major of the Regiment of *Newburg*, with the rest of the Regiment Standards and Kettle-Drums; and lastly, *Paul Dyack* brought up the Rear, with the rest of his Hussars. In this Order they began to march an Hour before Night toward *Cremona*, with all the Silence that could be.

The 1st of *Febr.* the Princes *Eugenius* and *Commercy* and General *Staremberg* got within a little *Italian* Mile of *Cremona*, where they waited for the Troops, which because of the unseasonable Weather and bad Ways did not all arrive till about Break of Day; at what Time they began to prepare for the Surprize of the City after this Manner: The Major of *Geschwind's* Regiment, with the Lieutenant who commanded the 25 Grenadiers, the Carpenters and Smiths of his Apartment, were to march with all possible Silence and take that Way to the City which his Guide should shew him: And being got into the City through the private Passage, they were to keep themselves conceal'd till the Lieutenant-Colonel of *Haberstein's* Regiment, and the Major of *Lorain's* were entred into the City also. Then all Three were to seize the Gate, put the *Corps du Gard* to the Sword, and

post themselves at the Gate, as also upon the Rampart.

Accordingly the Major of *Geschwind's* Regiment open'd *St. Margaret's Gate*, after he had put the *Corps de Guard* to the Sword, and several more of the *French* that came out of their *Caserns* to their Relief. *Haberlein's* Lieutenant-Colonel did the same; but because he could not find the Governour's House, he posted himself in another Post no less advantageous. The Gate thus open, the Count of *Merci* rode in a full Gallop to the *Po Gate*, where the Enemy had planted Cannon to defend a Fort on the other side of the River; but Lieutenant-Colonel *Scherzer* could not arrive so soon with his Men. All the Cavalry being thus got in, except that of *Newburg*, and *Paul Dyack's* Hussars, scour'd the Streets and made themselves Masters of all the Piazza's and great Streets in the City. The Regiment of *Newburg* and *Dyack's* Hussars stay'd without the City, to beat the Roads, and prevent Escapes. In the midst of this Consternation the Enemy rally'd together in Four Parts of the City, especially the *Irish* toward the Tower, called *Po Tower*, and the *French* near the Castle-Gate, barricadoing themselves in almost all the Houses, Convents and Streets in those Quarters. Nevertheless, the *Germans* perform'd Wonders, killing and taking Prisoners all they met. *Marshall Villersy*, General of the *French* Army, hearing the Noise, went out into the Street, and was taken Prisoner, as he was rallying some of his Men, with an Intention to have retir'd to the Castle, together with the Marquis of *Crenan*, Lieutenant-General, and a good Number of other Officers.

But in regard the *Irish* had their Quarters near the *Po Gate*, and for that Lieutenant-Colonel *Scherzer*, as already has been said, could not arrive so soon as was expected, by reason he was to cut his Way thro' with his Sword, the Count of *Merci* was forced to retreat, and post himself about Fifty Foot from the *Irish*. So that it being impossible to force the Gate, the Count of *Brayer* was sent to Prince *Thomas of Vaudemont* to hasten his Passage over the River. But neither Pontons nor Barks sufficient were at hand, which was the reason the Infantry arrived too late, and wearied also by the Harshness of the Weather, and Badness of the Ways,

February. which made it impossible to accomplish the Design. On the other side, they could not take a greater Number of Men, since they would have rais'd a Jealousie in the Enemy, seeing that according to the Confession of *Villeroy* himself, they were already inform'd, that there was some Design upon *Cremont*. Besides that, it would have been impossible for the *Imperialists* to have kept their Ground in a City where the Enemy was almost treble to the Number of their Assailants, and Masters of one part of the City and Citadel to boot. To which we may add, the fresh Succours which they might have brought in a little time from their Garrisons round about.

However, if we consider the Action as it pass'd, we shall find it a difficult Thing to meet in the Reccelles of foregoing Centuries an Action of this Nature, where the *Imperialists* met with so many Difficulties which Way soever they turned themselves. The Enterprize could no longer have been delay'd, because the Enemy had begun to raise a Counterscarp where the City was to be surpriz'd. But notwithstanding all these Disappointments, from Day-break till onward in the Night, there was nothing to be seen but Fire and Blood, and the greatest part of the *Germans* were forc'd to charge Seven or Eight times, a Thing almost incredible, and hardly to be parallell'd in any History in the World: So that it was high time to retreat, the Cavalry leading the Van, and General *Staremberg* bringing up the Infantry; which was done slowly and in good Order, to the End the Enemy might have no Opportunity to make any Attempt upon them.

About a Mile from the Town, the Prince made a Halt till all the Troops were come up. As for the Loss which the *Germans* sustained in this Enterprize, the greatest was of some brave Officers, the Count of *Leiningen*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Freibergen*, with Two Captains of the same Regiment. Among the Wounded were the Count *de Merci*, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of *Haberstein's* Regiment, who was so dangerously mortified, that he was left behind in the Town, and Count *Detrichstein*, who was on the other side of the Po with Prince *Thomas of Vaudemont*, had one of his Legs shot off, and since died of his Wounds. As for the Number of Common Soldiers, we do not find that

above

above 500 were missing in all, which were at first *February.*
 oppos'd to be killed, or taken Prisoners. But that
 number dwindled almost into 250, when the *Germans*
 that were left behind in the Town, some drunk, some
 ragged from their Colours in Hopes of Booty, came
 to be pick'd up, and to be exchanged for so many
 French Prisoners.

As for the Loss of the *French*, by all the Letters from
Memoirs, giving the *Venetian* Senate an Account of the
 Action, it appears, that they had above 2000 Men
 slain, and 200 Officers (among whom was the Mar-
 quis of *Crenan*, Lieutenant-General, and a very good
 Officer, and 400 Soldiers taken Prisoners, though this
 (doubt) is somewhat exaggerated: To which we
 may add the Captivity of a Marshal of *France*, and Ge-
 neral of the Confederate Army: which being thrown
 into the Balance, will weigh down the Loss of some
 thousands of common Soldiers.

The *French*, indeed, were in such a Consternation
 upon this surprizing Adventure, that they quitted all
 their Posts upon the *Oglio* with so much Precipitation,
 that they left the greatest part of their Ammunition
 and Provision behind them, after which Prince *Thomas*
Vaudemont took *Buffeto*, a fortified Town in the
 Duchy of *Placentia*, where he made 200 French and
 Irish Prisoners. Various Rumours there were now of
 the *Germans*, being frequently in Motion, and design-
 ing some new Enterprizes, which they might give out
 in purpose to amuse the Enemy; but they contented
 themselves with the Blockading of *Mantua*, while the
 French King, or rather *Madam Maintenon*, much mor-
 nified at the Kidnapping of her Favourite *Villeroy*, now
 carried Prisoner into *Germany*, sent the Duke of *Ven-*
ne to command the Army in his stead, whom we
 shall leave to pursue his Journey, and only now, before
 we proceed to further Matters, insert the following
 Lines made upon this Occasion, together with the
Germans first Descent into *Italy*.

February.

In Germanos ab alto ad Veronam, & ex imo in
Cremonam Prodeuntes

Flumine Cesareo fretus Joven Alois ab alto
Intonuit, Sparsis Nubibus ima preceps

Sueta humo Gallus miratur ab aethere lapsam,

Cum frustra invictis Alpibus hostis adepsi

En quibusve Cadmeam, stupescula Cræmona, Castrorum

Armato Tellus dum parat ipsa Virgo

Crede mihi, Italici languescunt Lilia campis

Gallica, quando hostes Terra Polusque ferunt.

On the Descent of the Germans from the Alps to Verona;
And their Ascent from the Aqueduct into Cremona.
From the Latin.

From parting Clouds the German Eagle brings
Vindictive Thunder on Imperial Wings.

The Gallie Warrior from beneath discrys

With Wonder, while o're Alps and Rocks he flies,

And levels at him from the Neighbouring Skies.

But see Arm'd Numbers rising from below

Cremona trembles, while the Germans flow

Thro' opening Caverns on th' astonish'd Foe.

Believe me, France, your Lilly faintly grows,

Nature ha'n't fram'd it for th' Italian Snows,

'Twill never thrive, since Heaven and Earth oppose.

The Germans, after some short Repose, ravaged a great part of the Cremesna, extended their Quarters into the Principality of Parma, and kept Modena closely block'd up. The Pope would fain, indeed, secure Parma and Piacenza to himself, and to that Purpose the Legate of Ferrara sent to acquaint Prince Eugene, That he had taken these Two Places into his Protection, and being about to send a Body of his own Troops thither, desired they might not be molested in their March. To which the Prince answer'd, That he had a great Veneration for the Pope, and that his Forces should meet with no Disturbance from him; but he look'd upon those Two Cities, as Places belonging to the Duke of Parma, till he had further Orders from

in Vienna. On the other hand, a strong Body of the French Garrison of Mantua, taking the Opportunity of a thick Mist on the 18th, passed by the German Outposts undiscover'd, and surprized a Party of 100 German Horse and Hussars, who were posted at *Ponte S. Adriano*, kill'd Nine upon the Spot, took 60 Prisoners, and carried off Ninety Horses, which Loss being partly occasioned by the Negligence of the Guard, the Officer was suspended, and the Soldiers severely punish'd as well as some Country-people, who had undertaken to give Intelligence when any Party stirr'd out of Mantua.

I had almost forgot to observe in this Place, that Marshal *Villeroy*, as soon as Convenience would allow thought fit to give the Cardinal *d'Estrees* an Account of this Misfortune by a Letter of the 18th, from *Ingolstadt*, which because it contains many Particulars relating to this memorable Action, that seem to be better told than we meet with elsewhere, I have thought it proper to be inserted in this Place; and the Letter runs thus:

Though I am perswaded that my Letter will meet with many Hazards before it comes to your Eminency's Hands, having nothing in particular to send you, but what besel me last, I expose it, without any Scruple, to the Curiosity of those, who shall have a mind to read it. Could I have had the Honour to have written sooner to you, I might have prevented the false News that was spread abroad, concerning the Action that passed at *Cremona* the 1st of this Month, of which your Eminency shall be now fully inform'd.

The 23d of Jan. I parted from *Cremona*, leaving all our Quarters in the best Posture that I could desire: Our Bridge over the *Po* being fix'd with its Entrenchment at the Head of the said Bridge, in a good Condition, and wholly finish'd. The 4th I arriv'd at *Milan*, I stay'd there till the 29th, and the 30th I came away, and arriv'd at *Cremona* upon the 31st in the Evening; where I understood, that the Prince of *Vaudemont*, with about 12 or 1500 Foot, and the like Number of Cavalry, march'd over the *Taro*, and that some of the Enemies Forces were drawing

M. Villeroy's Letter to C. d'Estrees.
18.

February. together at *Ustiano* and *Caneto* on the other side the
 ~~~~~ *Oglio*. The Marquis of *Crequi*, by whom I had been  
 inform'd of it, had given all necessary Orders for the  
 Security of his Quarters. This was the general Pos-  
 ture wherein we were the 31st in the Evening; ha-  
 ving taken all necessary Precautions to have Intelli-  
 gence of the Motions of the Enemies, as well in the  
*Parmesan*, as in the *Cremonese*, if they pass'd the *Oglio*.  
 All the Night before the 1st of February pass'd with-  
 out receiving any Intelligence. By the Break of Day  
 I heard some Shooting upon the Left-hand of my  
 House, and at the same time one of my Lacquies en-  
 ter'd my Chamber, crying out, That the *German*  
 had got into the City. I got my self ready with all  
 Speed, sent for a Horse, and hearing the Firing en-  
 crease, and come nearer and nearer my Quarters, I  
 made no longer Question but that we were betray'd,  
 and that the first Thing the Traytors would do,  
 would be to come to my Lodgings; whereupon, be-  
 fore I took Horse, I gave Order for the Burning all  
 my Ciphers and Papers, which was faithfully per-  
 form'd. I order'd the Captain of my Guard to go to  
 one of the City-Gates, not above 100 Paces from  
 my House, to strengthen that Post, not imagining  
 that the Enemy could be got into the City, but only  
 some Assemblage of the Rabble, who thought to seize  
 upon some one of the Gates to let in the *German*.  
 Now finding my self to be the most early ready in  
 the House, I ventur'd out alone upon my Horse, and  
 rode full speed to the *Piazza*, as being the Place where  
 I was sure to find most Soldiers met together, and  
 where I might most speedily rally my Men, and se-  
 cure some considerable Post: From thence I flew to  
 the *Esplanade*, or levell'd Way, where, according to  
 the general Order, several Companies of Foot and  
 Troops of Horse were to rendezvous upon the first  
 Alarm. Between my House and the *Piazza*'s I found  
 the Enemy crossing the Street on my Left-Hand,  
 whence they let fly some of their Muskets at me,  
 which obliged me to fetch a larger Compass to get to  
 the *Piazza*. The Certainty that the Enemy was got  
 into the *Piazza*, made me impatient till I arriv'd  
 there; for the Mischief seem'd to be more pressing  
 than I thought it at first. When I came to the Corps



Guard upon the Piazza, I found it began to be February. I could, though but very weakly. But while I did could to encourage my Men to stand their ground, the Enemy pour'd into the Piazza from all Places, and surrounded the *Corps du Guard*. So I was envelop'd in such a sort, that it was impossible for me to disengage my self: I was immediately torn from my Horse, and left to the first Fury of the Soldiers. But an Officer in a red Coat, of the Regiment of *Bagni*, threw himself upon me, and after he had seiz'd me, with a great deal of Struggling, brought me out of the Croud, where I was but in a bad Condition. He thought he ow'd that speedy succour which he gave me to my Habit. Some few minutes after we were attack'd, but feebly, there being no Officers at the Head of the Soldiers. But as they were retreated, the Officer who had seiz'd me, knowing who I was, carried me into the upper part of the *Corps du Guard*, where he was very diligent to recover me from the Disorder wherein he found me: I, indeed, I must give him his Due, and commend him for the Care he took of me. I tempted him with considerable Offers, provided he would have given me my Liberty, and suffer me to have made my Escape. But he would never listen to any such thing; and I must testify the Truth in his Behalf as far, that what I offer'd him would have been a greater Advantage to him than what he could have gained by the Wars. We were attack'd a second Time, but I saw an Opportunity that offer'd it self for my Escape, had we had a greater Number of Men, and if our Officers had suspected that I had been in the *Corps du Guard*: But my Misfortune got the upper hand of every thing. This second Attack favour'd me no more than the first. After which I accepted the Officer a second Time also, but had no better Success than in my former Trial, tho' I made him greater Offers. And now our Forces beginning to rally from all Parts, and both sides beginning to fight one upon another, the Officer who had me in custody call'd to a Major, or a Lieutenant-Colonel, who was in the Piazza, and told him he had a Prisoner of Quality. With that I saw him ride full speed toward the Church, and about a Quarter of an Hour after,

February.

after, *Guido de Sarenberg*, for so my Captain call  
 him, came and carried me off to a House over-again  
 the Gate that had been deliver'd to the Enemy  
 the Treachery of a Curate, concerning which I  
 give but an imperfect Account. It was Ten a Clo  
 and half an Hour past, when Count *Guido de S*  
 bore carried me off: When crossing the City, I und  
 stood that our Men attack'd the Enemy on every si  
 and I was so much the more sensible of my Mist  
 tune, because I was well assured, that we should dr  
 the Enemy out of the City again with Advanta  
 Prince *Eugenius* and the Prince of *Commerci* came  
 visit me in the House whither I was carried. I  
 ceived from them all manner of Civilities; but th  
 stay'd not a Moment with me, having more press  
 Affairs in other Places. However, going out of  
 Lodging, they gave Order, that I should be carri  
 out of the City to a Cottage, that was not above h  
 Musket-shot from it, where I remained a long tim  
 I saw M. *Crenan* arrive there wounded, and some  
 ther of our Officers that had been taken by the Tr  
 chery of the Inhabitants, who had delivered the  
 up to the Enemy: At length, about Two a Clo  
 in the Afternoon, they carried me to *Ustiano*.  
 This is all that I can send to your Eminency  
 my own particular Knowledge of what pass'd in  
*mona*, as well in reference to the Action in gener  
 as what concerns my Person in particular; for as  
 I was taken, I receiv'd no News from any Body.  
 know not how the Treachery began, nor how  
 Enemy was driven out of the City. All that I kno  
 in general is, that our Men did Wonders, and th  
 Two *Irish* Regiments highly distinguish'd the  
 selves. Your Eminency must needs by this have  
 perfect Knowledge of every Thing that pass'd:  
 I shall not enlarge, in mournful Reflections, up  
 my present Condition. I had done whatever Fo  
 fight could think of; and I had join'd all the Acti  
 ty necessary to have speedy Intelligence; but I w  
 deceived both without and within.  
 Prince *Eugenius* sent me to *Innsbruck*, where I ha  
 all the Reason of the World to speak well of the  
 sage I have received hitherto. I know not what w  
 befall me for the future. I expect with great  
 patient

February.

*The most Humble and*

Respectful of your Servants.

5

Sir Robert  
Sutton's  
Embassie  
to the  
Port,  
Dec. 1701.



*February.* Ambassador in his Bark, giving Order to his *Spahis* to keep Pace with the Boats along the Banks of the River, as they fell down with the Stream. The next Day, about Noon, his Excellency arriv'd at *Sembien*, where the *Kibaia*, and the *Aga* of the *Fanizaries*, with the greatest part of the Officers of the *Serasquier's* Court, tarried for the Ambassador under Tents, attended by 400 *Spahis*, and as many *Fanizaries*, drawn up in a Line, from the Landing-place to the *Kibaia's* Tent. Through which the *Kibaia* and the *Aga*, with a numerous Train of Officers, and other Persons of Quality, conducted him from the Water-side to his Tent in great Pomp, the *Kibaia* on his Right, and the *Aga* upon his Excellency's Left-Hand. Here his Excellency was presented with a low Stool, and treated again after the Manner of the Country. Which being over, his Excellency was conducted back to his Barge, and the *Kibaia* and the *Aga* being embark'd in Two *Saicks*, accompanied his Excellency to *Belgrade*: Where as soon as he arriv'd, the *Kibaia* went aboard his Excellency's Barge, to receive his Complements to the *Serasquier*. The Ambassador's Presents to the *Kibaia*, the *Aga*, and *Reis Effendi*, consisted in Mirrors, Comfitures, Biscuits, Portugal Oranges, China Wares, *Rosoli*, *Parmesan* Cheeses, Prospective Glasses, *English* Watches, *Bohemia* Chrystal Glasses, and small painted Wax-Candles. Three Hours after, the *Serasquier* sent his Excellency Three Horses to bring him to his Palace, and then his Excellency made a kind of publick Entry, preceded by 300 *Fanizaries*, his Squire on Horseback, with Twenty Grooms and Foot-men, and next them by Three Pages magnificently clad, and Seventeen Horse-men, of which one carried the Standard; then the Ambassador himself, attended by Three *Heydukes*, the *Kibaia* on his Right, and the *Aga* on his Left, all the rest of his Train following him. In this Manner he proceeded to the *Seraskier's* Residence, through a Lane of *Fanizaries*, and alighting at the Foot of the Stairs, he went to the *Seraskier's* Chamber, through a Lane of Officers drawn up on both Sides, where the *Seraskier* presented him with a low Stool, regal'd both him and his Gentlemen with Coffee, Sherbet and sweet Odors, and then gave to every one a *Caftan*. Which done, his Excellency return'd to his

his Boat, in the same Order as he came. Upon the 8th of December, his Excellency made his publick Entry into this Place, being met about half a League out of the Town by the *Chiaux Bassa*, and Forty more *Chiaux* in their Turbants of Ceremony, who, with about 500 *Fanizaries*, conducted him through the Town to his Quarters. His Excellency was attended by Nine *English* Gentlemen, besides his own Officers, Pages, and Twenty Lackeys in their Liveries.

February.  
His Entry  
at Adria-  
nople.

Here leaving his Excellency to pursue the Paces of his Embassie, and my Lord *Page* to return home, let us come back to *Germany*, where we find the Emperor and his Council extreamly busie, not only about reinforcing the Army in *Italy* (where the *French* were like to be very formidable this Year) but also for bringing a great Army upon the *Rhine*, the Command of which, they began now to talk, would be given to the King of the *Romans*, and next under him Prince *Jew of Baden*. In order to this, besides other Levies and hired Troops, there was a Treaty on Foot about 1000 *Saxons* to be sent into *Italy*, and Efforts beginning to be made for engaging the Empire in the Quarrel against *France*. Now in order to the raising of Money for such vast Expences, the States of the *Lower Austria* met about this Time at *Vienna*, and the Emperor himself being present the first Day of their Sitting, the Chancellor *Buccellini* harangu'd them in his Name to this Purpose: That they were not unacquainted with themselves with the Occasion of their Meeting, seeing it was not only to defend and preserve his Imperial Majesty's Hereditary Kingdoms and Countries from Foreign Violence, but also, in Pursuance of the Law of Nations, and Right of Nature, to recover what had been unjustly ravished from him by all manner of Ways, contrary to Equity and Justice. Which was so much the more necessary, because his Imperial Majesty's, and the Interest of his most August Family were so link'd to that of the greatest part of *Europe*, that the common Welfare incontestably depended upon the Event of his Arms. So that if Heaven crown'd him with Success, it would be a Blessing that would spread its Influence over the greatest part of *Europe*, which would enjoy her Security so long as the House of *Austria* abided in Safety.

Emperor's  
Chancel.  
Speech to  
the Dyet  
of the L.  
*Austria*.

But



February.

But if, contrary to all Expectation, his Imperial Majesty were frustrated of what belong'd to him in all manner of Right and Equity, the Power of a Potentate, who drove at Universal Monarchy, would encrease, to that Degree, that all the Strength in Europe would hardly be able to make Head against him. Therefore, to oppose it in time, they ought to be for no Fatigue, nor Expence of Strength or Force. The Precepts of Christianity allow'd and taught, That every one ought to be preserv'd in his Liberty, in Peace and Honour; and that they ought to use just and legal Force to confine within reasonable Bounds that Person who aspired to the Possession of another, who went about to deprive other Princes of their Rights, and would prescribe them Laws. Now then, seeing it was evident that the greatest part of Europe had a very great Dependency upon the Emperor, which concerned his Majesty, there was no doubt but his faithful States would consider, that as in a Body of Man, the Head diffuses its Influences over the other Members, their Health and Distempers in like manner also was the publick Body, every favourable or sinister Event derived its Influence from the Head, that is to say, from the Sovereign of his Subjects. And Nature taught them, and Experience shew'd them, that the Members of the Body strove to turn away the Dangers that threaten'd the Head. Consequently, his Imperial Majesty's faithful States would endeavour, as much as in them lay, to turn away from their gracious Head and Sovereign the Misfortunes that were to be fear'd, and assist to the utmost of their Power, that all the World might know their Zeal to establish the Grandeur of their most August Prince; not doubting, but that if those Things which were so just and reasonable were granted, God would give the same Blessings to their Endeavours, that would still produce the same Effects, as they had done in Italy. The Chancellor having thus concluded, his Imperial Majesty was pleas'd to second him with a short, moving Speech, becoming the Majesty of so great a Monarch. After which, the Counts of Avers and Toun, Marshall of the Province, return'd his Imperial Majesty Thanks, and assured him,



States would assist him to the utmost of their power. We must leave the Austrian States, to deliberate the methods of answering the Expectations of their Imperial Master, and here observe, that France was bulie their Intreagues to inveagle the Cantons of Switzerland, to bring them to her Terms; they would fain make the *Switzers* believe, that the States-General were Incendiaries of Europe, and ought to be accountable for the Blood, which was like to be copiously spilt in the approaching War; and this the French Ambassador plainly intimated in his Letter written to the *Helvetic* Body, and dated the 15th of January, wherein he set forth, 'That it was not the Fault of the States-General, that the War was not begun before this, for that seeing his Master had suspended all Acts of Hostility, notwithstanding their sending a Fleet to the *West Indies*, and their Invasion of the Electorate of *Colonia*; yet his Majesty did no more than only apply necessary Precautions to prevent their evil Designs; they sought another Pretence of Provocation, which they thought would prove more successful, by ordering the Governour of *Sas de Gand* to fire upon the Redoubt of *Salsaten*, which the Marquis of *Bedmar* was erecting upon the King of Spain's own Territories. That it was easie for the French Governour to have advanced with his Forces and his Artillery, and to have bomb'd either *Sas de Gand*, or *Sluise*; however, they assured themselves, that these Acts of Hostility would reunite the whole English Nation, and that the Parliament of England, forgetting all their private Divisions, would be unanimous for War; yet his Majesty's opposite Desire to maintain Peace, as much as lay in his Power, prevail'd with him to suspend his just Resentment. That his Majesty desired to have it known by this long Patience of his, who were the Authors of the War: That he was so far from commencing any Act of Hostility, that he sent to the Marquis of *Bedmar*, to let the Resident of *Holland* know, That his Majesty was willing to renew the Conferences demanded, and, in the mean time, to give over working upon the Redoubt begun. By which new Proof of his Moderation he made it to appear, that he had no other

Fr. Ambassador's Letter to the Swiss Cantons, Jan. 15.

February.

other Design than the Continuation of the Peace; and that the Miseries of the War were to be attributed to those who sought all manner of Ways to begin it.

Answered  
by the  
States  
Ambassa-  
dor,

14.

In Answer to this, M. Valkenier, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-General, sent a Letter by way of Memoir, to be presented on his part to the same Assembly, wherein he declared, 'How much he was surprized, that the Marquis de Pucieux should confidently aver, That if the War was not begun, it was not the Fault of their High and Mightinesses, or the King of Great Britain's Adherents in that Country; and then repeating what the Marquis laid to the Charge of the States-General, and his Aggravations of the King his Master's Moderation, proposed the Question, 'Why the French Ambassador should concern himself so busily with the Affairs of Spain, since it was the Spanish Ambassador's Business, who resided in Switzerland, unless it were to let their Lordships understand, That the Spanish Low Countries belong'd at present more to France than to Spain. After this, said the Envoy, the Marquis takes a great Liberty to accuse their High and Mightinesses of seeking the War, and thereby endeavoured to persuade their Lordships most sage and prudent Regency to credit what they themselves, nor no body else could believe, since every body knew, that 'twas the Interest of their High and Mightinesses to preserve Peace, that their People might enjoy the Fruits of it with reasonable Security. That the Ambassador was grossly mistaken when he said, That there were Parties in the Republick one of which was composed of the King of Great Britain's Adherents. For that better Information would tell him, That the Inhabitants of that Commonwealth, from the Lowest to the Highest, were Adherents to his Britannick Majesty, as well out of their profound Acknowledgment of the great Services which his said Majesty and his Ancestors had done the State, as for that they were fully convinced of his Majesty's Zeal, not only for the Preservation and Welfare of their Republick, but for the common Repose of all Europe.

February.

As to the principal Point of the Cannonading of *de Gand*, he gave the Assembly an Account of that Fair; 'That the Erecting of *Salsaten* was contrary to the Right of all People that lived in Peace and Amity, and a Breach of the Peace of *Münster*; that the French had Six Days Warning to forbear Working; after which the States were obliged to make use of that Force, which natural Defence allow'd them. This Defence, said the Envoy, was now look'd upon by the French as a Pretence to enter into a War. And this was the great Crime which the Marquis complain'd of their Lordships, as if they had thereby broken the Peace: As if any State or Republick either would or could permit the Erecting of Redoubts near her Fortresses, as to serve for Batteries to cannonade them upon Occasion.

The Envoy went on, and told the Assembly, 'That the Marquis talk'd of a Design of the Hollanders upon the West-India Fleet, and to attack the Elector of Cologne, that seem'd very odd and strange, since the Effect had made it appear, that their High and Mightinesses never sent any Men of War to the West Indies with any such Intention. And whereas the Marquis charged their High and Mightinesses with an Intention to attack the Territories of the Elector of Cologne, only for a Pretence to make themselves Masters of them, there could be nothing more impertinently asserted, since what they did was only to prevent that Electorate from falling under the Slavery of the French, who at the same time attempted the Possession and Conquest of it.

The Envoy added, 'That what the Marquis advanced about the Reprisals of the King his Master, which, as he said, were desired in Holland, to encline the English to the War by common Consent, was very frivolous. For that England too well understood the general Interest of Europe, her own Concerns, and the Proceeding of France, to have any need of being hurried up by such an Action. All which considered, the Envoy made no Question, but that their Lordships could be easily induc'd to give an upright Judgment who were the Authors of the War, in case of a Rupture, considering what had been done by their High and Mightinesses, in Conjunction with his Majesty



## A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

of Great Britain, for the Preservation of the publick Peace and Tranquillity, and what France had attempted contrary to the Faith of Treaties.

Fr. Ambassador's Memorial to the Cantons.

Mr. Pussieux, the French Ambassador, not discourag'd with this Counter-Memorial, follow'd his Blow, and sent Three more Memoirs to the same Assembly: In the first of which he complain'd heavily of the Elector Palatine, for stopping his Master's Barges passing by the Elector's Fortresses seated upon the Rhine, though with Contraband Goods, such as Arms and Ammunition, and from thence took an Occasion to extol his Master's Moderation, in suffering those indignities, without taking his Revenges.

In his second, after his wonted Flatteries bestow'd upon the laudable Cantons, he desired Permission in his Master's Name to raise a Reinforcement of 600 Men, not omitting the Applauses of his Master's Moderation, and his earnest Endeavours to preserve the Peace of Europe.

The Third was a short Recommendation of a Letter written to the Helvetican Body, requesting the Assembly of Baden to impart it to the laudable Cantons with the first Opportunity, wherein he renew'd his Master's Demands of Leave to raise a Body of 600 Men, and where he took all Occasions to complain of the unjust Proceedings of the States General and the Palatine Elector, and magnify his Master's Moderation. You would swear by the fulsome Elogium which the French Ministers bestow upon the Moderation, Forbearance and Patience of their Monarch, who never yet set Bounds to his Wrath, that *Louis XI* were a second *Job*. A pleasant Employment for an Ambassador, who would be always counted a Person of Honour, to forfeit his Credit with all Men of Sense and Judgment, to uphold his Master's Reputation with open Lies and palpable Untruths.

He is encountered by the Imp. Ambassador.

On the other side, the Count of Trauttmansdorf, Imperial Ambassador, talk'd at another Rate of the French King, and for the better Information of the laudable Cantons, made no Scruple to enumerate the base and ignoble Actions of that Monarch. He spar'd not either Terms nor Expressions: Every Thing was called by its proper Name; *Usurpation*, *Perjury*, *press*

effien ; and all these harsh Words were made use of, *February.*  
 were the Terms of *Tyrant* and *Tyranny* omitted.  
 and which was more surprizing, this was the second  
 the Count had treated his Master after this home-  
 Manner, yet the Marquis never return'd him any  
 answer; Affecting, perhaps, his Master's Moderation,  
 ere he knew the Difficulty of contending with  
 truth. And, indeed, the fawning Marquis found, in  
 the measure, the Prevalency of it in a Place where  
 truth is valued ; since the laudable Cantons did not  
 think fit either to congratulate the new King of *Spain*,  
 grant his Master the Reinforcements which he de-  
 manded.

If we should from hence step to the Electorate of  
*Cogn*, we shall find that Prince's Affairs embroiled  
 more than ever, since his Engagement with *France* ;  
 besides the Plagues brought upon his People by  
 their new Guests, the *French* Soldiers, whom he had  
 admitted into divers of his Fortresses, a Courier was  
 dispatch'd to him on the 5th by the Bishop of *Raab*,  
 who brought Four Mandates from the Emperor. The  
 first in *High German*, directed to the Elector. The se-  
 cond which was in *Latin*, and also addressed to the E-  
 lector, as Prince of *Liege*, contain'd in Substance a  
 citation of the Elector, and the Baron *de Karig*, his  
 Chancellor, to *Vienna*, in order to justify their Con-  
 duct before the Imperial *Aulick* Council ; upon De-  
 mand whereof, they were to be banish'd, and depriv'd  
 of their Dignities, Fiefs, Estates and Honours : And all  
 the Subjects of his Electoral Highness were absolv'd  
 from their Oaths of Fidelity, if within the Term of  
 two Months the Elector did not restore to his full  
 liberty the Grand Dean, dismiss the Foreign Forces  
 that were entred into his Territories under the false  
 name of *Burgundians*, and renounce the Alliance of his  
 most Christian Majesty, and the Duke of *Anjou*, as U-  
 rpers of the *Spanish* Monarchy : His Imperial Majesty  
 so forbid all the Elector's Ministers, Counsellors, and  
 other Officers, as well Civil as Military, and in general,  
 all his Subjects, to acknowledge the said Elector, or  
 obey his Orders, until he had given the Emperor full  
 satisfaction to all his Demands ; under Pain of Death,  
 and Confiscation of Estates among the Seculars ; Ba-  
 nishment and Privation of their Dignities, Estates and

Emperors  
 Mandates  
 to the E.  
 of *Cologn*,  
 5.



*February.* Honours among the Ecclesiasticks. The Third Mandate was directed to the Count of *S. Maurice*, General of the Elector's Forces, wherein the Emperor enjoined him to disband all his Soldiers that were list'd without the Consent of the Chapter: And the Fourth Mandate, which was address'd to the Count of *Koningseck*, Grand Steward to the Elector's Household, contained an Order to all the Officers of the Elector's Household to abandon his Service, and his Imperial Majesty at the same time acquitted them of their Oaths of Fidelity.

The Elector was at Chappel; hearing Mass, when he was acquainted with these Tydings: At what time he told the Count of *Koningseck*, who presented him the Mandates (as they said) with Tears in his Eyes, 'That his Imperial Majesty's Reproaches were unjust, and directly opposite to the Laws of the Empire; 'That he took to Witness the Host, which was then expos'd upon the Altar, that whatever he had done was only to preserve the Peace of *Europe*, and that if he spoke not the Truth, he desired of God that he might die upon the Place. The Sequel has shew'd how little sincere he was in these Protestations, and what he has to answer for to him, whom he has thus boldly and falsely appeal'd to.

Hereupon he wrote Letters to the *French King*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, and his Minister at the Dyet of *Ratisbone*, to acquaint them with the Contents of the Mandates; wherein he complain'd of the Emperor for endeavouring to excite the Empire against France under Pretence of her aspiring to the Universal Monarchy, at the same time that the Emperor himself made nothing of despoiling the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire of their principal Rights and Privileges; for Proof of which, he alledged the Ninth Electorate, and Coronation of the King of *Prussia*.

He added, That he could safely swear, that he had no hand in the Imprisonment of the Baron of *Meaux*; but that probably his most Christian Majesty might have important Reasons to send him to *Namur*. And for his admitting Foreign Forces under the Name of the Circle of *Burgundy*, he could not take a better Course than to apply himself to the Marquis of *Bavaria* for the Assistance of those Troops, seeing

Elector's  
Answer.

Elector  
writes to  
the French  
King, &c.

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ld not confide in any other. He concluded with *February.*

Reasons which engaged him to make an Alliance with his most Christian Majesty, which were, That nobody could dispute his Right with him, that was common to all the rest of the Elector's and Princes of the Empire, to make such Alliances as he should think necessary for the Preservation of his Country, provided they were not against the Emperor and Empire contrary. His Minister also at *Ratisbonne* made great Complaints upon Occasion of these Mandates, but could obtain no other Answer, than, *That the Deputies should acquaint their Principals with the Subject of his Complaints, and that they would take care of the Rights and Constitution of the Empire; but that they were extremely surprized at his Master's Admission of French Troops into Territories of Liege and Cologne, under the Name of the Circle of Burgundy, and that it behoved him to send them away again.*

Before we return to the famous Isle of Britain; I should make a Visit to the Northern Crowns; I have nothing to say particularly of the *Dane* in this conjuncture, saying that he appear'd rather willing to pour the Confederacy, than the Interest of *France*, while the *Swede*, not yet glutted with Blood and Victory, was preparing to over-run all *Poland*, and projecting no less a Design, than the Dethroning of that King, who had barbarously (to say no worse) attack'd his Territories in the Time of Peace: Then for it self, I could have wish'd, we could find more unanimity and better Order amongst them, than they had hitherto discovered since the Rupture; however, be more particular, their *Senatus Consilium*, or Grand Council met at *Warsaw* on the 16th Instant, according to the King's Summons, to whom he spake in the following Manner.

Noble Lords,

I Am much concerned at the Dissolution of the King of late Dyet, without their having made any Provision for the Vindication of my Honour, and the Security of the publick Welfare, which Matters ought to have been their principal Business, at a Time when the King of *Sweden* has not only by Letters and otherwise villified my Royal Dignity, but has

*Poland's*  
Speech to  
the Senate.

February.

also invaded *Courland*, *Semigallia*, and the Neighbouring Districts belonging to the Republick of *Poland*. 'Tis great Pity that the Cares for the public Safety should be interrupted by a few turbulent Persons; and I think it the greatest Dishonour imaginable That the *Polanders* should so far forget their ancient Glory and Renown, as to suffer an Aggressor to prescribe them Laws. You cannot but be sensible that I avoided no Danger in that glorious Expedition against the *Turks*, wherein I reduced to the Obedience of this Crown *Podolia* and *Kaminick*: And thought it no less my Duty, to endeavour the Recovery of *Livonia*, which Country has been injuriously wrested from my Predecessors by the *Swedes*, the inveterate Enemies of *Poland*, so I attempted the same without the Knowledge and Consent of the Republick. For being elected your King, I have the Right of the Scepter, and the Prerogative of making War when and where I shall think it necessary: The Republick has been so far from joining with me in this War against *Sweden*, that on the contrary, they have compell'd me to send away my *Saxon* Troops, and thereby indanger'd both my Personal Security and the Safety of this Kingdom. I have only this to desire of you, that if you cannot oblige the King of *Sweden* to accept of reasonable Terms for an Accommodation, you would join with me in the Prosecution of the War, and secure my Person against all Attempts; otherwise, I protest before God and the World, that the Ruine of this Republick must be imputed to your selves, and I shall be obliged to take such Measures, as God, Nature and the Laws have put into my Hands.

The Meeting of *Senatus Censiliium* of *Poland*. At the same time *M. Poswigwick*, Referendary of the Crown, made a long Harangue in Justification of his Majesty's Conduct, since his coming to the Crown assuring the Senate, That whatever he had done, related to the Welfare of the Republick, and that his Majesty always was, and still is, ready to sacrifice his Life for the Defence of his Subjects and their Privileges. After which, were read the Points which his Majesty propos'd to their Deliberations, which were in Substance:

1. 'Ho

**H**OW the Provinces of *Lithuania*, in which the  
*Swedes* were enter'd, might be succour'd.

*February,*

King's  
Proposals  
to them.

Whether the Senate could not find a Remedy  
more convenient than the Embassie which they had  
resolv'd to send to the King of *Sweden*.

3. In case  
his Resolution were pursued, what, and how many  
persons were to be made choice of for the said Pur-  
pose; and where they should raise Money requisite  
for their Expences.

4. That the *Muscovite* Amba-  
sador demanded to be admitted to Audience, and  
that the Republick should send an Ambassador to the  
*Czar*, to conclude a good and firm Alliance with  
him.

5. What was to be done for the Security of  
the King and the Republick, in case the King of *Sw-*  
*eden* enter'd farther into the Kingdom.

6. That it  
was requisite to seek out new ways to supply the  
Charges of the Artillery and Ammunition, the usual  
Funds not being sufficient.

7. That new Expedients  
also ought to be sought for to satisfie the Elector of  
*Brandenburgh*, to whom they were to pay 300000

Crowns. For that, for Defect of Payment, the Crown  
Jewels that were mortgaged to him, might be lost,  
and the City of *Elbing*, with the Territory belong-  
ing to it, would be exposed to a new Invasion.

8. That Measures might be taken to pay the Army,  
and gratifie the Deputies which they sent; and that  
the Senate should consider whether the Revenues

assign'd for that Purpose were sufficient.

9. That a  
Stop might be put to the Counterfeiting and other  
Abuses of the publick Coin.

10. And seeing the  
King declar'd, that he was resolv'd to make use of  
all his Power and Authority to prevent the Misfor-  
tunes that threaten'd the Republick, it was to be ho-  
ped that the Senate would study Ways to provide  
for the common Security.

The Grand General of the Crown presented also  
to the Senate a Memoir, wherein he demanded Mo-  
ney to buy Arms, and raise necessary Recruits for the  
Army; setting forth, That the Army was not paid;  
that the Resolutions of the Tribunal of *Radom*, to dis-  
charge one part of what was due to it, were not ob-  
serv'd; that private Persons had usurp'd the Revenues



February. assign'd for the Winter Quarters of the Soldiers, and that the Funds appointed for the Expences of the Artillery, were employ'd to other Uses.

In like manner the Grand General of *Lithuania* presented another Memoir, wherein he demanded a safe Conduct, and an Order to constrain the Army to obey him as formerly; that the Recompences due to the old Soldiers should be consider'd in pursuance of the Treaty of *Posewick*; which Way to pay the Generals of *Lithuania* the Money appointed for the Payment of the Soldiers, and which had been misapply'd; how to repay the Sums advanc'd by the Generals, and to make good the Artillery of *Lithuania*.

More Proposals on the 18th.

Upon the 18th, the Cardinal Primate, and the rest of the Senators conferr'd together upon the Articles which had been presented to them. But while they were met, the King sent the Palatine of *Marienburg* to make Two Proposals. The First, That he offer'd to pay with his own Money, Two Quarters of what was due to the Crown Army, upon Condition they would assist him in the War with the King of *Sweden*. The Second, That he might be permitted to send for 12000 *Saxons* to join the Crown Army. To which the Cardinal made Answer, in the Name of the Assembly, That as to the first Point, it would be a needless Expence, by reason that the Army would never engage in that War without the Consent of the Republick; and as for his *Saxon* Forces, he would not advise his Majesty to send for them again into *Poland*; because it would be a Means to raise great Troubles in the Kingdom, and that he himself would never yield to it.

The same Palatine of *Marienburg* went afterwards to the Palatine of *Posnania*, and General of Great *Poland*, with a Purpose to engage him in the King's Interest by the great Offers which were made him, but which he utterly rejected. In the mean time, the Cardinal receiv'd a Third Letter from the King of *Sweden*, wherein that Monarch, as in his Two former, demanded the Dethroning of the King of *Poland*. This Letter the Cardinal imparted to the Council of the Senate, and the Sentiments of all the Senators, except the Bishops of *Posen*, *Pragmisch*, and *Kiewia*, were, That the true Way to know the Bottom of the King

February.

Sweden's Design, and to prevent his penetrating farther into the Kingdom, was forthwith to send to him the Embassie or Deputation propos'd in the last Dyet. That in regard the Army of the Republick was in so bad a Condition, that it was not capable of doing any Service without being recruited and paid their Ar-  
 ms, 'twas necessary to summon all the Nobility to count: That when the Instructions for the Embassie were drawing up, 'twas requisite Care should be taken not to insert any Thing that might offend the Swedish Monarch, and force him to declare War against the Republick. That in case the said Embassie prov'd ineffectual, they should provide for the Security of the Republick and the King, by putting the Nobility in a Posture to take the Field, which being a Way conformable to the Laws and Customs of the Republick, his Majesty might more confidently rely upon it, than upon any other Foreign Succour. To which the Bishop of *Ermeland* added, That the best Expedient the King could take to regain the Confidence of the Republick, was to give them some Assurance in Writing, That he would never introduce into the Kingdom any *German* Troops, and that he would never engage himself in any War without the Consent of the Republick. The Bishop of *Culm* likewise made a long Harangue, wherein he recall'd to Memory what ever had pass'd since the King's coming to the Crown; and this in such Terms as no less displeas'd the Court, than those which *M. Park* had made use of when he dissolv'd the Dyet by his Departure from it.

At last, after many Remonstrances and Deliberations, the *Senatus Concilium* broke up the 22d, but they put off till the 27th the Publication of their Resolutions. Upon the 25th, the King sent to the Cardinal Primatte a Copy of a Draught which he had caus'd to be drawn up. At that Time several Senators were met at the Cardinal's Palace, in order to labour an Accommodation between the House of *Sapicha* and Prince *Radzeville*, upon a Difference arising from the Tutelage of the Princess of *Newburg*, to which the House of *Potaski* pretended likewise. Other Senators happened to drop in at the same time, and some propos'd their removing into the usual Chamber of Meeting, which was accordingly done. There they examined

They  
break up  
the 22d.

February.

mined the Project, and debated upon all the Points of it, to the great Disatisfaction of the King, who declared the next Day, in a kind of a Passion, That they had introduced a Novelty, in Opposition to his Authority. However, at length their Resolutions were publish'd the same Day, as having been taken by the Council of Senators, afterwards approved by the King.

Their Resolutions  
publish'd,  
27.

1. THAT the *Russian Postpolite*, otherwise the Nobility, shall be summoned into the Field, to the End, that in case of Necessity, the Republic might be in a Posture of Defence. 2. That the King should in Writing exhort the Princes, who were Grantors of the Treaty of Oliva, to interpose their Credit for maintaining the said Treaty. 3. That his Majesty should summon a new General Dyet immediately after the Return of the Embassie sent to the King of Sweden. 4. That he should recommend the Grand Marshal of the Crown of *Lithuania*, the adhering to the Duty of their Employments. 5. That he should give Audience to the *Muscovite* Envoy when he should desire it: But that the Nomination of a Minister to the *Czar* should be put off till the next Dyet. 6. That there should be drawn out of the Royal Treasury 30000 Florins to put the Artillery, which is in *Gaminiek* and *Fort Trinity*, in a good Condition: As also, 3000 Ducats for the Reimbursement of the like Sum, which the *Vaiwod* of *Russia* advanced for the Fortifications of *Limburg*; 4000 Crowns to be paid to the Grand Marshal of the Crown; 20000 Florins to be paid to the Sub-Marshal of the Crown; and 50000 Florins more for the Gratification of 2000 Florins apiece to each of the Deputies of the Army that came to *Warsaw*, to the Number of 25. 7. That in regard they were not in Condition to redeem the Pledges given to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, now King of *Prussia*, for Security of the Money due to him upon his Pretensions to *Elbing*, the Cardinal-Primate should request that Prince to have Patience till the next General Dyet; as also to restore the Archives, or ancient Records, which he formerly carried out of *Courland*. 8. That the Queen-Dowager should still remain for some time

‘Rom



1. That the *Vaivods* of *Podolia* and *Bretzem* February.  
 be appointed Commissioners to regulate the Limits  
 between the Two Kingdoms, with such Commis-  
 sioners as the Port should nominate. 10. That the  
 Two Generals of the Troops of the Republick should  
 be ordered to prosecute the *Sieur Paley*, Chief of the  
*Assacks*, for the Crime of which he stood accused.  
 That the *Czar* should be writ to, to demand Resti-  
 tution of the Archives of the Province of *Riovia*.  
 12. That the Money taken out of the Crown-Chest  
 should be made good out of the first Accompts of the  
 Officers of the Royal Treasury. That 300000 Flo-  
 rins be borrowed at reasonable Interest, to pay what  
 was owing to the deceased *M. de Malchersken*, Plenipo-  
 tentiary for the Republick at the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.  
 14. That the *Vaivod* of *Wilna* should be ordered to  
 command the Army of *Lithuania*. 15. That Restitu-  
 tion be made to the House of *Sapieha* of the Goods  
 and Estates that have been taken from them by the  
 contrary Party. 16. And that all the Officers of  
 the Treasury of *Lithuania* should be bound to obey  
 the Orders of *M. Sapieha*, Treasurer of the same  
 Dutchy.

In the mean time, the *French* Ambassador at the *Pol-  
 ish* Court continu'd his Intreagues to prolong the War  
 in *Livonia*, and to frustrate the Endeavours of the Im-  
 perial and other Ministers to restore the Peace of the  
 North, for which several Reflections were made upon  
 him, which we shall not mention in this Place.

Soon after this, the King of *Poland* conferr'd the  
 Office of Grand Marshal upon the Marshal of the  
 Court, and that of the Marshal of the Court upon the  
 Grand Chamberlain; to which there were many Pre-  
 tenders. At the same time also, the Deputies of *Sa-  
 mogitia* arrived at *Warsaw*, to desire his Majesty to no-  
 minate, or permit them to chuse another *Starost*; in  
 the room of *Oginski*, who had rendered himself un-  
 worthy of that Employment by his ill Conduct; to  
 return Thanks to the Cardinal Primate and the Ca-  
 stellan of *Cracovis*, Grand General of the Crown, for  
 the Care they had taken, and still took for the Pre-  
 servation of the Republick; and lastly, to press the  
 Palatine of *Wilna*, Grand General of *Lithuania*, to  
 put

February. put himself at the Head of the Nobility and Army of that Country.

In the mean time, the Cardinal Primate, and the Grand Marshal of the Crown took their Leaves of the King, and retired to their own Homes; not a little troubled to see his Majesty so little regard their grave and serious Counsels, and leaving him to ruminate upon the Resolutions of the *Senatus Consilium*. However, the King of Poland, to satisfy in some measure the Resolutions of the Senate, and by that means to ward off, as much as lay in his Power, the Blow that threatned him, sent away his Chamberlain into *Lithuania*, to let the King of Sweden understand, That the Embassie of the Republick was ready to set forward, and desired only to know where he would be pleased to receive and give them Audience. But the Gentleman (as they said) was no sooner arrived, but he was made a Prisoner of War, as coming from an Enemy, and without a Passport. However, otherwise he was treated civilly enough.

Having in this manner run over the Affairs of Poland and the North, 'tis time we should now return to the Isle of Britain, and see how Things stand there. The Parliament went vigorously on with the important Affairs before them; and on the Third resolv'd, 'That a Sum not exceeding 350000 Pounds should be granted to his Majesty, for the maintaining of Guards and Garrisons, for the Service of the Year 1702. (including 5000 Men to serve on Board the Fleet) and for providing for Officers upon Half Pay: And then they ordered an Address to be presented to the King, 'That he would be graciously pleased to interpose with his Allies, that they might increase their Quota's of Land Forces to be put on Board the Fleet, in Proportion to the Number his Majesty should have there. To which his Majesty was pleased to Answer, *He would do it.*

Then proceeding upon the Supply, they resolv'd, 'That a Sum not exceeding 12000 Pounds should be allowed for Ammunition, and supplying and fitting out the Artillery for the Service of the Year; That 9000 *l.* should be allowed for the Officers and Attendance belonging to the said Train; That 12000 *l.* should be allowed for Horses and Waggon; and

1000 *l.*

Proceed-  
ings of  
Parlia-  
men.

1000 l. for Contingencies; That 28273 l. 13 s. 9 d. February.

ould be allowed for the Ordinary of the Office of Ordnance for the Year; 7700 l. for supplying the Stores of the said Office, with 200 Tun of Salt-petre. And then the Officers of the Ordnance were required to lay before the House an Abstract of all Stores they stood upon the last Account, in all the Store-houses under their Direction.

In the mean time Mr. Secretary *Vernon* having according to the Direction of the House, examined into the Matter of the Papers, already mention'd, to be enclosed in Dr. *Stringer's* Letter; and more particularly having taken the Examination of one *Romain*, mentioned in those Papers, who was a Prisoner in the *Impter*; and finding the same to be chiefly Hear-say, from one *Johnson* (who he said was a Barber, and lived in *White-Fryars*) he had endeavoured by the Beadle of the Place, and ancient Parishioners, to find him out; but they declared, They had never heard of such a Man. Mr. Secretary was ordered to deliver the said Papers and Examinations to the Attorney-General, who was required to prosecute *Romain* thereupon.

Then they proceeded upon the Examination of *William Fuller*, who after a Deal of Impudence and Perjuration, being not able to produce *Jones* and the other Person he pretended; They resolved, *Nemine contradicente*, 'That he having not taken Warning by the just Censure receiv'd from that House, Febr. 24. 1691. and the Punishment he suffered by Judgment of Law, had again repeated his evil Practices, by several false Accusations, in divers scandalous Pamphlets, by him published: And having undertaken to produce *Thomas Jones*, Esquire, and *John Englesfield*, Gentleman, to make good the said Accusations; and not performing the same, they declared him to be a Cheat, a false Accuser, and an incorrigible Rogue; and ordered the Attorney-General to prosecute him for those Offences.

On the 7th, they voted an Address to the King, That he would be graciously pleased to provide for the Half Pay Officers in the first Place in the Recruits and Levies, then to be made. To which he answered, *That it was always his Intention.*

And



February.

And the same Day having received the Report of the Committee of Elections and Priviledges, touching that of *Maidstone*, between *Thomas Blis* and *Thomas Colepeper*, Esquires, the House agreed with them in their Opinion, 'That the latter, who was one of the Instruments in Promoting and Presenting the Scandalous, Insolent, and Seditious Petition, commonly called, *The Kentish Petition*, to the last House of Commons, had been guilty of Corrupt, Scandalous, and Indirect Practices, in endeavouring to procure himself elected: Farther, That the Aspersing of the last House of Commons, or any Member thereof, with receiving French Money, or being in the Interest of France, was a Scandalous, Villainous and Groundless Reflection, tending to Sedition, and to create a Misunderstanding between the King and his People; which Reflection they voted Mr. Colepeper Guilty, and ordered the Attorney-General to prosecute him for the said Crimes.

10.

On the 10th, they came to the following Resolution in respect to the Supplies, viz. 'That 200000 Rix-Dollars should be granted to his Majesty, in full of all Sums, stipulated by the Treaty with the King of Denmark, on Dec. 3. 1696. and by the Treaty with that Crown, June 15. 1701. that 75000 Rix-Dollars should be granted his Majesty for his Share of Two Quarters Subsidies, ending Dec. 16. 1701. pursuant to said Treaty of the 15th of June; That 257870 should be granted the King for Levy-Money for the Danish Troops, received into his Pay, pursuant to the Treaty: That he should have 87596 Rix-Dollars for the ordinary Pay of those Troops, from the respective Days of their being taken into his Service to the 20th of Decemb. 1702. That he should have 70500 Rix-Dollars by him borrow'd for making good the Treaties entred into with the Kings of Denmark and Sweden: That 6556 Rix-Dollars should be allowed for the Transport of the Troops from *Gluckstadt* to *Zwoll*, and of the Sick and Baggage from thence to the respective Quarters, with the Demurrage of the Ships, and for Provission and other contingent Disbursements; That his Majesty should have 100000 Rix-Dollars, upon the Account of Successors provided by the King of Sweden, pursuant to

Treaty with that Crown, Dec. 7. 1701. and February 27000 should be allowed for making good the Treaty between his Majesty, the King of Sweden and the States-General: But how the same has been paid by the Swede, notwithstanding he had received of the Money, we have sufficiently experienced in last Summer's Campaign. After this, having resolv'd, That 18500<sup>l</sup>. should be allow'd for the Charge of Circulating Exchequer-bills; they were commanded to attend his Majesty in the House of Lords: He gave the Royal Assent to an Act for reviving and continuing one entituled, *An Act for appointing Commissioners to take, examine and settle the Debts due to the Army, Navy, and for Trans-service, and also an Account of Prizes taken during late War.*

The House had all this while the Irish Forfeitures under Consideration, and the Trustees Reports thereon; and on the 13th Mr. Secretary Vernon having shew'd them, That his Majesty had lately receiv'd from Ireland several Addresses of the City of Dublin, and divers Counties in that Kingdom, setting forth the Hardships they lay under by the late Act of Resumption, which they desired might be considered in order to their Relief; and had also given Directions, that those Addresses should be laid before them, when they thought fit to require the same they were order'd accordingly, and having taken them into their Consideration, on the 16th, they resolv'd, That they condemn'd divers scandalous and false Expressions, highly reflecting upon his Majesty's Honour, and both Houses of Parliament; and then they order'd an humble Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his gracious communicating of those Addresses to their House, where they had an Opportunity to vindicate his Majesty's Honour, and that of both Houses of Parliament. I shall not meddle with a Multitude of Irish Petitions presented to the House, and the like Matters, which took up much of their Time, and but just mention the Petitions made to them, containing several Complaints against the Governours of Jamaica and Barbadoes, of which, after all the Complaints they could make little or nothing, no more than those who petitioned afterwards against Col. Coddington, Governour





or otherwise, to be brought to a speedy Trial, in order to be acquitted or condemned. On the 28th Mr. Secretary *Vernon* acquainted the House, That he had a Message from his Majesty, signed by himself, which he presented to the House, and the same was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows.

February.

28.

## WILLIAM R.

HIS Majesty being at present hindered, by an unhappy Accident, from coming in Person to his Parliament, is pleased to signify to the House of Commons by Message what he designed to have spoken to both Houses from the Throne. His Majesty, in the first Year of his Reign, did acquaint the Parliament, That Commissioners were authorized in *Scotland* to treat with such Commissioners as should be appointed in *England*, of proper Terms for uniting the Two Kingdoms, and at the same time expressed his great Desire of such an Union; his Majesty is fully satisfied, that nothing can more contribute to the present and future Security and Happiness of *England* and *Scotland*, than a firm and entire Union between them; and he cannot but hope, that upon due Consideration of our present Circumstances, there will be found a general Disposition to this Union: His Majesty would esteem it a peculiar Felicity, if, during his Reign, some happy Expedient for making both Kingdoms one might take place; and is therefore extremely desirous, that a Treaty for that purpose might be set on Foot, and does in the most earnest manner recommend this Affair to the Consideration of the House.

King's  
Message  
about the  
Union.

The Commons appointed one, and then another, to consider of this Message, but the Shortness of His Majesty's Life prevented their coming to any Resolution upon it during his Reign, which now hastens towards its End; and the Particulars of which are ready to enter upon, only we must premise a few Things before we come directly to it: The Parliament having proceeded on with the Affairs before them, and there being some Bills ready for the Royal Assent by the 2d of *March*, there was a Commission granted under the Great Seal for certain Lords to pass

March.

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**February**

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otherwise, to be brought to a speedy Trial, in order to be acquitted or condemned. On the 28th Secretary *Vernon* acquainted the House, That he had a Message from his Majesty, signed by himself, which he presented to the House, and the same was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows.

WILLIAM R.

His Majesty being at present hindered, by an unhappy Accident, from coming in Person to his Parliament, is pleased to signify to the House of Commons by Message what he designed to have spoken to both Houses from the Throne. His Majesty, in the first Year of his Reign, did acquaint the Parliament, That Commissioners were authorized in Scotland to treat with such Commissioners as should be appointed in England, of proper Terms for uniting the Two Kingdoms, and at the same time expressed his great Desire of such an Union; his Majesty is fully satisfied, that nothing can more contribute to the present and future Security and Happiness of England and Scotland, than a firm and entire Union between them; and he cannot but hope, that upon due Consideration of our present Circumstances, there will be found a general Disposition to this Union: His Majesty would esteem it a peculiar Felicity, if, during his Reign, some happy Expedient for making both Kingdoms one might take place; and is therefore extremely desirous, that a Treaty for that purpose might be set on Foot, and does in the most earnest manner recommend this Affair to the Consideration of the House.

The Commons appointed one, and then another, to consider of this Message, but the Shortness of Majesty's Life prevented their coming to any Resolution upon it during his Reign, which now hastens towards its End; and the Particulars of which are ready to enter upon, only we must premise a few Things before we come directly to it: The Parliament having proceeded on with the Affairs before them, and there being some Bills ready for the Royal Assent by the 2d of March, there was a Commission granted under the Great Seal for certain Lords to pass



March. these Acts, viz. *An Act for the Attainder of the Pretended Prince of Wales of High Treason. An Act for punishing Officers and Soldiers who shall mutiny or desert in England or Ireland. An Act for continuing one entituled, An Act that the solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called Quakers shall be accepted instead of an Oath, in the usual Form: And, An Act for Naturalizing Charlotte, the Wife of Hugh Boscawen, Esq; These being some more Bills ready by the 7th, particularly one, which all honest Men were desirous to have seen pass during his Majesty's Life, there was another Commission granted for that Purpose, and accordingly the*

7. Bills pass, viz. *An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by laying Duties upon Malt, Mum, Syder and Perry. An Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of Wales and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors. And, An Act to enable Lionel, Earl of Orrory, in the Kingdom of Ireland, by Sale of certain Lands and Tenements, to raise Money for the Payment of his Debts, and settle other Lands for the Uses and Purposes in that Act mentioned.* It's a Wonder that any, upon such an Occasion, should scruple, and pretend they did not understand that Way of passing Bills by Commission, since the Statute of 33 Hen. 8. Cap. 21. says expressly, that the King's Royal Assent by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal, sign'd by his Hand, and declared and ratified in his Absence to the Lords Spiritual, and the Commons assembled in the Higher House, even when he was of as good Force and Strength, as though the Person of the King had been there personally present, and had assented openly and publickly to the same: According to which Statute the Royal Assent was given by Commission, Anno 38 Hen. 8. unto the Bill for the Attainder of the Duke of Norfolk, and very often since.

The Fatal 8th of March being now come, which put a Period to the Life of the Great William, King of England; in order to a full View of his Majesty's Illness, and the Circumstances of his Death, 'twill be necessary to look back to June, 1701; at which time his Majesty being bound for the Hague, his Physicians in England drew up a Memorial of his Constitution

Acts pass  
by Com-  
mission.

Stat. 33  
Hen. 8.

King Wil-  
liam's  
Death.

Directory for the Foreign Physicians, whom his Majesty mean'd to consult. The Substance of the Memorial, is, as follows.

March.

An Account of the State of his Health, 1701.

Forasmuch as such Physicians as have had the Opportunity of a long Acquaintance with a Patient's Constitution, are most capable to serve him in the Way of Cure; especially when the Distemper is confirm'd by Process of Time: 'Tis presum'd the following Account of his Majesty's Constitution, and of the Medicines exhibited in this Country in the Compass of the last Year (*before which there was but little prescrib'd*) may be of use to those who are call'd to consult upon his Majesty's Case, and are unacquainted with his Constitution.

His Majesty has been troubled from his Infancy with a Weakness in his Lungs, and a continual Cough, and frequently with Asthmatick Oppressions; excepting within these Ten or Twelve Years last past, that the Asthmatick Paroxysms have in a manner quite left him, though his Expectoration is much more considerable than formerly. Since that Time his Majesty has been indifferent healthy, without complaining of Head-Aches, Disorders of the Stomack, the Stone, or the like; and has all along had a very big and healthful Pulse. In like manner he always eat well, and had a good Digestion. He always slept well, abating for the Time of an extraordinary Oppression in his Breast. He still enjoy'd the Benefit of an open Body, to the Rate of Two or Three Stools in 24 Hours; and was never troubled with a Looseness, and but very seldom with Costiveness. He was never subject to acute or violent Distempers, unless it be when he had the Small-Pox, which were very favourable: Neither was he ever seiz'd with Intermitting Fevers, till within these 5 or 6 Years, that in the unfavourable Season of the Year, he has had (now and then) 1 or 2 gentle Fits of an Ague, with a Shivering, and a Nauseousness for some Days before and after. In his Diet he always observ'd the same Course. He still ate most of the first Service, *viz.* Soup made of Pulse, Pot-Herbs, and stew'd Meat: Of the second Service he used to eat but little; but he eat a great deal of Fruit, though

March.

“ never or very seldom between Meals. Confections  
 “ or Sweet-Meats, whether dry or moist, he never  
 “ or seldom made use of. For 5 or 6 Months of the  
 “ Year both his Wine and his Beer was always  
 “ cool’d in Ice; and the last was always bottled. His  
 “ Breakfast was only a Dish of Chocolate, without any  
 “ Water in it, unless it were when he was Costive. He  
 “ has been wonderfully indefatigable in all his Exer-  
 “ cises, whether in Hunting or in the Field of Battle.  
 “ He was never much inclin’d to Sweating; for, in  
 “ his most violent Exercises, and even in the hottest  
 “ Time of the Summer, he never us’d to be incommo-  
 “ ded with Sweat or Thirst, especially for these last  
 “ Twenty Years. Considering the Tenderneſs of his  
 “ Constitution, he did not use to be much affected with  
 “ the Sense of Cold, till within these 4 or 5 Winters  
 “ last past.

Dated, June 28. 1701.

Divers  
 Medicines  
 prescrib’d  
 to the  
 King, in  
 1700, and  
 1701.

To this Memorial we shall tack a short View of  
 the Medicines prescrib’d for his Majesty, before the  
 Date it bears.

June 2. 1700. Dr. Ratclief prescrib’d the Powder of  
 Crabs Claws compound, with a Pearl’d Julep; be-  
 sides 2 Pound and a half of Milk Water apart.

June 10. 1700. Dr. Ratclief and Dr. Lawrence pre-  
 scrib’d the Use of Ale impregnated with the Leaves of  
 Ground-Ivy, Fir-Tops, Harts-Tongue, and wild Car-  
 rot-Seeds.

June 26. 1700. Dr. Ratclief, Sir Richard Blackmore  
 and Dr. Lawrence prescrib’d Night Pills made of the  
*Pillule Stomachicæ cum Gummi*, the volatil Salt of Harts  
 horn, and the Syrup of Violets. At the same Time  
 they order’d 20 Drops of the Tincture of the Salt of  
 Tartar to be taken every Day; and the Juice of 30  
 Hoglice at Six a Clock at Night.

June 28. The same Physicians order’d 2 Grains of  
 Scammony sulphurated with 26 Grains of the Stoma-  
 chick Pills to be taken at Night going to Bed.

July 20. Drs. Ratclief, Blackmore, Millington, Lawrence  
 Sympsteyn and Bidloo, advis’d his Majesty to take Six  
 Weeks together every Morning, 4 Spoonfuls of a Mix-  
 ture made of equal Quantities of Barley-water, Radish  
 water compound, and the compound Water of Haws.

Nov



Nov. 6. 1700. Sir Thomas Millington, Dr. Hutton and Dr. Harris recommended the internal Use of the compound Powder of Crabs Claws mix'd with a Pearl'd Soap; and the external Application to his Legs of Elder-flower-water, impregnated with the Infusion of Elder-flowers, and a Solution of Castile Soap, with the Salt of Tartar per deliquium.

Dec. 27. Drs. Millington, Blackmore, and Lawrence recommended the frequent Use of Tablets, made of the Species de Althea, with Sal Prunella, Loaf-Sugar, and the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. They prescrib'd at the same Time half a Dram of the Cream of Tartar to be taken twice a Day: And a Ptisane (to be took at Measure) of the clarified Decoction of Barley, after a warm Infusion of Eryngo Roots condited, Sal Prunella and the Spirit of Black Cherries.

Dec. 31. The Physicians last mention'd, advis'd his Majesty to the Use of 10 Drops of Mynsichtius his Elixir Vitrioli, to be taken in the Morning in 6 Ounces Spaw-water; after which he was to drink 10 Ounces of the same Water in the Space of an Hour; and to take an equal Quantity of the Drops at Five a Clock Night.

January 4. 1701. They order'd the same Morning's draught, and in the Afternoon Pills to the Dose of a scruple, made of the Extract of Gentian and lesser Symplic, of each 25 Grains; Tartar vitriolated, and Salt of Wormwood, of each a Scruple, Salt of Steel, 10 Grains; with a sufficient Quantity of the Balsamick Syrup.

Jan. 15. 1701. The same Physicians prescrib'd an ounce of the Epsom Salt to be taken early in the Morning in Chicken Broth; with a subsequent Continuation of the Spaw-water, and the Pills last mention'd.

Jan. 23. 1701. They advis'd him to take every Morning, and at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, a pretty large Pill, made of the Salt of Wormwood, Crabs Eyes prepar'd, Tartar vitriolated, Steel prepar'd with Sulphur, and the Extract of Gentian; drinking after the Morning Dose 12 Ounces of Spaw-water, and 4 after the Evening Dose.

Jan. 31. They prescrib'd 3 Pints of Spaw-water to be drank every Day with 15 Drops of Mynsichtius

March. his *Elixir Vitrioli*. They likewise exhibited the Juice of Hoglice and *Chalybeat* Pills.

Feb. 27. They ordered Pills of the Flowers of Sulphur, with the Balsamick Syrup, to be took for 3 Days, Morning and Evening.

March 9. They advised him to use every Day at Six a Clock in the Afternoon, Pills composed of Earth-Worms, Hoglice, Elder-Flowers, and the Extract of *Gentian*, and withal to take 20 Drops of *Mynsichtius's Elixir Vitrioli* every Morning.

March 30. They purg'd him with Rosin of Jalap and Extract of Rhubarb.

April 21. They prescrib'd an Astringent Gargle for his Mouth; the Decoction of Barley, with condited *Eryngo* Roots infused, for his ordinary Drink. Some time after his Majesty was purg'd, and continued the Use of *Chalybeat*-Pills, made of Steel prepar'd with Sulphur, and the Extract of *Gentian*. For his ordinary Drink he had small Ale, brew'd with Fir-Tops and *Eryngo* Roots, instead of Hops, and impregnated with the Infusion of Ground-Ivy-Leaves and wild Carrot-Seeds.

May 29. Drs. Millington, Blackmore, Lawrence and Browne prescrib'd the Juices of Garden-Scurvygrafs, Watercresses, Brooklime and Oranges, with Rhenish-Wine and Wormwood-water compound. Of this Mixture he took 4 Spoonfuls every Day, with some Drops of the Tincture of Steel.

Such were the Medicines that his Majesty used before his Departure for *Holland* in the Summer, 1701.

The Physicians Opinions in Writing about the Nature of his Disease, and the proper Remedies. Dr. Lister's Opinion was to the King's this Purpose.

Distemper, in 1701.

His Majesty's Distemper is neither a true Scurvy nor a Droplic. The Looseness of his Teeth and the Disorder of his Gums, give some Suspicion of the Scurvy; but then the other Symptoms of Scorbutick Cases are absent; for he has no Pains, Spots, or discolour'd Places in his Limbs, or any other Part, no Scorbutick Signs in his Water; he is not subject to acute or sudden Disorders, to the Intermiſſion of the Pulse, or to restless Sleeping. The Swelling of his Legs and Thighs speaks the gradual Advances of an

*Ascites*;

*Scites*; but we must consider that he sleeps, eats and drinks as before, that his Expectoration is much the same, that his Water is not high colour'd; that the upper Region of his Body is not render'd leaner by the swelling of his Legs, that his Complexion is not alter'd, that his Eyes are vigorous, his Face and Hands white and ruddy, his Pulse is strong and equal, and that he is never feverish. The small Success of the steel and Chalybeat-Waters that his Majesty used, is farther Proof that his Case is not properly Scorbutick; and though 'tis alledg'd, that he has took 'em in too small a Quantity, yet 'tis certain, that such Things as produce no good Effect in a small Quantity, will never compass the Cure in a greater. When he first commenc'd the Use of the Spaw-waters and Chalybeat-Pills, the Swelling was only about the Anckles; but upon the Use of 'em, it rose in a few Weeks half way up to his Thigh. If it be alledg'd, that these Remedies abated his Thirst, and strengthen'd his Appetite; I answer, That his Thirst was occasion'd by the Use of the hot Antiscorbutick Waters, and that his Appetite might have been strengthen'd by nourishing Medicines. The Purges that his Majesty took had no Effect upon the Swelling; as being rather astringent and heating, than proper *Hydragoga*. As for his Majesty's Cough, he has had it for several Years, and both his present and future Health requires the Continuation of the Evacuation made that Way. The most dangerous Symptom is the Swelling of his Legs and Thighs; which, considering his Weakness, his continual Fatigue, and the Necessity of Expectoration, is not to be cur'd by violent and weakening Medicines, such as most Purgatives and strong Diureticks are; besides that he goes naturally to Stool thrice a Day, which is sufficient to carry off the superfluous Crudities, and at the same time cautions us to take care of throwing him into a mortal Looseness. Strong Diureticks are acrimonious and corrosive, and occasion both Thirst (the worst of all the Symptoms in this case) and an Obstruction of Fleam, by Virtue of the Diversion. His Majesty ought to continue the Diet that he has been long accusom'd to; and pray God continue his good Appetite. In such Cases I have seen wonderful Effects from the moderate Use of ripe Fruit,



*March.* such as Pepins, Seville Oranges, Malaga or Genoua Citrons, Strawberries, Cherries and Currants, &c. for they promote the insensible Transpiration, and above all fortifie the Digestion of the Stomach. I wou'd advise his Majesty to walk on Foot as much as he can, and that only in the Morning, and in the Afternoon before Sun-set. As soon as he comes within Doors, I would have his Majesty to throw himself upon a Bed for half an Hour or an Hour before he eats, and cover up his Legs; for the Legs being warm'd all over by Exercise, the obstructed Blood will have a freer Circulation in that Posture. To lessen the Swelling in his Legs, let his Majesty take an Ounce of the *Tinctura Sacra* thrice a Week. If the Swelling be obstinate, purge him once a Month with Pills of *Confectio Hiera*, *Extractum Rudii*, and the Juice of Liquorice dissolv'd in Rose-water. On those Days in which his Majesty does not use the *Tinctura Sacra*, I recommend the Use of the following Electuary, as being very proper for redrelling the Constitution of the Body. Take of the Conserve of Hips, 3 Ounces; Cochineal, finely prepared and sifted, a Dram; Spirit of *Vitriol*, a Scruple; White Sugar-Candy, an Ounce; Spirituous Water of Meadsweet-Flowers, half a Dram, mix. If his Majesty nauseates the Electuary, he may take in the room of it Morning and Evening a Glas full of simple distill'd Worm-seed or Rue-water, with a little Sugar; or of the Infusion of Worm-seed or Rue in Spring-Water, with a little Rhenish-Wine. As for the Coldness of his Majesty's Legs, I hope it may be remedy'd by Exercise, or by a gentle Friction from the Toes upwards; or let the Soles of his Feet be rubb'd gently Morning and Evening with a soft Napkin, dipt in *Hungary Water*.

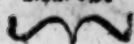
Dr. Millington, Blackmore, Lawrence and Browne gave a joint Consultation; the Purport of which is, as follows.

'Tis our Opinion, that the Swelling of his Majesty's Legs is a peculiar (not universal) Sorbutick *Anasarca*; i. e. a soft pale Swelling that retains Pits, after the being pressed with one's Finger. We take it to be Scorbutick, by reason that the Coldness of the Swelling speaks a dispirited and depauperated Blood, that his

Gums are disorder'd, and his Teeth loose, that his  
 Inspiration is difficult, and that a Lassitude and In-  
 disposition for Motion affects him. This Swelling  
 is to derive its first Original partly from his Ma-  
 jesty's sitting at one Time above 40 Hours on Horse-  
 back in his Boots, which weaken'd the Spring of the  
 many Parts of his Legs; and partly from the weak Dis-  
 position of his Blood, which is over-run with crude and  
 gross Humours. We attribute this Depravation of his  
 Blood to a Cough above 30 Years Standing, which  
 a copious Expectoration has robb'd it of a great  
 part of the nutritious Juice; to his constant Fatigues in  
 the Field; and to his immoderate Love of all sorts of  
 hot and watery Food. 'Twas always our Opinion,  
 that such Medicines are most proper for him, as  
 safe without infeebling, and restore the natural  
 warmth and Vigor of the Blood. In the End of the  
 Decemb. finding his Majesty's Appetite flat, his  
 Cough troublesome, his Cough encreased, his Com-  
 plexion pale and sickly, and his Legs swollen, which  
 his Swaddling fell in some Measure in this difficult  
 Case, we prescrib'd some Doses of the Cream of Tar-  
 tar in order to call up his Appetite, and remove his  
 Cough; but in regard that his Majesty had an Aversion  
 to that Medicine from his Infancy, we afterwards ex-  
 posited some Drops of *Elixir Vitrioli* in Six Ounces of  
 German Spaw-water, together with Ten Ounces  
 of the same Water soon after, to be taken every Morn-  
 ing for the Space of a Week. In a short time this Pre-  
 scription remov'd all the foremention'd Symptoms,  
 excepting the Swelling of his Legs, for which we then  
 prescrib'd Antiscorbuticks, and especially Steel. Ha-  
 ving observ'd, that upon the drinking of the Spaw-  
 water his Majesty voided a greater Quantity of Urine,  
 and drank a thrice lesser Quantity of small Beer (which  
 we reckon'd much more pernicious than that Water)  
 we advised his Majesty to drink more of it; upon the  
 apprehension that since his Appetite continued, his  
 Cough decay'd, and the Passage by Urine was sufficient,  
 it would remove, or at least put a Stop to the Swel-  
 ling. But the Swelling still encreasing, we turned to  
 diureticks.

Be-

March.



Besides the joint Consultation above mentioned Dr. Lawrence gave in one by himself; which was this Effect.

I am fully perswaded, that his Majesty's Illness is Scurvy, though not accompany'd with all the Symptoms that frequently appear in that Distemper; for the Physicians agree, that the Looseness of the Teeth, the Pain and Wasting of the Gums, and the Swelling of the Legs, are Retainers to the Scurvy. 'Tis well known, there are Two kinds of the Scurvy. One happens at Sea, and is occasion'd by salt Food, which commonly infers an Asthma, livid Spots upon the Legs and Thighs, high colour'd Water, swollen Legs and a Weariness in all the Members. In this Case acid Spirits and Juices are generally approv'd. The other kind happens when the Blood is weak and poor by reason of the Deficiency or Suppression of the Spirits, which produces undigested Chyle, that instead of good Blood turns into Fleam and windy Water, unfit for Nourishment. In this Case we steer a quite different Course, and prescribe such Medicines, as promote the Digestion of the Stomack, warm the Blood, quicken the Spirits, and fortifie the Fibres of the Blood Vessels. The last of these I take to be his Majesty's Case; and pursuant to that thought, have humbly advised him to the Use of the Extracts of Wormwood and Carduus marianus, made up into Pills with prepar'd Steel, together with the Volatile Antiscorbutick Waters. I do not but take Notice of his Majesty's constant Use of Sugar with all his Fruit; for next to Salt 'tis the greatest Encourager of a Scurvy; and for that Reason with his Majesty would abstain from Sugar, and eat no Fruit but when they are full ripe, and that in moderate Quantity. The Swelling of his Legs requires a peculiar Regard. I am of the Opinion, that their fleshy and musculous Part being now weakened and unbended, so as to become spongy, cannot be inflated in their due Firmness by internal Remedies. Upon the first Increase of this Swelling, his Majesty was advised to swaddle and gently to compress his Legs; but that struck the Swelling above his Knees and so 'twas left off. Fomentations, in this Case, are suspected, upon the Account that they relaxate the Parts. But whether these or Swaddling, in order



for the YEAR, 1702.

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ent a further Distention, is most proper, I will not  
nd to determine.

vides the Consultations given in by the *English*  
icians; there were some drawn up by those in  
d: Particularly, Dr. *Liebergen*, Physician at the  
gave a separate Memorial, which was to this

his Majesty's Cough and Asthmatick Oppressions  
eeded not so much from the Weakness of his  
gs, as from the natural Indisposition of his Midriff;  
Vessels of which, especially the Nerves and Lym-  
ducts, being too narrow, cramp the Course of  
Juices, and consequently the Motion of the  
riff: When this imprison'd Matter is set at Liber-  
the natural Heat, the Spirits have a freer and  
er Passage through the Nerves; and accordingly  
Majesty has been in a manner quite free of his  
ma these last Ten Years, and I have had several  
matick Patients, who after the 50th or 60th Year  
their Age, have been freed from their Distemper.  
is gives me Ground to hope, that his Majesty will  
w to a healthier State than before, especially con-  
ring, that his Constitution is otherwise very hail,  
suant to the Memorial given in upon that Head.  
ways thought, that a moderate Use of ripe Fruit,  
h gather'd, was proper for him; for that sort of  
od qualifies the Chyle and the Lympha, and pre-  
nts their running into viscidus gross Particles, which  
asion many Obstructions. As for his Majesty's  
nking bottled Beer, and Liquors cool'd in Ice, I  
st say with *Hippocrates*, that an unwholesome Diet,  
commended by long Use, is preferable to uncusto-  
ary Things. I know several Instances of People,  
at upon a sudden Departure from customary Irre-  
larities have fallen into great Disorders: So that I  
ould not advise his Majesty to alter his Custom upon  
at Head. I approve of his taking Chocolate in the  
orning; and I take his indefatigable Exercises, and  
disposition to sweat, for a Sign of a strong Consti-  
tion. As for his Majesty's Cough and copious Spit-  
ng, I would not have it stopp'd, in Consideration  
at he has been accusom'd to that Evacuation from  
is Infancy, and that the disturbing of it may occasion

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a worse Evil. I can give many Instances of Persons that for Thirty or Forty Years, and upwards, have been troubled with a Cough, and have arriv'd at ripe old Age, by Virtue only of a regular Diet and way of Living, and now and then the Use of some gentle and proper Medicine. I have found by long Experience, that in Chronical Cases, the simplest Medicines are the most successful; such as 5 or 6 Grains of *Extractum Catholicum*, or a small Dose of the Cream of Tartar, and the Use of some cordial and laxative Wine. Purgative and Diuretick Medicines, and, indeed, all other strong Evacuators, are (to my Mind) improper for his Majesty; for, as *Hippocrates* has taught us, in all Evacuations, whether Natural or Artificial, if such Things be carried off as nourish and strengthen the Body, the Patient is injur'd; but if only such Things be evacuated, as by reason of their Intemperature and Corruption require Evacuation, then the Patient is eased and strengthened. Accordingly we find that his Majesty's natural Evacuations have entitled him to a continued Course of Health. If there be Occasion for carrying off the Crudities of the Stomach or Intestines, let the Operation of the Medicines go no further, that the whole Body may not be disturb'd. The chief Indication in this Case, is to keep up the Temperature and Tone of the *Viscera*, for which end I recommend only a Medicinal Wine, impregnated with the Roots of Elecampane, Zedoary, Angelica and Gentian; of the Herbs *Carduus Benedictus*, Lesser Centory, Southernwood, Horehound, Sage and *Marjoram*; of the Seeds of Anis, and *Cretan Carrots*; and of *Cocheneal*. A Glass of this Wine may be drank just before Meals. In the Morning before his Majesty takes his Chocolate, may he please to take 25 or 30 Drops of the Tincture of the Salt of Tartar in an Ounce of Mint-water; which I have found very beneficial, for it not only corrects the Intemperature of the Juices, but likewise fortifies the *Viscera*. As for the Mineral-Waters, I know by frequent Observation, that they seldom retrieve or fortifie the Tone of the *Viscera*, and commonly inflame the Disorders of the Breast.

Another Consultation was given in by Dr. *Sypesteyn*, *March*.  
Go-master of *Utrecht*, Dr. *Bidloo*, Professor at *Leyden*,  
Dr. *Vallan*, Professor at *Utrecht*. The Purport of  
is, as follows.

The Memorial relating to his Majesty's Constitution  
shows us to know, that his Majesty has been seldom or  
troubled with Fevers, or other Distempers, till  
in these 5 or 6 Years: So that the Juices of the  
incline more to an Acidity now than before; up-  
which we conclude, that the principal Parts are  
wrecker, the Chyle being not sufficiently digested, so  
the Blood and the other Juices are imperfectly  
d, and unprovided with a sufficient Stock of Spi-

Now, the Blood and other Juices being thus  
der'd cold, waterish and faint, the solid Parts must  
less Vigor and Firmness, which gives Occasion  
refluxions, sometimes on one Part, and sometimes  
on another. Hence springs the Swelling of his Ma-  
y's Legs, the Looseness of his Teeth, and the  
eding of the Gums; which in time may be follow'd  
a Dropsie. His Majesty's sitting Forty Days on  
se-back in his Boots has contributed much towards  
Swelling of his Legs, as well as his constant Fa-  
e in the Field, and the Use of moist and over-  
ling Drink and Victuals. In this Case, we must  
nk of Means to lessen the Serosity, invigorate  
Blood and Juices, animate the Spirits, and fortifie  
Parts. To this End we recommend a fortifying  
edicinal Wine, which may be a little diuretick, and  
y laxative; for his Majesty having 2 or 3 Stools a  
y naturally, we are of the Opinion, that all strong  
acuations, of what sort soever, are dangerous. The  
ine may be made thus. Take of the Roots of Horse-  
dish, an Ounce; Roots of Elecampane, half an  
ounce; Baum and Trefoil, of each a Handful; Cen-  
ry and Scurvygrafs, of each 3 Handfuls; Carrot-  
eds, Nettle-seeds, and Citron-Peel, of each 3 Drams;  
rubarb, 2 Ounces. Infuse all in 40 Ounces of Rhe-  
h-Wine, of which his Majesty make take 4 or 5  
ounces, twice a Week in the Morning. For daily  
e give the following Mixture. Take Mint-water  
d Diaphoretick-water, of each 3 Ounces; Spirit of  
tre, dulcified, half a Dram; Confection of Hya-  
ath, 2 Drams, Syrup of Maiden-Hair, half an  
Ounce.



*March.* Ounce. Mix, and exhibit 2 Spoonfuls twice a Day on an empty Stomach. In the room of this Mixture his Majesty may take a Spoonful of our Antiscorbutic Infusion, mixing with it a little of the Juice of Oranges, or of ripe *Spanish* Citrons, in order to quicken its Heat. The dulcified Spirit of Nitre or of Sassafras and Chalybeat-waters are likewise proper. To gratify the Taste, the above-mention'd Mixture or Infusion may be exchange'd for the following Confection. Take of the Roots of Elecampane preserv'd, a Dram; Orange-peel preserv'd, 2 Ounces; Conserve of Garden-Scurvy-grass, 2 Drams; the compound Powder of *Aron*, half a Dram; prepar'd Pearl, a Dram: With a sufficient Quantity of the Syrup of Mint, make a Confection. In order to dissipate the serous Humour in his Legs and Thighs by insensible Transpiration, his Majesty may take early in the Morning half a Scruple of the Bezoar-Stone, with 5 Grains of Bezoar-Mineral. 'Tis likewise to be considered, whether it may not be of use to take now and then an Ounce, or an Ounce and half of the Infusion of Sassafras in *Malmsey* Wine. The Tincture of Tartar is also useful. In the mean time, Care must be taken that Expectoration be not hindered, for fear the Oppression of the Breast should return. While the above-mention'd corroborating Medicines are made use of; let Purgatives be carefully avoided; for they destroy the Benefit accruing from the other, as Dr. Sydenham has well observed. As for external Application, with Reference to the Swelling of his Legs and Thighs let the Parts be stroak'd in the Morning with a warm and soft Hand, dropping upon it a few Drops of the Queen of Hungary's Water, or the *Spiritus Matricarie*. This will help to preserve the natural Heat, and strengthen the flaggy musculous Fibres. To prevent the Increase of the Swelling, he may swathe his Legs or wear laced Stockings both above and below the Knee. Considering that his Majesty is now more sensible of Cold than before, we would advise him in a cold Season to have his Breeches lined with good English Lamb-Skins. As for his Diet, we wish he would be pleas'd heedfully to abstain from all moist Food and cold Drink, especially that cool'd in Ice. Much Fruit is highly pernicious, though a moderate Quantity

Good ripe Fruit, in their proper Seasons, is not a Moderate Rest and Motion, especially Walking, one of the least considerable Means.

Having thus dispatch'd the Consultations of his Majesty's Physicians, and the Medicines exhibited, I now be proper to give a short History of the Progress of his Distemper, and his Deportment in its various Periods.

In the Year 1697. his Majesty called Dr. Bidloo to his Palace at Loo, and shew'd him his Feet, of which the Left was swell'd above the Ankle; but the Right was only swell'd up to the Heel. At that Time his Majesty spoke to this Effect. *I have observ'd this Swelling these Two Years, but of late 'tis grown somewhat worse.*

An Account of the Progress of the King's Distemper.

*One tells me, that I do my self an Injury by hunting; but if I do not follow violent Exercises, the Freedom of Respiration is much impair'd, and thereupon my Feet swell more than at other Times. Faint Exercises do not abate; but you'll see, that as soon as I have hunted hard, the Swelling will abate.* Dr. Bidloo having order'd warm Baths of the Powder of Cummin-Seed, Mint, Roses and Lavender to be applied to his Legs, he us'd 'em twice, saying upon that Occasion: *This breaks my Sleep, and I must sleep; I had rather have swell'd Legs than sleep.* After that, when the Doctor was advising his Majesty to go to Bed betimes, to be regular in his Diet, &c. his Majesty made Answer to this Purpose. *In this rate I must always have a Doctor to tend me. I'll do what I have a mind to. I am very well acquainted with my own Constitution. All the Doctors would have me to take violent Exercises, and lead a sedentary Life: But they are mistaken. Every one that is above 30 or 40 Years of Age ought to have his own Physician, From my Infancy I have all along lov'd Shooting, and have oftentimes been wet up to the knees; after which I always fed heartily, without Shifting my self, and then slept in a Chair, being very tired. Now my Legs being always cold, I believe that has occasion'd the Swelling of my Feet; But so long as I eat well, I am of the Opinion, 'twill do me no great Harm.* His Majesty had a great Aversion to Medicines, and did not care for consulting Physicians as made bulky Receipts; But at the same time he had a great Esteem for the whole Profession.

The

March.

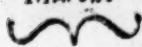
The Swelling of his Legs, with the Decay of Appetite and Strength, having increased from time to time; he went to *Holland* in *July*, 1701. At that time his Legs were swell'd a great way above the Knee being Lead-colour'd, and very cold. His Majesty calling for Dr. *Bidloo*, spake to this Effect. *I have been advised to drink Spaw-water, and since that I am grown worse: After a small Interruption, he continues thus. When I complain of the Spaw-water, they tell me I must drink more of it, and drink it faster, that the Quantity may make its Way. But the more I drink, the worse I am; and for that Reason I am against it.* The first Thing he made use of in *Holland* for that Season, was Pills made of the Volatile Salt of Amber, Salt of Tartar, *Anima Hepatis*, and Extract of Gentian; together with a Powder, for External Use, of the Flowers of Elder, Chamomile, Lavender and Roses, Wormwood Tops, Cummin-Seeds, Crabs Eyes and Flour. This Powder was rubb'd upon the Legs with Flannel, and his Majesty found it recover'd the Sense of his Legs in a great measure.

*August 6.* 1701. his Majesty being at *Loo*, spoke to Dr. *Bidloo*, before a great Court, after this Manner. 'Do you think my Disease is no Dropsie? Will the Swaddling carry the Serosity out of my Legs into my Belly? Some of the *English* Doctors said so, and others deny'd it. But some said, that I have a Dropsie or at least the Beginning of one. After some Interruption, his Majesty added, 'What I have used of late has done me more Harm than Good. But now what have you concluded upon among your selves? Dr. *Bidloo* having made a suitable Answer, his Majesty replied, 'Well; Come; do what you think proper, I shall try it for a Week or two, and if I find no Benefit, then I'll leave it off. Upon that his Majesty's Legs were rubb'd twice a Day with warm Flannel and especially upon his Return from Hunting; and were swaddled up in Flannel Swathes. He took inwardly the Pills last mention'd, as also Pills of the Oriental Bezoar and Bezoar-Mineral, made up with the Balsamick Syrup. In a few Weeks after, his Majesty was much better; and in the Presence of a great Concourse of Nobility and Gentry at *Dieren*, spoke to this Effect. *Could I but continue as I now am, I should say*





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ould say I were cur'd. Do but look upon my Legs, they  
 not swell'd at all, excepting about the Ankle, which has  
 so for several Years, and never troubled me. At that  
 his Majesty hunted very hard, and was very  
 at upon Shooting and Fishing, in which Exercisēs  
 great pretty well; though the Force of Medicines  
 scarce produce that Effect. When his Majesty  
 the sweating Powders of Bezoar-Mineral, and  
 tal Bezoar, he always complain'd that they made  
 hot, dry and uneasie. Upon a certain Occasion  
 at Nature he express'd himself thus. *I know very*  
*that all Sudorifick Medicines do me an Injury. Limo-*  
*or such sort of Liquors, will sooner make me sweat than*  
*will.* About the middle of September, his Majesty's  
 being loose, and his Gums affected with Pain,  
 was advised to wash his Mouth with the Tincture  
 Myrrh and fair Water. His Stomach beginning to  
 he made use of the *Conditum* mention'd in the last  
 fore-cited Consultations; and after once using it,  
 vered his wonted Appetite.

his Majesty continued in this healthy State, till one  
 that he rode out on Horse-back early, in a rainy  
 ning, from *Dieren* to *Doesbourg*, and from thence  
 in Coach to the House in the *Voorst*, where he was  
 at Night with a Chilness and Shivering, and a  
 viness in his Legs. He alledg'd, that he had catcht  
 in the Morning by the Rains getting into his Neck.  
 went early to Bed that Night, having first drank  
 hot Caudle; and went a hunting in such a heavy  
 lasting Rain, that he was all over wet, and scarce  
 body that was with him could hold it till the  
 se was over. This Night his Majesty slept very  
 , and the next Morning he spoke to this Purpose.  
*I find my self very well; I knew very well that this hunting*  
*would do me Good. I was wet in my Knees and Toes,*  
*yet I am much better than I was Yesterday.* But this  
 not hold long; for soon after his Majesty was  
 d with a grievous Cold, and lost his Stomach, in-  
 uch, that he loath'd even Fish and Fruit, and a-  
 ed all Exercisēs; upon which he grew very weak.  
 iver, the Weather beginning to be cold, his Ma-  
 went from *Loo* to the *Hague*, where Drs. *Sypesteyn*,  
 oo and *Lawrence* prescrib'd for him a Draught to be  
 every Morning, of an Ounce and an half of Barley-



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water, half an Ounce of Radish water, and Eight Drops of the dulcified Spirit of Nitre. *October 28.* his Majesty being somewhat costive was purg'd with Rosin of Jalap and Extract of Rhubarb. A few Days after, some Drops of the Tincture of Myrrh and Saffron were added to the foregoing Draught. *November 2.* his Majesty took a Glister, which operated very agreeably.

*Nov. 14. N. S. 1701.* his Majesty embark'd for England, and fed heartily upon some Haddocks that a Fisher-man threw into the Yacht, as soon as he pass'd the Flats. At Night his Majesty call'd for Dr. Bidloo, (who was on Board the same Yacht) and spoke to this Purpose: *I am sick; it blows very hard; pray, feel my Pulse; I am squeamish, and I shiver with Cold.* After that his Majesty vomited a little, and then went to Sleep for Three Hours in his Cloaths, with a great Weight of Coverings upon him. When they descri'd Land, his Majesty said; *I hear we are in Sight of Land; I'll quit the Yacht as soon as ever I can, for I am very bad.*

*Nov. 15.* at Seven a Clock in the Morning, his Majesty landed at Margate, and lay that Night at Canterbury, in Mr. Rottermont, an Apothecary, his House, where, of his own Accord, he Call'd for a Glyster, upon the Account of an unwonted Costiveness. This Glyster made him quite another Man, for after its Operation he laugh'd and talk'd very heartily. When Dr. Bidloo told his Majesty, that the Glyster was his own Prescription, and that Mr. Rottermont had prepar'd it without a Receipt, he replied, *Twill produce no ill Effects.* And here 'tis to be observ'd, that no Physician alone is prohibited to prescribe any thing for the King or Queen of England, under the Pain of Death. There must always be Three Physicians, or at least Two, even in the greatest Extremity. But this extends only to internal (not external) Remedies. In dangerous Cases all Prescriptions must be approv'd by the Council, and the Physicians are call'd by the Lord Chamberlain.

*Nov. 16. N. S. 1701.* his Majesty arriv'd at Hampton Court, at Eight a Clock at Night; and the next Morning Dr. Pulton, Blackmore, Lawrence and Bidloo prescrib'd Forty Drops of the Tincture of the Salt of Tartar to be tak'd Morning and Evening in a Draught of medicinal Wine. Soon after the Swelling of his Leg

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fell so much, that on the 20th he express'd himself to this Effect: *I did not think that one could recover so soon; I rode out Yesterday on Horse-back, and eat lustily.* His Majesty din'd that Day in Publick with the Princess and the Prince of Denmark, and dispatch'd a great deal of Business in Council, and elsewhere. At Night his Legs being more swell'd, *As I take it,* said his Majesty, *this is occasion'd by standing so long.* Nov. 21. his Majesty's Legs being much better, he express'd himself thus, *I now begin to return to my old Way of Living.* Nov. 22. his Physicians advis'd him to eat more moderately; but, without regarding their Remonstrances, he eat more than ordinary, both at Noon and Night; and when he went to Bed was very sleepy, but his Legs were much swell'd. The 23d, being much refresh'd with Sleeping, he took a gentle Purge. The 25th his Legs were in a tolerable Condition, and he breath'd freely. The 27th he slept in a Chair for a long while, and had no Appetite. The 28th he was better, and went a shooting. The 29th, N. S. Dr. Hut-  
ton and Dr. Blackmore being call'd to the Court by my Lord-Chamberlain, found his Majesty's Legs a little thicker than ordinary, and join'd with Dr. Bidloo in the following Prescription.

Take of the Extract of Rhubarb, a Scruple; Rosin of Jalap, 6 Grains; Tartar vitriolated, 5 Grains: With a sufficient Quantity of Balsamick Syrup, make Pills to be taken early in the Morning.

Exhibit twice a Day 20 Drops of the Tincture of Sassafras, extracted with the Tincture of Salt of Tartar. Repeat the Pills made of the Volatil Salt of Amber, Extract of Gentian, &c.

Take of the Roots of Florentine Orris and Tormentil, the Tops of Southernwood, Roman Wormwood, Rosemary-Flowers, Pomegranate-Flowers, Leaves of Marjoram and Thyme, Olibanum and Benjamin, of each a sufficient Quantity. Make a Fumigation for his Majesty's Legs.

Soon after his Majesty affirm'd, that for several Years he had always observ'd a Disorder in his Legs, when he rode in his Coach. Upon the Use of the above-mention'd Remedies, his Majesty recover'd apace, and, Decemb. 6. spoke to this Purpose. *I find my self very well, I have eat with a good Appetite, and my Legs are fallen*



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*in some measure.* His Majesty drank frequently of the Emulsion of Almonds, made, by his own Order, of Almonds, Barley-water and a little Cinamon, and thought that it made him sleep better: In a Word, the Swelling of his Legs abated very much, his Expectoration was free and copious, and his Pulse was strong and regular. He continued in this State till Sunday, December 11. N. S. at which Time the Weather was very damp and cloudy; and at Night his Majesty's Legs and Knees were swell'd, his Spirits sunk, and he breath'd with Difficulty. As he went to Bed, he said, *He believ'd he had eat too much at Noon; and, indeed, his Physicians were of the same Mind.* The next Day, when some of his Physicians were by, he thus accosted them. *Some Gentlemen are afraid that in a short time the Dropsie will get into my Belly; which makes me consider whether the Swathes ought not to be took off my Legs.* Upon this Dr. Bidloo ask'd his Majesty, if he himself likewise was apprehensive of the same Consequence; but his Majesty's Answer was to this Purpose: *Tell me positively, Do you truly believe that I have not a Dropsie?* Dr. Bidloo having acquainted him, that such was his Belief, upon the Account that his Majesty was neither feverish, thirsty, nor pale; his Majesty replied, *It must have a Beginning. However, my Legs are always swell'd; Can't that Swelling be remov'd? For, if it reaches above my Knees, I shall walk like a sprain'd Hair; and if it goes further, I doubt I shall not be able to go a Step.* Upon that Dr. Bidloo propos'd the Sweating of his Legs in a Stove; and his Majesty replied to to this Purpose: *How can that succeed? 'Twill heat me; besides that, no Force can make me sweat. I have been often told, that if I could sweat I was cured: But as soon as I take any sudorifick Medicine, I become thirsty, and then I cannot sleep, and I am oppress'd in my Breast.* This said, Dr. Bidloo gave his Majesty to know, that a Stove might be contriv'd so, as not to affect his upper Parts; and then his Majesty gave Orders for the preparing of it. On the 14th Dr. Lawrence propos'd a Purge for his Majesty, who answered, That he had no need of any. The 27th his Majesty found himself so well, that he said he would give over the taking of Medicines in a Day or two's time; (for he had all along us'd the Pills last mention'd, and the Tincture of

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of Sassafras.) However, he declared, that whenever he drank Tea, he would make use of the Extract of Sassafras. The 19th his Majesty complain'd of a Swelling in his *Scrotum*, which seem'd to be occasion'd by hard riding. This Swelling vanish'd before Night. At this Time his Majesty was perswaded to go earlier to Bed than usually, for after that he always found himself better. The 25th his Majesty was troubled with the Tooth-ach, and his Left Cheek was swell'd, to which they applied some Spirit of Lavender, with a Sponge.

December 27. N. S. the North Wind blew very cold, and his Majesty's Legs swell'd; upon which he took the Pills of the Volatil Salt of Amber. On the 28th Drs. Hutton, Lawrence, Blackmore and Bidloo agreed upon the following Recipe.

Take of the Rosin of Jalap, 8 Grains; Extract of Rhubarb, a Scruple; Salt of Tartar, 5 Grains; Oil of Anise-seed, one Drop: With a sufficient Quantity of the Balsamick Syrup, make Pills to be taken to Morrow Morning.

Take of Bates's Diuretick Salt, a Dram: With a sufficient Quantity of the Rob of Juniper, make Pills to be taken the next Day after the Purgation,

December 30. N. S. his Majesty was much better. The 31st he took some Mustard-seed in his Chocolate early in the Morning. January 1. his Majesty used the Stove for his Legs, and liked it mightily. Jan. 2. he used it again, and express'd himself to this Purpose: *If any thing can benefit me, I am perswaded this will: I have been always told, that my Legs must sweat, and now by this Contrivance they sweat speedily, and with Ease.* Now the Stove was contriv'd after the following Manner. 'Twas of dry Oak, there being a great square Space in the middle, which received the Legs and Thighs, and a little Stove on each side of that Square for holding the Lamps. The Lamp was filled with the Spirit of Lavender-Flowers, that Smell being most acceptable to his Majesty. The great Square in the middle was lined within with Flanel, and adorn'd on the Out-side with large Sattin-Trappings. The little Stoves were lined with Copper, which was done over with Lattrin; and had each of them Three Holes pointing towards the middle Square, besides one on the

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the Out-side, by which the Lamp was put in. When this last Hole was stopp'd with a round Plate made for the Purpose, the Lamp went out. This Stove was made use of by his Majesty almost every Day, and sometimes twice a Day; and for some time he wore Flanel-Stockings all Night, though at last he left them off, upon the Apprehension that they overheated him, and disturb'd his Rest. The Stove had such Success, that on the 8th of *January* his Majesty express'd himself to this Purpose; *I find my self well after the Sweating, and my Legs are much fallen.* On the 9th, while he was in the Stove, he told Dr. *Lawrence*, That the Warmth did him good in his Belly; and turning to the Duke of *Ormond*, my Lord *Rumney*, and several other Noblemen: *Do but see, says he; one may moderate the Heat as he pleases.* The 14th, his Majesty declar'd, That he could walk better than before. In the mean time his Majesty frequently made use of Mustard-seed mix'd with Sugar; but by the Physicians Orders, there was as little Sugar as might be. The 17th, He told my Lord *Scarborough*, and several others, That he found the Sweating of his Legs very beneficial. When Dr. *Blackmore* ask'd him, If he had any Difficulty of Respiration, or Giddiness, or if he felt any Heat above the Cover of the Stove; He answer'd, with a pleasant Countenance, *Not at all.* The 19th, the Swelling of his Legs was so much fallen, that they were oblig'd to cut a Piece off the Swathes. That Night his Majesty eat some *Scotch* Pottage; and after that eat of 'em frequently at Night. The 26th, He took a Dose of the purging Pills, last prescrib'd.

*Feb. 1. N. S.* His Majesty was short breath'd, and his Legs swell'd; but on the 2d, he was better. *Feb. 3.* Dr. *Blackmore* and Dr. *Lawrence* intreated his Majesty to continue the Use of the Stove, and the Swathes, and the Taking of Mustard-seed: Upon that his Majesty reply'd to this Effect; *I find you now approve of the Swaddling of my Legs, tho' last Year you were against it, and press'd me to leave it off.* On the 13th, some Oil of *Rhodium* was put into the Stove, by reason that the daily heating of it had given the Oak a disagreeable Smell. *Feb. 16.* The Swelling increasing, Dr. *Bidloo* pray'd his Majesty to go into the Stove that Night, but receiv'd this Answer, *'Tis no great Matter, I must go to*

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*Bed.* The 21<sup>st</sup>, his Legs swell'd again, and he breath'd with Difficulty. The 27<sup>th</sup>, Dr. Blackmore after the Feeling of his Pulse, and Viewing of his Legs, said, That his Majesty had recover'd his Strength in a considerable Measure, and that the Hydropical Humour was much abated. The 28<sup>th</sup>, his Majesty was troubled with an Uneasiness in his Stomach, and Wind or Belching; upon which account Dr. Hutton, Dr. Lawrence, and Dr. Bidloo, agreed upon the following Prescription.

Take of the Conserve of Mint, half an Ounce; Orange-Peel preserv'd, an Ounce; Coriander-seed, a Scruple; Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, half an Ounce. Mix according to Art; and exhibit the Quantity of a Wall-nut every Day at Seven a Clock in the Morning.

*March 4.* N. S. His Majesty unfortunately fell off his Horse, and came to Kensington at Nine a Clock at Night with his Right Arm tied up. As he enter'd the great Bed-Chamber, he saw Dr. Bidloo, to whom he spoke in this Manner: *I have got a Hurt in my Arm, pray come and see it.* Soon after, he continued to this Effect: *I was a Riding in the Park at Noon, and while I endeavour'd to make the Horse change his Walking into a Gallop, he fell upon his Knees: Upon that I meant to raise him with the Bridle, but he fell forwards to one side, and so I fell with my Right Shoulder upon the Ground. 'Tis a strange Thing, for it happen'd upon a smooth level Ground, Ronsiat (his Majesty's Surgeon) says, There's a little Bone broken; and, indeed, I feel some Pain towards my Back.* At the same time He pointed with his Left Hand to the Shoulder-blade, saying, *There, there.* Dr. Bidloo finding his Pulse in good order, dissuaded him from Bleeding; and after Viewing the affected Part, gave his Majesty to know, That the Right Channel-Bone was broke obliquely a little below its Juncture with the Shoulder-Blade. Then his Majesty ask'd, *If it was well Set?* And the Doctor answering, *No;* He said to Mr. Ronsiat, his Surgeon, *Justifie your self Monsieur Ronsiat; Is it well Set?* Mr. Ronsiat made Answer, *That it was well Set; but that the Falting of the Coach, and the Loosening of the Bandage, had occasion'd that Disunion.* After the Fracture was taken Care of, his Majesty went to Bed, and slept the whole Night so



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found, that the Gentlemen who sat up with him, said, They did not hear him complain so much as once.

March 5. N. S. His Majesty had not the least Pain, neither was he feverish, and the Swelling round the Fracture was very moderate. He had Three Stools that Day, and eat heartily at Noon. At Night when they were about to rectifie the Ligature that was somewhat loose, his Majesty spoke to this Purpose: *I assure you I will hold my Arm very still; do not tie it harder, for if you do, 'twill hinder me to breathe.* The 6th, Things continued in the same State; and his Majesty was visited by great Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry, and particularly by the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, who pray'd in the little Bed-Chamber.

March 7. At Night he wrote Two Letters. The 9th, his Majesty's Legs swell'd a little more than ordinary, and he did not sleep so well as before. On his Left Knee there was a painful reddish Swelling, which was much abated by the Application of the Spirit of Lavender, with several Plaits of Cloth made warm. The 10th, the Bandage being took off, his Physicians perceiv'd that the Fracture did not join, upon which a proper Bandage was renew'd. The Swelling round the Fracture was very inconsiderable; but they observ'd a Swelling all over his Body, especially in his Right Hand. However, He eat with a good Appetite, went to Stool regularly, and felt no Pain; and at Night went to Bed with an Inclination to sleep, having first walk'd a little on Dr. Bidloo's Arm. The 11th, N. S. the Swelling of his Knee dwindled, but that of his Legs and one of his Hands encreas'd, nay, his Elbow began to be affected. This was imputed to his abstaining from Motion for some Days, while he eat and drank plentifully, and to the Hanging of his Arm; upon which 'twas rais'd a little higher. The 12th, His Majesty made use of the Sweating-Stove. The 14th, he was better, and having walk'd in the great Gallery, fell asleep in a Chair; after which he was taken at Night with a Shivering and a Feverishness, and refusing to take any Thing against it, went to Bed at Eleven a Clock. He slept well that Night; but in the Afternoon, the next Day, he was seiz'd with a Cough and an Ague, which lasted till 'twas late: And in the mean time he would neither lie upon the Bed

nor

or put on his Gown. His Physicians being then call'd, Drs. Blackmore, Lawrence and Bidloo, prescrib'd as follows.

Take the Powder of Crabs Claws, and the Cornish's Powder, of each 12 Grains. Make a Powder to be exhibited immediately, and repeated to Morrow Morning, in a Spoonful of the following Julap, Four Spoonfuls of which are to be drunk after it.

Take of Black-Cherry-water, 8 Ounces; Epidemic-water, 2 Ounces; prepar'd Pearl, a Dram and a half; with a sufficient Quantity of white Sugar. Make Julap; and exhibit 4 Spoonfuls when he languishes.

Take the Roots of Comfrey the greater, and Florentine Orris, of each half an Ounce; Leaves of Agrimony and Maidenhair, of each half a Handful; Fat Figs and Dates, of each Five in Number; Fennel-seeds, a Dram. Boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Barley-water to Two Pound; and add to the strain'd Liquor Ferri's Syrup of Marsh-mallows, and the Syrup of Corn-Poppies, of each half an Ounce. Clarifie the Decoction, and exhibit Three or Four Ounces thrice a Day.

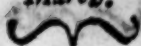
However, His Majesty took nothing that Night, but went to Bed between 8 and 9. The 16th, N. S. He rose at Seven a Clock in the Morning, and after drinking some Almond-water took the prescrib'd Powder; but in the Afternoon He was like to fall into a Looseness; upon which a Glyster was propos'd, but he refused to take it, as well as to drink the prescrib'd Pectoral Draught, saying, *That the Figs alone gave him an Aversion to it.* Upon that, Drs. Millington, Hutton, Blackmore, Lawrence, Bidloo and Browne, made the following Prescription.

Take of Venice Treacle, the Species of the Confection of Hyacinth, of each a Scruple; the Powder of Crabs Claws and Coral, of each 15 Grains; with a sufficient Quantity of the Syrup of Corn-Poppies. Make a Bolus, to be taken about 6 a Clock at Night, and repeated every 6 Hours while the Looseness continues; drinking upon it a Draught of the above-prescrib'd Decoction, or Four Spoonfuls of the Pearl'd Julap.

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The 17th, N. S. His Majesty was very weak, and had an Aversion to Food, In the Afternoon he vomited up a greenish Matter, which smell'd strong. Upon that, He spoke to Dr. Bidloo, to this Effect: *I am very weak; every Day a new Distemper seizes me; Yesterday a Looseness, and now a Vomiting; clap your Hand to my Pulse, and feel how low it is.* Then the Doctor gave him to know, that the Vomiting might prove a Critical Evacuation; and receiv'd this Answer, *What do the other Doctors say of it? Where are they?* Soon after Doctor Millington and Dr. Blackmore came, and after intreating His Majesty to eat something, and to use the proper Medicines, in order to keep up his Strength drew up the following Recipe:

Repeat the Pearl'd Julap, adding to it a Dram of the Powder of Crabs Claws. Exhibit 4 Spoonfuls when he languishes, and especially when the Paroxysm approaches.

Take the Powder of Crabs Eyes, and the Countess's Powder, of each 12 Grains; with a sufficient Quantity of the Syrup of Red Poppies. Make a Bolus, to be taken every Third Hour, drinking afterwards Four Spoonfuls of the Pearl'd Julap.

Continue the Use of the white Decoction.

Add 15 Drops of the *Sal Volatile Oleosum* to each Draught of the white Decoction, or of the Julap.

The Physicians were of the Opinion, That if they could but keep up his Strength, he might weather the Disease: But when they spoke to him again of eating, he made Answer to this Purpose; *Believe me, Gentlemen, I know particularly well, that forc'd feeding does me no good.* About Eight a Clock at Night he went to Bed, but slept very little.

The 18th, N. S. his Majesty was very weak, and after Noon had a small Fit of his Fever. In the meantime he used proper Remedies, pursuant to the following Recipe.

Apply the great Stomachick Plaister to the Region of the Ventricle.

Exhibit immediately half a Dram of the *Confectio Rancelegeana*, repeating it every Hour, and giving after it Four Spoonfuls of the following Julap.

Take



Take of Black-Cherry-water, 5 Ounces; Milk-water, 5 Ounces; Plague-water, 2 Ounces; Small Cinnamon-water, a Dram: With a sufficient Quantity of Sugar make a Julap. Continue the Use of the white decoction. Continue the Use of the *Sal Volatile Oleo sum.* In the languishing Fits exhibit 20 Drops of the Tincture of Saffron, in a Draught of the white Decoction, or Cordial Julap.

Sing'd,

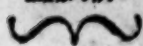
T. Millington, J. Hutton,  
R. Blackmore, T. Lawrence,  
G. Bidloo, E. Browne,  
Ch. Harel.

Towards the Evening the Physicians made the following Prescription.

Take of the Extract of the Jesuits Bark, 2 Drams; and make it into 24 Pills, 4 of which are to be taken every third Hour in the Intervalls of the Fits, drinking upon them 3 or 4 Spoonfuls of the Julap last prescrib'd.

In the mean time, an extraordinary Council was called, before whom the Physicians appear'd frequently; and at last acquainted them, by Sir Thomas Millington, their Speaker, That all their Hopes, under God, depended upon the taking of some Food, and the Use of the foregoing Remedies. Upon this, the Duke of Devonshire, and several other Noblemen, desir'd Dr. Bidloo to press his Majesty to take something. Accordingly Dr. Bidloo spoke to him in Dutch, and his Majesty made Answer; *Lift me up, and I'll take as much as I can of what is thought proper.* Then he took some of Raleigh's Cordial, with the Cordial Julap, and soon after some hot Claret. Between One and Two the next Morning he took some more of the above prescrib'd Remedies. About Three a Clock in the Morning he call'd for Dr. Bidloo, and express'd himself to this Purpose; *I have a bad Night on't; I do not sleep; upon that he sat up, and lean'd upon him, saying, I could sleep in this Posture, sit nearer me, and hold me so for a little Time.* In this Posture he slept about half an Hour, and when he wak'd, said, *You can bear me up no longer.* Then he was held up by Mr. Freeman on the Right side, and Mr. Sewel on the Left, both of them

March.



them having Pillows in their Arms. Soon after, the Physicians gave Notice, that they were apprehensive he had not long to live. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* being thereupon call'd, administred the Holy Sacrament to his Majesty, about Five a Clock in the Morning. Amidst the Tears of all the By-standers his Majesty did not betray the least Concern; but was very devout and friendly, speaking sometimes to my Lord *Albemarle*, and the other Great People that stood by his Bed-side, and particularly with my Lord *Ovenkirk*; upon which Occasion he rais'd his Voice in a distinguishing Manner. He took Leave of 'em, with a great deal of Satisfaction, and having settled some other Affairs, call'd for some of his Servants in particular. After Seven a Clock he took Dr. *Bidloo* by the Hand, and return'd him hearty Thanks for all his faithful Services. Soon after, breathing with great Difficulty, he asked the Doctor, *If this could last long*. The Doctor answering, *No*, he ask'd again, *How long*. To which the Doctor reply'd, *An Hour, or an Hour and half, though you may be snatch'd away in the Twinkling of an Eye*. After that, while the Doctor was feeling his Pulse, he took him by the Hand, saying, *I do not die yet, hold me fast*. Having taken a little of the Cordial Potion, prescrib'd above, he spoke to some Persons that he had call'd for, and at last to my Lord *Portland*, who laid his Ear to his Mouth, but could only distinguish some few Words. About Eight a Clock he lean'd a little backwards, towards the Left Shoulder, and shutting his Eyes, expir'd with 2 or 3 soft Gasps.

King  
William's  
Death.  
8. O. S.

Thus died the Great *William* of England, at the Age of One and Fifty Years, Four Months and Six Days, after he had reigned Thirteen Years and One Month, lacking Five Days, without having ever any legitimate or illegitimate Children: Upon the Tenth the Royal Body was open'd, and the following Account given of the Dissection.

The Dis-  
section of  
his Body.

1. UPON the Viewing the Body, before the Dissection, the following Appearances were remarkable.

The Body in general was much emaciated.

Both

Both the Legs up to the Knees, and a little higher, also the Right Hand and Arm, as far as the Elbow, were considerably swell'd.

There was likewise on the Left Thigh, near the Hip, a Bladder full of Water, as big as a small Pullets Egg, resembling a Blane.

2. Upon opening the Belly, the Guts were found of livid Colour; and the Blood contained in their Vessels black.

The Gut called *Ilcon* had in some Places the Marks of a slight Inflammation.

The Stomach, Pancreas, Misentery, Liver, Gall-bladder, Spleen and Kidneys were all found, and without Fault.

3. In the *Thorax*, or Chest, we observ'd, that the right side of the *Lungs* adher'd to the *Pleura*; and the left much more: From which, upon Separation, were issued forth a Quantity of purulent or frothy mucus.

The *Upper Lobe* on the Left side of the *Lungs*, and the Part of the *Pleura* next to it were inflam'd to a degree of Mortification. *And this we look upon as the immediate Cause of the King's Death.*

From the Ventricles of the Heart, and the Greater Blood-Vessels arising out of them, were taken several large, tough, flesh-like Substances of the kind called *Myxus*.

The Heart it self was of the smaller Size; but firm and strong.

4. Upon laying bare the Right Collar-Bone, we found it had been broken near the Shoulder; and well set. Some extravasated Blood was lodg'd above and below the Fracture.

5. The Brain was perfectly sound, and without any sign of Distemper.

6. 'Tis

Both



March.

6. 'Tis very rare to find a Body with so little Blood as was seen in this: There being more found in Lungs, than in all the Parts besides put together.

## Doctors present.

Sir Rich. Blackmore.

Sir Theod. Golladon.

Doctor Hannes,

Doctor Harrel.

Doctor How.

Doctor Hutton.

Doctor Lawrence.

Sir Tho. Millington.

Professor Bidloo, &amp;c.

## Surgeons present.

Mr. Bernard.

Mr. Cowper.

Mr. Gardner.

Mr. Renjat, &amp;c.

In the mean time, viz. upon the Day of his Majesty's Death, the Princess Anne having been proclaimed Queen of England, in the usual Form, before the Gate of her Palace of St. James's, at Charing-Cross, Temple-Bar and the Royal-Exchange; this Proclamation was ordered by the Lords of the Council, who upon the Death of his Majesty assembled at St. James's, where her Majesty being present, was graciously pleased to declare her self in the following Expressions to them.

My Lords,

Queen's  
Speech to  
the Coun-  
cil,  
8.

I Am extreamly sensible of the General Misfortune of these Kingdoms, in the unspeakable Loss of the King, and of the great Weight and Burthen it brings in particular upon My Self; which nothing would encourage Me to undergo, but the great Concern I have for the Preservation of Our Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of My Country. All these being as dear to Me, as they can be to any Person whatsoever; you may depend upon it, That no Pains or Diligence shall be wanting on My Part to Defend and Support them; to Maintain the Succession in the Protestant Line; and the Government in Church and State, as it is by Law Establish'd.

I think it proper, upon this Occasion of My first Speaking to you, to declare my own Opinion of the Importance of carrying on all the Preparations We are making to oppose the great Power of France: And I shall lose no Time in giving Our Allies all Assurances, That nothing shall be wanting

My Part to pursue the true Interest of England, together with theirs, for the Support of the Common Cause.

In order to these Ends, I shall always be ready to ask the Advice of My Council, and of both Houses in Parliament, and desirous to Countenance and Employ all those who shall heartily Concur and Join with Me in Supporting and Maintaining the present Establishment and Constitution against all Enemies and Opposers whatsoever.

The same Day a second Proclamation was issued forth, signifying her Majesty's Pleasure, That all Persons being in any Office or Authority in the Government at this Majesty's Decease, should so continue till her Majesty's farther Directions. But her Majesty, not believing her Speech to her Privy-Council sufficient to satisfy the whole Nation at Home, distracted with Thousand Fears and Jealousies, and under a deep Consternation for so great and sudden a Loss; and her Allies under various Amusements abroad, upon the 11th Instant, was further graciously pleased to repair to the House of Lords, where, after she had sent for the Commons, she thus delivered her self to both Houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I Cannot too much lament my own Unhappiness, in Queen's Succeeding to the Crown so immediately after the Speech in Loss of a King, who was the great Support, not only of these Kingdoms, but of all Europe; I am extremely sensible of the Weight and Difficulty it brings upon me.

But the true Concern I have for Our Religion, for the Laws and Liberties of England, for the maintaining the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as by Law Established, encourages me in this great Undertaking, which, I promise my Self, will be Successful, by the Blessing of God, and the Continuance of that Fidelity and Affection of which you have given me so full Assurances.

The present Conjuncture of Affairs requires the greatest Application and Dispatch; and I am very glad to find in your several Addresses so Unanimous a Concurrence in the same Opinion with me, that

too

March.

‘too much cannot be done for the Encouragement of  
 ‘Our Allies, to Reduce the Exorbitant Power of  
 ‘France.

‘I think it very necessary, at this Time, to desire  
 ‘you to consider of proper Methods for Attaining an  
 ‘Union between *England* and *Scotland*, which has been  
 ‘so lately Recommended to you as a Matter that very  
 ‘nearly concerns the Peace and Security of both  
 ‘Kingdoms.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

‘I need not put you in Mind, that the Revenue for  
 ‘Defraying the Expences of the Civil Government  
 ‘is expir’d: I rely entirely upon your Affection for  
 ‘the Supplying it in such Manner as shall be most  
 ‘suitable for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘It shall be my constant Endeavour to make you  
 ‘the best Return for that Duty and Affection which  
 ‘you have expressed to me, by a careful and diligent  
 ‘Administration for the Good of my Subjects: And as  
 ‘I know my own Heart to be entirely *English*, I can  
 ‘very sincerely Assure you, There is not any Thing  
 ‘you can expect or desire from me, which I shall not  
 ‘be ready to do, for the Happiness and Prosperity of  
 ‘*England*; And you shall always find me a Strict and  
 ‘Religious Observer of my Word.

The Commons having, by such Members of their  
 House as were of the Privy-Council, return’d their  
 humble Thanks to the Queen for her gracious Speech  
 she gave the same Message a very gracious Reception  
 and was pleased to command Sir Charles Hedges to as-  
 sure them, That nothing should be wanting, on her Part  
 that might contribute to their Safety and Welfare.

In the mean time, the House, in Pursuance of their  
 Sunday’s Resolution, having prepar’d their Address in  
 Readiness, and agreed to all the Points of it, went in  
 a Body to St. James’s, and there presented the same to  
 her Majesty, as follows.

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Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, having a deep Sense of the great Loss the Nation has sustained by the Death of our late Sovereign Lord King *William* the Third, of Glorious Memory, who, under God, was our Deliverer from Popery and Slavery, humbly crave Leave to condole with your Majesty, and express our Sorrow, upon this sad Occasion.

March.  
Commons  
Address  
to the  
Queen.  
9.

Your Majesty's Accession to the Throne (which we most heartily congratulate) and your Zeal for our Religion, and the Government, as by Law Establish'd, gives us a certain Prospect of future Happiness, moderates our Grief, and engages us unanimously to assure your Majesty, That we will to the utmost assist and support your Majesty on the Throne where God has placed you, against the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all your Enemies; and since nothing can conduce more to the Honour and Safety of your Majesty and your Kingdoms, the Maintaining inviolably such Alliances as have been made, or that your Majesty shall think fit to make with the Emperor, the States-General of the *United-Provinces*, and other Potentates, for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the Exorbitant Power of *France*; we do assure your Majesty, That we are firmly Resolv'd to the utmost of our Power, to enable your Majesty to prosecute the glorious Design. And that all your Subjects may rest in a full Assurance of Happiness under your Majesty's Reign, We will maintain the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, according to the Limitation in the several Acts of Settlement, and effectually provide for and make good the Publick Credit of the Nation.

The Speaker, on the 10th, having reported, That he had the Day before, with the House, attended her Majesty with this Address; and that the great Crowd reasoning much Noise, he had, to avoid any Mistake, desired a Copy of the Queen's Answer, and that Goodness was such, that she sent it him of her own Hand-writing, as follows.

G

Gentle-

Gentlemen,

March.  
Queen's  
Answer.

**I** Return You my Hearty Thanks for the Kind Assurance you give Me in this Address. They cannot be any way more agreeably confirm'd to Me, than by your giving Dispatch to all your Preparations for the Publick Service, and the Support of Our Allies.

The same Day also the Lords presented her Majesty with their First Address, drawn up in the following Terms.

Lords Ad-  
dress to  
the Queen

**WE**, your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, though deeply sensible of the unspeakable Loss this Nation hath sustained by the Decease of his late Majesty of Glorious Memory, do at the same time, most heartily Congratulate your Majesty's Happy Accession to the Throne, and with all Loyalty and Duty assure your Majesty of our zealous and firm Resolution to Support your undoubted Right and Title, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, as by Law Established, against all your Enemies whatsoever; being sensible our great Loss is no otherwise to be repaired, to our Selves and to our Confederates, but by a most sincere and vigorous Adherence to your Majesty, and your Allies, in the Prosecution of those Measures already entred into, to reduce the exorbitant Power of France: And we will ever make it appear to your Majesty, and all the World, That our Zeal and Affection for your Majesty's Service, and the Care we have of the Public Safety, engage us to exert our selves with the utmost Vigour and Union; for obtaining, under your Majesty's Reign, such a Balance of Power and Interest as may effectually secure the Liberties of Europe.

And we further humbly desire, That for the Encouragement of your Majesty's Allies, no Time may be lost in communicating to them your Majesty's Resolutions of adhering firmly to the Alliances already made: And we shall never be wanting, the utmost of our Power, to enable your Majesty to maintain the same.



for the YEAR, 1702.

83

To which her Majesty was graciously pleased to answer in the following Words.

My Lords,

*IT is with great Satisfaction that I receive the Assurance you give Me in your Address.*

*My Endeavours shall be always very Sincere to promote the true Interest of England, and support Our Common Cause.*

Her Majesty's Answer.

This was attended by a second Address from the Lords, acknowledging the Satisfaction they receiv'd from her Majesty's most gracious Speech, which was presented to her upon the 13th of this Instant, to this Purpose: 'That they could not sufficiently express the great Satisfaction they receiv'd from her Majesty's most Gracious Speech, trusting God it would have the same Effect Abroad as at Home, equally reviving the Hearts of her Allies and Subjects, uniting all People, and encouraging their utmost Endeavour in the Common Cause. That sincere Concern her Majesty had shew'd for their Religion, the Government in Church and State, as by Law establish'd, and the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, the Hazards she had expos'd her self to, in Concert with his late glorious Majesty, for maintaining their Laws and Liberties, as well as her most gracious Assurances at that Time, gave her Subjects such a Confidence in her Promises, such a dutiful Affection to her Person, such a Zeal for her Service, as would oblige them to make the utmost Efforts, to support her Majesty under the Weight and Difficulty of the present Conjuncture. That the Concern her Majesty expressed for her Allies, was a further Obligation laid upon them, who were sensible their Preservation was necessary to their own, and who were as desirous as ever to support the Character of the Crown of England, in enabling her Majesty to maintain the Balance of Europe. That they could not make suitable Returns to her Majesty for her most Gracious Promises of a careful and diligent Administration for the Publick Good; which they thought themselves sufficiently secur'd of, by so solemn an Engagement under her sacred Word. That her Majesty had been

Another Address of the Lords to the Queen

13



March.  
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‘pleased to assure them of all they could wish, and re-
‘commend to them what they ought to desire: And
‘they doubted not her pious Intentions would procure
‘a Blessing from Heaven. And that her Majesty might
‘be assured, That Resolutions, so becoming a Queen
‘of *England*, could not but make the deepest Impres-
‘sion upon all Hearts that were true to the Interest of
‘their Country.

To which her Majesty return’d the following Gra-
cious Answer.

My Lords,

Queen’s
Answer.

*IT is a great Satisfaction to Me to find, That what I
have said has your Concurrence and Approbation.*

*And I am willing to repeat to You upon this Occasion,
That I shall always hold very exactly to the Assurances I
have given You.*

These Addresses were also attended by other Ad-
dresses from the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the rest
of the Bishops; from the Bishop and Clergy of the
City of *London*, as also from the Lord-Mayor, Alder-
men, and Common-Concil of the same City. Which,
because it became a Leading Card to all the rest of
the Cities and Corporations of the Kingdom, we shall
here insert as follows.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

City’s
Address
to the
Queen.

‘**WE**, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Sub-
‘jects, being sensibly affected with the great
‘and surprizing Loss of our late gracious Monarch
‘*William* the Third, the Restorer and Preserver of
‘our Religion and our Liberties, humbly crave Leave
‘to condole the same.

‘But since kind Providence hath so amply supplied
‘it, by placing your Sacred Majesty on the Throne
‘of your Royal Ancestors, with Hearts inflam’d with
‘Zeal and Loyalty, we humbly crave Leave to Con-
‘gratulate your Majesty’s most happy Accession to
‘these Crowns, your most undoubted Right.

‘Your Majesty’s most gracious Declaration in Coun-
‘cil, hath fix’d in us these just Sentiments, which we
‘had before entertained of your Majesty’s Wisdom,
‘Justice

Justice and Zeal for the Protestant Religion, as by
 Law Establish'd, and is a convincing Proof, that the
 Good of your People is your only Aim and De-
 sign.

We therefore (as becomes all good Subjects) hum-
 bly offer to your Majesty all the Assurances that can
 be given, of our affectionate Zeal and constant Fide-
 lity to your Majesty's Person and Government, and
 that we are ready to sacrifice all that is dear to us in
 Defence thereof, against the Pretended Prince of
 Wales, the Power of the French King, (his only Sup-
 porter) and all other your Majesty's Enemies what-
 soever.

This unanimous and harmonious Concord between
 the Sovereign, both Houses of Parliament, and the
 Metropolis of the Realm, did strangely appal the up-
 pish Spirits of the Disaffected Party, who already be-
 gan to set their vain Imaginations afloat. They ex-
 pected nothing but Confusion, Faction and Disorder
 upon so sudden a Revolution, and that the Engine of
 the Government would have fallen to Pieces upon the
 Falling of the Master-Wheel; and were all preparing
 their Angles and their Nets to fish in the Disturbances
 of the State: But when they found how all Things
 kept their former Train, how Order and Union pre-
 vailed, they hung the Lip, and retired again like
 Snails into the Shells, there to bemoan their disap-
 pointed Hopes, and comfort their Despair with their
 old Sport of Building Castles in the Air. And here
 we are to take Notice, that nothing could be more
 pleasing to her Majesty, than the unanimous and ge-
 neral Resolution of the Commons on the 17th, to
 grant her the same Revenues as were payable to the
 late King, during her Life; and as her Majesty has
 always been of a good and provident Nature, she must
 be also satisfied that the Abuses committed in her
 Brew-house at St. Katherine's, by drawing off the first
 Worts, to the defrauding of her, and Prejudice of the
 Seamen, and that the Pretence of taking Perquisites
 in the Victualling-Office tended much to the Pre-
 judice of her Service, was represented to her in an
 Address of the Commons, since she had been pleased
 to answer, That she had given Order to the Lord

March. High-Admiral, that the Abuses complain'd of might be rectified.

Knights
of the Gar-
ter elect-
ed.

And now all Things being sedate and quiet, and the whole Kingdom enjoying a happy Calm by an insensible Alteration, his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Right Honourable the Earl of *Marleborough*, were elected into the Noble Order of the Garter, and the latter was appointed Captain-General of all her Majesty's Forces, both at Home and Abroad, in Conjunction with her Allies, and dispatch'd into *Holland*, with the Character of her Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the *United-Provinces*.

Queen
takes the
Scotch
Oath.

In the mean time, not to omit the Affairs of *Scotland*, the Two Secretaries of State for that Kingdom, with such of the Privy-Counsellors of that Nation as were in *London*, attended her Majesty on the 9th by Order, at her Palace of *St. James's*, where after having read to her the Claim of Right agreed on by the Convention of the Estates of that Kingdom, upon King *William* and Queen *Mary's* Coming to the Crown, they tendered her the Coronation Oath, which she took, and admitting them to kiss her Hand, was pleased to enter upon the Administration of the Government of that Kingdom, according to the Act of Parliament, and sent down an Express for the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, to act by their old Commission till a new one were got ready; and ordered, that all those in Commission there should continue as they were till further Order. Her Majesty at the same time sent a Commission to the Earl of *Marchmont*, Lord High-Chancellor of that Kingdom, to represent her Majesty, as Commissioner in the General Assembly of that Church, which was then sitting. Her Majesty's Letter ran thus.

ANN R.

Queen's
Letter to
the Privy-
Council of
Scotland.

8.

'R ight Trusty, &c. We greet you well. Whereas it hath pleased the Almighty God, this Day to call out of this Life, to the Fruition of his Eternal Glory, his late Majesty, Our Royal and most dearly beloved Brother, King *William*, whereby the undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, conform to the Act of Settlement,

is now devolv'd upon Us. And having likewise
(after having read the Petition of Right and Grievances) taken and sign'd the Coronation Oath, in
Presence of several of our Privy-Council, whom we
call'd together for that End, at our Palace at St. James's,
have thought fit to authorize you to continue to
meet, and, in all Things, to act as our Privy-Council of that our Ancient Kingdom, in the same Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as you were intrusted by his late Majesty, of Glorious Memory, until
we shall send you a new Commission, for that Effect, under our Royal Hand. And we do hereby
also authorize and require you, without any Delay, in the most proper Methods, and with the due Solemnities, to publish the inclosed Proclamation in
our Name; ordaining all our Officers of State, Counsellors, Magistrates, and all other Officers whatsoever, both Civil and Military, to act, in all Things, conform to the last Commission and Instruction that
They had from his said late Majesty, until new Commissions can be prepared and sent down, sign'd by
our Royal Hand. And we do, on this Occasion, at
our first Accession to the Crown, give you and all
our People, full Assurance of our firm Resolution, during the whole Course of our Reign, to protect
them in their Religion, Laws and Liberties, and in
the establish'd Government of the Church; and that
we will do every Thing in our Power, that may conduce to their Happinels and Prosperity. And as we
are resolved to continue our Favour to you, so we
expect you will also continue in the same Zeal in
our Service, which you have evinced in that of our
said most Dear and Royal Brother, deceas'd. For all
which, this shall be your Warrant. And so we bid
you heartily Farewel.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Eighth of
March, 1701. And of Our Reign the First Year.

By Her Majesty's Command,

SEAFIELD.

March.
Queen
signs Acts.

30.

Upon the 30th Instant, her Majesty repair'd to the House of Lords, with the usual Ceremonies, and gave her Royal Assent to the following Acts.

An Act for the better Support of her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

An Act for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

An Act for Explaining a Clause in an Act made at the Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, the 22th of November, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Third, Entituled, An Act for the better Security of his Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

An Act for Reviving the Act, Entituled, An Act for Exemplifying Apothecaries from Serving the Offices of Constable, Scavenger, and other Parish and Ward Offices, and from Serving upon Furies.

An Act for Continuing the Act made in the Eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign, for better Preventing the Counterfeiting the Current Coin of this Kingdom.

After which, her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to deliver her self to both Houses of Parliament, in the following Terms.

Queen's
Speech in
Parliament.

30.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am very well Pleas'd to give my Assent to the Act for Taking the Publick Accounts: Nothing is more reasonable than to give the Kingdom the Satisfaction of having those great Sums accounted for, which were rais'd to carry on the late War; especially when it is necessary, for Our Own Safety, and the Support of Our Allies, to continue great Taxes.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I Return you My Kind and Hearty Thanks for Continuing to Me, for my Life, the same Revenue you had granted to the King, I will take great Care it shall be managed to the best Advantage; and while My Subjects remain under the Burthen of such heavy Taxes, I will streighten my Self in my Own Expences, rather than not contribute all I can to their Ease and Relief, with a just Regard to the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

It

It is probable the Revenue may fall very short of what it has formerly produced; however, I will give Directions, That One Hundred Thousand Pounds be applied to the Publick Service in this Year, out of the Revenue you have so Unanimously given Me.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The present Posture of Affairs Abroad, as well as the Season of the Year, obliges me to put you in Mind of giving all possible Dispatch to the publick Business.

Upon which the Commons, being return'd to the House, unanimously came to the following Resolution:

'That an Humble Address be presented to her Majesty, to return the most hearty and dutiful Thanks of the House for her Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne, and particularly for her unparallell'd Grace and Goodness, in contributing out of her own Revenue, to the Ease and Relief of her Subjects.

The Commons resolve of Thanks upon it.

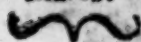
If we look abroad we shall find, that about the Beginning of this Instant, M. Hulst, Resident for the States-General, presented a Memoir to the Marquis of Bedmar, in the Name of their High and Mightinesses, wherein he demanded of his Catholick Majesty the Payment of certain Sums, which were due to them from the Crown of Spain, upon Account of the Expences they had been at for defending several Towns in the Spanish Netherlands, from the Beginning of the late War, till they were delivered up to the French; declaring withal, That if the same were not paid within the Space of Two Months, they should be constrained to make use of Force, in order to possess themselves of the Fortresses and Countries that lay engaged for the Payment of the said Money, by the Treaties and Stipulations agreed upon for that Purpose between Spain and Holland. In Answer to this, a Memorial was deliver'd to the Resident Hulst, importing, 'That upon the Prospect of a War, the Revenues assign'd for the Payment of the Interest of what was due from Spain to the States, had, indeed, been applied to other Uses after the Death of Charles II. though for no other Reason, but because their High

The States Resident's Memorial to the M. of Bedmar.

His Answer.

'and

March.



‘and Mightinesses were making great Preparations by Land and Sea, and the Alliances which they were contracting: It being deem’d a Piece of Imprudence to furnish them with Money that might be made use of against the King of *Spain*; but that if the *Dutch* were for Peace, the Account should be forthwith stated, and Care taken for the Payment of the Money; and the *French* Intendant at *Brussels* was sent away Post for *France*, to acquaint the King with what had pass’d.

This Answer, though civil enough, yet was not at all satisfactory to the States, who now, in Conjunction with their Allies, were fully bent upon War notwithstanding an unforeseen Accident happen’d in this Month, that might greatly have shock’d their Courage, for upon the 23d. N. S. an Express arriv’d at the *Hague* with the astonishing News of the King of *England*’s Death. But the Account he brought at the same time of her Majesty Queen *Ann*’s being proclaim’d, and her gracious Declaration to the Council together with the unanimous Resolution of the Parliament, gave great Satisfaction and Encouragement and very much allay’d the General Sorrow. The States-General assembled immediately, and sent Expresses to the several Provinces, for all their absent Members to repair to the *Hague*. Inasmuch, that after they had, in some measure, alleviated their Affliction for his Majesty’s Death, their vigorous Zeal for carrying on the Common Cause seem’d to be redoubled. So that, upon the 25th, the States of *Holland* and *West Friesland* went in a Body to the Assembly of the States-General, and gave them to understand, ‘That the

The States
Resolution upon
King *William*’s
Death.

25.

‘had with a profound Sorrow receiv’d the unwelcome News of the King of *Great Britain*’s Death, and having considered the great Loss which had thereby befallen that State, in being depriv’d of that Support and Band, by which the Union of those Provinces were tied and bound so fast together, and of their principal Head and Chieftain, as well by Sea as Land who had so often defended them against their Enemies, and by whose wise and prudent Conduct so many Princes and Potentates had enter’d into Alliances with their State, and were knit together as in one Body against the common Enemy, they were o

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Opinion, That in that dangerous Conjecture, nothing could be more effectual for their Security, than that all the Members of their State should stand by one another, with a perfect Unity, Love and mutual Confidence. That strenuous Resolutions should be taken for the Defence of their Country, and the Preservation of their Religion; and that they should, adhere firmly to their Alliances, and speedily pursue the Measures already taken, and which should be thought farther expedient for the Good of the Common Cause. All which the States declar'd themselves ready to perform, on their Parts, with their utmost Vigour and Sincerity; as also to raise the necessary Supplies, and greater than had been already given, and rather to sacrifice their Blood and Treasure, and all they had, than to see their State, their Liberty and Religion ruin'd. This was highly applauded by the States-General, who return'd Thanks to the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland* for their zealous Resolutions in that perilous Conjecture, and assured them of their hearty Concurrence therein for the Safety and Welfare of the State, and strenuously carrying on the Common Cause; and ordered Letters to be sent to the other Provinces, to invite 'em to give the same Assurances. And the City of *Amsterdam*, to signalize themselves more particularly upon that Occasion, signified to the States-General, That they would not only consent to such Resolutions as should be thought necessary at that Time, but would advance Money to those Provinces, that could not so readily furnish out their Quota's that should be granted. Soon after their High and Mighty Lordships publish'd in Print their Resolutions at large, to the same Effect as already has been related; concluding, 'That they were resolv'd religiously to maintain their Treaties and Alliances entered into with their Confederates, stedfastly to pursue the Contents thereof, vigorously and cordially to put them in Execution, to persevere in the Measures already taken, and agreed to such other Measures as should be thought convenient; and that Notice should be given of this their true Meaning and Intention to all their Allies and Confederates.

March.

Wolfsenbutel forced to comply with the Confederates.

During these Transactions, it was found that the Dukes of *Wolfsenbutel* had entered into Alliances with *France*, and receiv'd considerable Sums from the Crown for the raising and keeping on Foot a Body of Men for the Service of the *French*. From this the Emperor, by his Admonitory Letters, required them to desist, as being prejudicial to the Empire, and contrary to their Duty. But they still persevering in these illegal Practises, the Elector of *Hanover* and the Duke of *Zell* were order'd to break into their Territories and constrain them by Force of Arms to quit their Alliance with *France*, and return to their real Interests. Who so well managed their Affairs, that they surpriz'd *Peyna*, seized a whole Regiment of Horse, block'd up *Brunswick* and *Wolfsenbutel*, and at length brought 'em to a Compliance, whereby their Troops were to be taken into the Emperor's Service, and Duke *Rodolph Augustus*, the eldest of the Two Brothers was to take the Administration of the Government into his own Hands. This was a good Point gained by the *Dutch* and their Allies, and much of it must be attributed to the late King of *England*, who, a little before his Death, had sent the Earl of *Albemarle* into *Holland*, to concert this and other Matters relating to the Siege of *Keyserwaert*, of which more in its proper Place. But we are here to remember, that the Queen of *England*, besides what she had so well and wisely done for the satisfying of her own Subjects, in such a Conjunction, was not unmindful of her Allies, and therefore wrote the following Letter to the States-General, to confirm them in their Resolutions, with Orders to her Envoy, Mr. *Stanhope*, to deliver it to them.

High and Mighty Lords, Our very good Friends, Allies and Confederates,

Queen of *England*'s Letter to States of *Holland* upon the King's Death.

10.

IT is not without a sensible Grief, that we find our selves obliged to notify to you, the afflicting News of the Death of the most High and most Mighty Prince, *William* the Third, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Our dearest Brother, of Glorious Memory. On Monday last he was attack'd with a Fever, which encreased so much the Days following, that notwithstanding all possible Remedies,

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lies, He Died on Sunday about Eight a Clock in the Morning. 'Tis certainly a very great Loss to all Europe, and particularly to your State, the Interest of

which He always maintain'd with so much Valour, Prudence, Zeal and Conduct. And since it hath pleased GOD, that We should succeed Him upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, We shall likewise succeed him in his Inclinations, to entertain a constant Union and Friendship with your Lordships, and to maintain all the Alliances which have been made with your State, by our said *Most Dear Brother*, and our other Predecessors; and also to concur with you in all such Measures as shall be necessary to preserve the common Liberty of *Europe*, and to reduce the Power of *France* within due Bounds. This is what We would pray You to rest assured of, and that We shall always look upon the Interest of *England*, and that of your State, to be inseparable, as being united by such Ties that cannot be broke, without the greatest Prejudice to both Nations. So We conclude, praying GOD, High and Mighty Lords, our very Good friends, Allies and Confederates, to take you into his Hon- and Worthy Protection.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Tenth Day of March, 1701. And of our Reign the First.

Your very Good Friend,
A N N R.

And underneath,
Ja. Vernon.

After this Letter, She sent away the Earl of Marlborough, with the Character of her Plenipotentiary Ambassador, to assure their High and Mightinesses of her Intentions. Who being conducted to his Audience with the usual Ceremonies, thus address'd himself to that venerable Assembly.

High and Mighty Lords,

It having pleased God in his Divine Providence, E of Marl-
to take to himself his Majesty King William of borough's
Glorious Memory, to the great Loss of his Kingdoms, Speech to
the State of your High and Mighty Lordships, and the States
of General,

March. ' of all *Europe*; the Queen, my Mistress, who, as
 ' has pleased the same Providence, doth succeed in the
 ' Throne of her Ancestors, as your High and Mighty
 ' Lordships have been informed by her Majesty's Let-
 ' ter, hath commanded me, at the same time I express
 ' to your Lordships her Majesty's great Affliction upon
 ' this Subject, to make known to you the Interest her
 ' Majesty takes in that which this great Misfortune oc-
 ' casions to your Lordships in particular.

The First of her Majesty's Cares, was to let you
 ' High and Mighty Lordships understand her sincere
 ' Desire and Inclination to entertain with you the same
 ' Union, Friendship, and strict Correspondence,
 ' hath subsisted during the Course of the preceding
 ' Reign; as being perswaded, That nothing in the
 ' World can be more Useful and Beneficial for the
 ' Good of both Nations, whose Interests are the same.
 ' Her Majesty has therefore commanded me to acquaint
 ' your High and Mighty Lordships; that she is
 ' firmly resolved to contribute all that lies in her Power,
 ' towards the Advancing and Entcreasing the said
 ' Union, Friendship, and Correspondence, and to make
 ' that a constant Maxim of her Government.

' Her Majesty has further ordered me to assure you
 ' High and Mighty Lordships, That she will not only
 ' exactly and faithfully observe and execute the Tre-
 ' ties and Alliances made between the Kings her Pre-
 ' decessors and your High and Mighty Lordships, but
 ' that she is likewise ready to renew and confirm them
 ' as also to concur with you in all the Measures which
 ' have been taken by the late King of Glorious Mem-
 ' ry, in pursuance of the said Alliances.

' Her Majesty is likewise disposed to enter into such
 ' other stricter Alliances and Engagements, as shall
 ' most conduce to the Interests of both Nations, the
 ' Preservation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and reducing
 ' within just Bounds the Exorbitant Power of *France*.

' In the mean time, Her Majesty is ready, from this
 ' Moment, and without any Delay, to concur with
 ' your High and Mighty Lordships, and the other Allies
 ' lies, to this End, with all her Forces, as well by Sea
 ' as by Land.

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‘And her Majesty, to shew her Zeal the more, has been pleased to Authorize me to concert with your High and Mighty Lordships the necessary Operations. *March.*

‘These Motives obliged her Majesty to order me to depart with all Diligence, in order to come hither and give your High and Mighty Lordships all possible Assurances thereof, without stopping at the ordinary Formalities.

‘And I look upon it as an extraordinary Happiness, That her Majesty has done me the Honour to employ me in this Commission, since it gives me the Opportunity of expressing to your High and Mighty Lordships the Zeal I have for your Service.

The *French* King, alarm’d at these Proceedings, and perceiving that the Death of his late Majesty of *Great Britain* would not have that Effect as he promised to himself, flew to the trite and wicked Maxim of *Divide & Imperia*. To which Purpose, having the Fag End of a Minister, or rather a Spy, by the Name of the *Sieur de Barre*, still residing in *Holland*, he invested him with the Title of Resident, by Virtue of Credentials to the States to this Purpose, ‘That he had thought convenient to give to Monsieur *de Barre* the Title of his Resident to their Lordships, that he might acquaint them with the Orders he should send to him in that Quality, and make known to them the true Affection he had for their Republick: and he doubted not but they would give Credit to all he should declare to them in his Name.

These Credentials were accompanied with the ensuing Memorial, which *de Barre* presented to the States-General in the following Terms.

‘THE underwritten Resident of the most Christian King has Orders to represent to your Lordships, ‘That before the numerous Armies which his Majesty has on Foot are obliged to enter upon Action, his Majesty is willing to remind your Lordships of what you owe to the Affection of the Kings his Predecessors, and the last Steps he made for preserving the Peace restored by the Treaty of *Reiswick*. It is not

Fr. Resident's Memorial to the States, upon King William's Death.
31.

March.

' to be imputed to the King, if this flourishing Re-
 ' publick, ever happy while they look'd upon their
 ' strict Union with *France*, as one of the fundamental
 ' Maxims of your Government, did not long enjoy a
 ' perfect Tranquility, and the Advantages his Maje-
 ' sty was pleas'd to grant them for their Commerce,
 ' by the late Treaties. Your Lordships have seen
 ' how far he has carried his Patience and Moderation;
 ' his Majesty has chose rather to bear to the last Ex-
 ' tremity the vain Reproaches of Weakness and Di-
 ' strust of his own Strength, than to undeceive your
 ' People, by turning his Armies against a State he still
 ' looks upon with Affection; being perswaded, That
 ' it is the Interest of your Lordships to make a suitable
 ' Return: He judg'd you would do it as soon as you
 ' should have recovered that Time of Liberty, in
 ' which you look'd upon the maintaining of a good In-
 ' telligence with *France*, as the most solid Support of
 ' your Republick: And certainly the Measures you
 ' have taken contrary thereunto, were the Effect of
 ' Violence and Constraint: This was the Constructi-
 ' on his Majesty put upon the Breaking off of the Con-
 ' ferences your Lordships had desired for the Confir-
 ' mation of the Peace, the Treaties made with the
 ' Enemies of the King of *Spain* against his Majesty,
 ' and against the King his Grandson; The secret As-
 ' sistance you have given for invading the Countries
 ' belonging to the Catholick King; the Acts of Ho-
 ' stility exercised in a full Peace against his Majesty's
 ' Troops: Your Refusal to examine the Rights of the
 ' King of *Spain*, and those of the *United-Provinces*, after
 ' you had desired Conferences for settling the same,
 ' and causing all Complaints to cease on either side;
 ' your Enterprize against his Majesty's Allies; and
 ' the Succours, without any Reserve, for attacking
 ' them: Now that your Republick is restor'd to it self
 ' That your own Spirit will govern; That your In-
 ' terests alone will be consulted; his Majesty's Opi-
 ' nion of you will be regulated by your Conduct: All
 ' Occasions of Complaint shall for ever lie buried;
 ' and the King commands me to give this Assurance
 ' to your Lordships, if you will at last confide in his
 ' ancient and sincere Friendship for you, nothing shall
 ' disturb the Trade of your Subjects, you will have
 ' the

the Pleasure to see them enjoy, without any Interruption, all the Privileges and Advantages which they have obtained at several Times from *France* and *Spain*. His Majesty will promise it for himself, and will be Guarrantee for the King his Grandson, being assur'd that Prince will confirm the Treaty of *Munster*, and the subsequent Treaties, as his Majesty promises, on his Part, to confirm those of *Nimeguen* and *Reswick*. The Safety of your Provinces, far from being threatned by his Majesty, will become the chief Object of his Care, and the more solidly to establish it, he will acquaint your Lordships with his Intentions, if either you name a Minister to understand them from his Majesty, or that he appoint one to resume the Quality and Functions of his Ambassador to your Lordships. Let not your Lordships any longer fear the Neighbourhood of so many Forces, which you see on your Frontiers. It depends on you not only to make them your Friends, but even to make them wholly quit the *Spanish Low-Countries*. The Peace being restored, and your Lordships disarming, the Guard of the Provinces of the Catholick King, shall henceforward be entrusted with his own Troops. A speedy Resolution will restore Tranquility to your Provinces; Peace and Liberty will at once revive here; it is your Lordships (now only advised with concerning the Government of the Republick) must determine which they will chuse, Quiet and Liberty, War and the Ruine of their Trade sacrificed to foreign Interests. The Season of the Campaign draws near; his Majesty's Armies are in Condition to enter upon Action; your Lordships Prudence will let you see, in the little Time which the Season does not allow for Consultation, what Part you ought to take for the Good of your Country, and the immortal Glory of your Lordships.

We shall make no Reflections upon this ostentatious Memorial; but waiting for the States Answer to it in the succeeding Month, 'tis fit we should take notice of the *French* King receiv'd the News of the King of *England's* Death. The first Account he had of it was on the 25th, N. S. by a Packet of Letters from

March.

Calais, which the Marquis of *Drilliere* brought him. At first he made no Mention of it; however, he sent away to the Court of *St. Germain's* the Intimations he had of that News, as also to the *Dauphin*, then at *Meudon*: The Tydings was confirm'd to him the same Day by an Express from *Diep*, but still he continued silent, till being further assured of the Truth by several other Couriers from *Brussels*, and other Places, he publickly declared King *William's* Death, that the Princess *Ann* of *Denmark* was proclaim'd Queen, and that she had sent the Earl of *Marleborough* into *Holland*, to confer with the States about the present Conjunction. However, he sent strait Order to the Lieutenant General of the Policy at *Paris*, to forbid all Assemblies and publick Rejoycings upon the News; and his Orders were punctually obey'd; yet 'tis said, he could not forbear divulging his Sentiments upon that Occasion, and say, *That the Death of King William would change the Face of Affairs*; but he has hitherto been grossly disappointed: Nevertheless, the Preparations for War was carried on with all imaginable Vigour; the Duke of *Burgundy's* Equipage was getting ready, to go and command the *French Army* in the *Netherlands*, with the *Mareschal de Boufflers* under him, while his Brother in *Spain* sent the following Letter, about the Time, to Cardinal *Porto-Carrero*, concerning his intended Voyage into *Italy*.

Consins,

King of
Spain's
Letter to
C. Porto-
Carrero,

I Received the Letter which you wrote to me. I take in good part all that you lay before me, well in Reference to my Voyage, and the Queen going along with me: Nor can I give you a better Proof of it, than by laying a Constraint upon myself to absent my self from her, and leaving her stay at *Madrid*, for the Satisfaction of the People who, as you assure me, would have it so. 'Tis the greatest Sacrifice I can make them: And I hope they will by that be sensible, that I have more Regard to their Content than my own. I believe it needeth to me to recommend her to your Care. Your Friendship for me assures me you will not be wanting to your Tenderness for her Welfare. I believe it less needless to recommend to you the Care of

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Affairs in my Absence: For your Zeal is known to me, and the Confidence I have in you is without Reserve.

‘ I know the present Condition of the Kingdom will not permit you to make great Efforts for my Assistance. I reckon that my private Treasury must be my greatest Supply. Only take care, that what I am to be furnished withal, may be sent me regularly; and that my Household, which is but very small, as well as the Queen’s, may be exactly paid.

‘ As for my Extraordinary Expences, I require no more than what may be done, without being a Burthen to my People. But I am sure you will do as much as may be done, and that’s my Satisfaction. Neither do I question, but that my other Ministers will second your Zeal and your good Intentions: And that while I shall be shedding the last Drop of my Blood, if there shall be Necessity for it, to prevent the Dislocation of the Monarchy, and that I shall use all Efforts to advance the Glory of the Spanish Monarchy to the highest Degree that may be, you will act by Concert to maintain Tranquillity and Peace in the Kingdom. Above all Things I recommend to you the Security of the Coasts, and the Safety of *Madrid*.

‘ Let me not be troubled with any more Advice to divert me from my Voyage; I have settled my Resolution: It is too much grounded upon Reason, Honour and Necessity, for me to alter it. It will be requisite, that as well at *Madrid*, as over all *Spain*, Publick Prayers be said for my Person, as well as the Prosperity of my Arms, to the End it may please God to protect the Justice of my Cause, and preserve my Dominions from the Invasion of Hereticks, that are in League against me.

‘ This, my Dear Cousin, is all I have to say at present. There remains nothing more, but to assure you of the Esteem I have for you, as also of my Friendship, which you merit more and more by your continual good Service.

We have in the Month of *January* inserted the Copy of a Letter writ by the *French King* to the King of *Spain*, signifying his Approbation of his Journey into *Italy*,

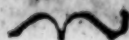
March.

Italy, and how much his Steadiness pleased him; and his Catholick Majesty having since writ to his Grandfather, and made a sort of Complaint, as if he entertained no good Opinion of him, the *French King* sent him the following Letter at this Time.

Fr. King's
Letter to
the King
of Spain.
22.

I May have doubted your Resolution without any diminishing the good Opinion I have of your Sentiments. I know your Tenderness for the Queen, and was sensible of the Grief you would have in parting from her. Her Love ought to augment your own; for she must truly love you, when she prefers your Glory to her own private Satisfaction. The Resolution you have both taken deserves as much Commendation as it is agreeable to your Interests. Consider for the future your Marriage as the greatest Blessing of your Life: The Complaisance of the Queen, her Grief and her Reason are no less scarce, than it is extraordinary to find all those Qualities in a Person of her Age. The Letter you writ to Cardinal *Porto-Carrero* is admir'd. I am not afraid to give you too great an Opinion of your self; I wish on the contrary, that you have it such as you ought, and answer to what I think of you. How tender forever my Love for you may be, I know that it does not blind me, and I perceive, with an extream Satisfaction, through all your Actions, that I do you but Justice. I pray God will pour upon you all his Blessings, for which I return him Thanks, as bestow'd upon my self.

The main Intention of this Voyage seeming to proceed from obtaining the Investiture of *Naples* for the young Gentleman, we shall not at least at present dwell upon it, but leaving him yet behind in *Spain*, we'll proceed to *Italy* before him, and there we find an Action between Count *Tesse*, Governour of *Mantua*, and Count *Trautmansdorf*, Commander of the Blockade of that City, which happen'd on 21st Instant; for the latter having drawn out a Party of 500 Horse, 1000 Imperial and *Danish* Foot, and 200 Hussars, set forward in the Evening, in order to attack a certain Post near *Mantua*; but the next Day, betimes in the Morning, he met a numerous Party of the Garrison



on of the Place, which he immediately engaged; and the Encounter between them happen'd to be very warm. However, the Officers and Soldiers of the Imperial Detachment did their Duty so well, that after some Resistance the *French* retreated in Disorder, and with Loss, into *Mantua*. And in all Probability they had suffer'd an entire Defeat, had not the Cavalry been render'd unserviceable by the great Number of Canals, which intercut and sub-divided the Pasture-Grounds, and disabled the Horse from coming to the Charge, or pursuing the flying Enemy. The Rout of this Party so alarm'd Count *Tesse*, that he presently pour'd out of the Town with 3000 Horse and Foot, besides Four Field-Pieces, and posted himself near St. *Antony's*, which *Trautmansdorf* perceiving, divided his Infantry into Two Bodies, and drew them up in Order of Battle on this side St. *Antony's*, but the Horse remain'd in the High-way, by reason the Fields were under Water. In this Posture the Skirmishes began, and the Enemy fired thick upon the Imperial Horse, that suffer'd not a little from the great Shot, particularly *Corbelli's* Regiment of Horse, till at length the *Germans* made themselves Masters of all the Great Guns. This stout Resistance of the *Imperialists* so incensed Count *Tesse*, that he made Three Attacks with all his Men upon the *Germans*, one after another, but was as often repuls'd; till *Trautmansdorf* finding the enemy much superior to him in Number, thought it convenient to retreat. The *Danish* Auxiliaries highly signaliz'd themselves, and gave very great Marks of their Valour in this Action. Count *Tesse* was slightly wounded in the Hand, his Son mortally wounded in the Body, with a *Spanish* Major-General, and the Count of *Clermont*, a *French* Camp-Marshal, had one of his Legs broken to Pieces, of which Wound he afterwards died, besides a great Number of inferior Officers kill'd and wounded. As for the Number of the Slain on the *French* Side, they would not own at first above 100 kill'd, but the Deserters from *Mantua* affirm'd, that they acknowledged above 400 missing. On the *Imperialists* Side were slain One *Danish* Lieutenant-Colonel, One *Danish* Captain, drown'd in one of the Canals, One *German*, and Two *Danish* Lieutenants slightly wounded, and about 230 Troopers and Foot

March. Soldiers kill'd and wounded, though others say, 1000
kill'd, and 50 taken Prisoners.

Since this we heard of nothing, but of *Vendosme's* March into the Territories of *Piacenza*, and his Bouncing to relieve *Mantua*: Which caused Prince *Eugenius* to contract his Forces closer together, that he might be the better able to frustrate the Designs of the Enemy.

The Resolutions
of 6 German
Circles.

If from *Italy* we should pass into *Germany*, there is nothing to be heard at the Court of *Vienna*, but vast Preparations for War, and contracting new Alliances with tolerable good Success. About the Beginning of the Month, the General Dyet of the Six Circles of the Empire being assembled at *Norlingen*, they broke up about the latter End of the same Month with good Success. At this Assembly, which consisted of the Deputies of the Circles of *Austria*, the *Upper and Lower Rhine*, *Franconia*, *Swabia* and *Bavaria*, appear'd *M. Ricourt*, the French Envoy, the Count of *Levesten*, Envoy from the Emperor, and *M. Vandermeer*, Envoy from the States-General of the *United-Provinces*. Which latter Minister, being seconded by the Count of *Levesten*, invited the Circles to enter into the Alliance made with the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*, for resettling the publick Liberty and Security. On the other side, *M. Ricourt* was very urgent with them, by his Importunities, by Promises and Threats, to dissuade them from Resolutions so prejudicial to his Master. But neither his calm nor his tempestuous Words could prevail; for that all the Circles, except the Circle of *Bavaria*, in the Name of their Principals sign'd an Authentick Writing, by Virtue of which they engag'd to accept of the Association proposed for the Defence of the Empire, to enter into the Grand Alliance for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, and for that End to send 40000 Men into the Emperor's Service, with Promise to leave their said Force at the Emperor's entire Disposal. This Unanimity of Five Circles all together, gave as great Satisfaction to the Imperial Court, as it offended and mortified the Neighbouring French; and in some measure mitigated the extream Sorrow conceiv'd at the Death of the King of *Great Britain*, of Glorious Memory. As for the Circle of *Westphalia*, assembled at *Cologne*, they

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March.

broke up the 6th, after they had renew'd their Resolution to entertain 8200 Men for the Guard of their chief City, under the Command of General *Hockirk*; but such Promises and Resolutions are seldom performed to the Height of them.

As for the Affairs of the Elector of *Cologne*, upon the pressing Importunity of the French Plenipotentiaries to the College of Electors, the Deputies of the Electors return'd for Answer, That in regard the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* never address'd themselves to the College, it look'd as if his Case would not bear Examination. Besides that, all the World knew, that the Differences between the Elector and his Chapter arose from his Illegal Levies of Men with French Money, and afterwards his introducing Foreign Forces into the Country, to the Prejudice of the German Liberty. So that the Effect of all these French Intrusions, in Behalf of their purchased Creature, was no more than this, That the Baron of *Zelim* forbid the Minister of *Cologne* to appear at the Diet, or to officiate any Function in the Name of the Elector his Master. On the other side, the Duke of *Zell* made known to the General Diet of the Empire, the Reasons that obliged him to march against the Dukes of *Wolfsenbutel*.

Duke of
Zell's Rea-
sons of at-
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the Dukes
of *Wolfsen-
butel*.

I. Because that for some time since, those Two Princes had been making great Preparations, under Pretence of persisting in the Neutrality, but, indeed, to trouble the Empire and the Emperor in his Prosecution of the Spanish Succession. II. For that during the last Fit of the Duke of *Zell*'s Gout, the Dukes of *Wolfsenbutel* had ordered a near View to be taken of his Strong-Holds, and particularly of *Osterode*, in order to make themselves Masters of the said Fort, and thereby to open a Communication with the rest. III. Because the same Princes had rejected the Intercession and Exhortation of the King of *Prussia*, to abandon their Engagements with *France*; alledging, That it behoved them to have a strict Eye upon the House of *Hanover*, which began to grow in Grandeur. IV. Because he was inform'd, that the Dukes of *Wolfsenbutel* had laid a Design to the Prejudice of his Territories. For which Reasons his most Serene Highness had taken Possession of *Peina*, *Goslar*, &c. and put Garrisons into them; which, however, he would be ready to restore, so soon as the

March.

‘particular Security, and general Tranquillity of the Empire should be sufficiently provided for.

April.

Imperial
Ambassa-
dors Me-
morial to
the States-
General.

Meeting with nothing worth our Remarking, or that may be really depended upon among the Northern Crowns, we shall return to, and tarry a little in the *United-Provinces*, before we come to *England*. We have already taken Notice of the *French* Resident's Memorial to the States-General upon the Death of the King of *Great Britain*, which tended to feel their Pulses, and tempt them to new and imaginary Negotiations. But the Style of it was so distasteful to the whole Confederacy, that the Imperial Envoy Extraordinary, the Count *de Goez*, presented a Memoir to their High and Mightinesses in his Imperial Majesty's Name, and declared his Resentment of it, as not being any way to be endured by a State so Sovereign, Absolute and Potent, as the Republick of the *United-Provinces*; and the same imported, ‘That he found himself obliged most humbly to thank their Lordships, for the speedy and faithful Communication which they had given the Emperor his Master, their faithful Ally, of the Memorial presented to their Lordships the 31st of the last Month by the Resident of *France*: ‘That it would be superfluous to trouble their Lordships with a needless Recapitulation of its Contents, and the said Envoy would not observe to their Lordships all the Reflections that might be made thereupon; That their Lordships would, without that, have long since conceiv'd a just Indignation against the continual Reproaches which were made them by the *French* King of his Kindnesses, and the little Gratitude he pretended their Lordships had expressed to him by their past Conduct, as if it was he who founded their Republick; and that the Divine Providence and the Valour of their Ancestors had contributed nothing thereunto. These Reproofs and Menaces could not but be very sensible to a Sovereign, Free and Powerful State, as was their Lordships Republick; and the injurious Flattery which the *French* King made use of, in saying, He believed their Lordships were at present more Masters at Home than they were a Fortnight ago, shew'd no Opinion of their great Wisdom, and was not at all suitable to the

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the Universal Grief, which appear'd in all those Provinces upon the unhappy Change, he insinuated. But it would be an Abuse of their Lordships Patience to entertain them longer upon that Subject, and the World might think he was looking for Arguments to animate their Lordships, who knew so perfectly well the State of the present Affairs, and the Aim of the fine Words and Promises continued in the said Memorial. That the under-written Envoy was so fully perswaded of their Lordships Resolution, that he knew, they would look upon with Contempt all those Offers of *France*, and particularly that of sending or receiving an Ambassador; that he only represented to their Lordships, by Order of the Emperor his Master, That the Two Months stipulated in the Third Article of the Grand Alliance were long since expired; That the *French* King made Advantage of that Delay, (by augmenting his Troops in *Italy*, and strengthening himself on the *Rhine*, and in the Neighbourhood of their State; That it was time to come to an open Declaration, and to divert the Forces of *France* by effectual Operations: That His Imperial Majesty exhorted their Lordships thereunto with all possible Earnestness; *England* invited them to it; The Empire and other Powers staid only to have their Lordships Intentions made manifest to them by the Effects; The Interest of the good Cause demanded it; and their People, and those of their Allies, would be glad to be undeceived, in relation to the vain Hopes which *France* took care to spread in all the Courts of *Europe*, and particularly in the *United-Provinces* of their State.

Soon after the States-General set forth an excellent Answer themselves to the same Memorial of the *Sieur de Barre*, containing in Substance.

THAT their High and Mighty Lordships do always enough remember, the happy Time, in which their Republick was in a strict Confederacy with the Crown of *France*, being then united together by mutual Interests; That they have never done any Thing which might occasion any Change or Alteration therein; But that, to their great Regret, they

The States
Answer to
the *French*
Resident's
Memorial.

have

April.

'have not been able to have the Honour to continue
 'in the Affection of his said Majesty, as they have
 'been in that of his Predecessors, of Glorious Memory,
 'although they have always highly esteem'd his Friend-
 'ship, and have given Proofs of their doing so upon
 'every Opportunity, as much as could be expected
 'or desired from a Free and Sovereign Republick.
 'That their High and Mighty Lordships have like-
 'wise constantly endeavour'd to contribute all they
 'were able to the Preservation of the general Peace
 'provided they might have a reasonable Security for
 'their State: And what they have done both before
 'and after the Decease of the late King of Spain, to
 'attain to so good an End, is sufficiently known, inso-
 'much, that they are well assured, That their good and
 'sincere Intentions have appeared to the Eyes of all
 'the World: But the Negotiation begun for finding
 'out proper Means (if possible) to preserve the gene-
 'ral Peace, having been broke off, by the recalling of
 'the *Sieur Count d'Avaux*, Ambassador Extraordinary
 'from his said Majesty; And their High and Mighty
 'Lordships being in no wise secure of the Good-will
 'of his said Majesty; seeing also their Barriers posses-
 'sed by his Troops, the Preparations for War on their
 'Frontiers augmented daily, their State surrounded
 'and as it were, blocked up on every side, and the
 'Efforts that have been used to shut it up entirely, as
 'well as to deprive them of their Friends, they found
 'themselves under a Necessity to Arm likewise on their
 'side, to put themselves into a Posture of Defence, to
 'crave the Assistance of their Friends and Allies, and
 'to enter into such other Engagements with them as
 'they found necessary for their mutual Defence and
 'Security; That their High and Mighty Lordships
 'do at present see clearly enough, by their said Me-
 'morial, That the Precautions they have taken, are
 'neither useless nor superfluous, since it does thereby
 'appear, That his said Majesty is resolved upon a
 'War, and stays only for a proper Season to put his
 'numerous Armies upon Action; That as their High
 'and Mighty Lordships cannot see how they are guilt-
 'ty of casting any Reproaches upon his said Majesty,
 'as they are charged with in the said Memorial, so
 'they do not think they have deserved to be taxed,

April.



as they are therein, with several Things; in regard to which they have acted with all the Moderation that can be desired of a Republick that loves Peace and Quiet, having done nothing but what they have been forced to do for their own Defence, and what they can warrant by all manner of Right; so that they can justifie the Same before all reasonable Men. The Situation of Affairs being such, their High and Mighty Lordships do not see of what use it would be to send any Body to his Majesty, or for his Majesty to do them the Honour to send an Ambassador hither, since their High and Mighty Lordships, by the Alliances which they have been obliged to make for their Defence and Security, are engaged not to enter upon any particular Negotiation; That they being used to observe their Alliances, they are no longer at Liberty to treat but in Conjunction with their Allies; And, indeed, the general Peace, which ought to be the Subject of this Negotiation, cannot be preserved without them. For what remains, their High and Mighty Lordships are very much surprized to see that this whole Memorial seems founded upon this, That they are now more at Liberty to take such Resolutions as they think expedient than formerly; That doubtless this has Reference to the Death of his Majesty, the late King of Great Britain, of Immortal Memory: But herein the said Sieur Resident, has extreamly deceived himself for want of understanding the Constitution of their Government: That he ought to know, That their High and Mighty Lordships have heretofore had as much Liberty as at present, to debate, and to take all such Resolutions as they judged necessary and useful for the Good and Preservation of their State. It is true, they cannot enough deplore their Misfortune, to see themselves deprived of the Direction and Conduct of a Prince, whose Wisdom, Moderation, and Valour, will be famed as long as the World endures; A Prince whose Heroick Actions, and whose Merits, from this Republick, will never be forgot; and, in a Word, whose Death is lamented in this Country by all Persons whatsoever, from the Meanest to the Highest; That the Councils of his said Majesty having never had any other Aim, both in Deed and in Word,

April.

Word, than the Preservation of their Liberty and Religion; And their High and Mighty Lordships being entirely convinced of this Truth, as having found the Benefit thereof; they are resolv'd to follow the same Principles, and not to depart from the Alliances contracted during the Life of his said Majesty, but to persist in the Measures taken, pursuant to those Alliances; and, in short, to make use at all Times of the Means God has put into their Hands for maintaining the Liberty of Europe.

This Answer of the States-General to *Barre's* Memoir was look'd upon as one of the most impregnable Forts which obliged the *French* to change their Battery. It was highly approv'd by Men of Judgment, who collected in general from it, That the Moderation and Prudence of their High and Mightinesses display'd it self in every Part of it, and shew'd their Exactness in observing their Treaties and Alliances; and visibly prov'd, That if *France* had had a real Desire to establish the Peace of Europe, and re-enter into her ancient Amity with the Republick, she would not have recalled her Ambassador, the Count *d'Avaux*, without vouchsafing to make the least Proposal toward a Peace; and without giving an Answer to those the King of *Great Britain* and their High and Mightinesses had made; and, in a Word, That the Answer was such as was to be expected from their great Wisdom and Resolution.

And to make it appear, That *France* had been as much or more beholden to the States of the *United-Provinces*, there was printed at the same time a Speech, spoken in the Assembly of the States by *M. Mourlay*, the most Christian King *Henry IV's* Ambassador, setting forth the great Services which the Republick of *Holland* had done the Predecessors of *Lewis XIV.* wherein he acknowledged in the King's Name, That *France*, his Majesty himself, and his Person in particular, had not been assisted by any one State in his extream Afflictions, to whom he could more justly allow the Title of Sincere Friends, than to their Lordships. And by an Extract out of the Duke of *Sully's* Memoirs it appear'd, that *Henry IV.* ow'd the States-General for Money lent, Hiring and Payment of Soldiers, in the

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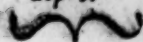
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King's Service, Powder, Ammunition and Ships^r wherewith they furnished his Majesty in his Wars with the League, 9275400 Franks, at 2 s. Sterling per Frank.

In the mean time, the respective Provinces of the *United Low-Countries*, upon the affecting News of the Death of his *Britannick* Majesty, of Glorious Memory, thought it expedient to express their Zeal to maintain Concord and Union, for the Defence of the Republick, and upholding the Common Cause, in separate Declarations of the States-General, by way of Addresses; the Substance of which we shall here insert: The first was that from *Utrecht*, importing, 'That they had receiv'd and read in their Assembly, with an extream and unexpressible Grief, their High and Mightinesses Letter of the Third of that Month, wherein they understood the News of the untimely and deplorable Death of the King of *Great Britain*: That they could not sufficiently express to their Lordships, how sensible they were of their unparallel'd Loss, which touched and affected them to the Bottom of their Souls, as well in respect of their dear Country, and their own particular Province, as in Relation to the Affairs of all *Europe* in general, which by the Death of that Prince suffered a Loss almost irreparable, as well as the whole Body of the Protestants. That, nevertheless, they found themselves obliged to assure their High and Mightinesses, with all the Affection imaginable, That as they had always, in the most troublesome Times, shew'd the Confederates, in his Majesty's Life-time, a sincere Constancy, in Conjunction with them, to support and uphold the Affairs of their Republick, they were still no less ready to contribute seriously, to the utmost of their Power, with a fervent Zeal and Application, whatever might serve to the Maintenance and Preservation of their Country, in the Enjoyment of a Liberty that had cost them so dear, and in the Reform'd Religion.

The Declaration of the Province of *Overyssel*, lamented likewise the Death of the King, in respect to the Republick, and the Repose of *Europe*; and therefore they thought, they ought to redouble their Zeal, Affection, Constancy and Concord, to maintain the Com-

April.



Common Cause, to pursue the Measures concerted and to support their Alliances, whereby their Country might be guarded from all the Disasters they had Reason to be afraid of, still hoping for God's continued Protection to them; and lastly, assur'd their Lordships That they should spare nothing for the Service and Welfare of the Republick.

28.

The Province of *Groningen* expressed themselves much to the same Purpose, and approved of the Orders of the States, That the Prince of *Nassau Saarburch* should have the Command of the Forces of the Republick provisionally, in some Expeditions; but considering the Constitution and Conjunction of Affairs, proposed whether they ought not to chuse out among the Confederates some Person capable to Command the Army of that Republick. Those of *Gueldres*, and the County of *Zurphen*, of *Friesland* and *Zeland*, being much to the same Purpose.

We shall now come back into *England*, and the first Thing that occurs to our Observation, is the Funeral Solemnity of the Great *William III.* of Glorious Memory, the Particulars of which here follows:

King's
Funeral
Solemnity

The Royal Body having been Imbalm'd, and for some time lain in State at *Kensington*, and the Lords of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, having adjusted the Method of his private Interment, the same was performed from his Palace at *Kensington*, to the Collegiate-Church of *St. Peter's Westminster*, on Sunday Night, the 12th of *April*, in the Manner. First went a Party of Horse to lead the Way; then the Knight Marshals Men with black Staves, Gentlemen and Knights, Servants to his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*; the Gentlemen and Knights, her Majesty's Servants; the Gentlemen and Knights, Servants to his late Majesty, viz. Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters, Knight-Harbinger, Grooms of the Privy Chambers, Gentlemen-Ushers Assistants, Clerks of the Council, Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waters; two Clerks Comptrollers, Clerks of the Green-Cloth, Master of the Household, Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber, King's Council, Serjeants, Solicitor and Attorney General, the Judges according to their Seniority, the Lord Chief-Baron, and Lord Chief-Justice of the

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Common-Place, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, Pursuivants and Heralds of Arms, Privy-Councillors not Peers, Lords eldest Sons, Viscounts eldest Sons, Barons, Bishops, Earls eldest Sons, Viscounts, Dukes younger Sons, Marquesses eldest Sons, Earls, other Earls having great Offices, Two Heralds of Arms, Lord Arch-bishop of York, without any Train born, the Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal bearing the Purse, but no Train born, or Mace carried; the Vice-Chamberlain, and Lord-Chamberlain of the King's House with his white Staff. Then the Royal Body drawn in a Chariot, and when taken out, carried by the Yeomen of the Guard, the Pall being supported on the Right-side, by the Dukes of *Richmond, Ormond and Bolton*; and on the Left, by the Dukes of *Southampton, Northumberland and Schomberg*; the Canopy being born up by Six Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber on each side, attended by the Yeomen of the Guard and King's Foot-men, from *Kensington* to the *Abbey*, and by the Gentlemen-Pensioners, from the *Abbey* to *Henry VII's Chappel*: Next after the Body, came *Clarenceux*, King of Arms, in the Absence of Garter, having the Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod on his Right-Hand, and a Gentleman-Usher on the Left: Then came his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, Chief Mourner, in a long Cloak, with the Star embroider'd thereon, and wearing the Collar of the Order, with the Duke of *Somerset*, Supporter to the chief Mourner, in a long Cloak, &c. on the Right Hand, and the Duke of *Devonshire*, the other Supporter, on the Left: Then Sixteen of Principal Earls, Assistants to the Chief Mourners; those on the Right-Hand, being the Earls of *Kent, Huntington, Leicester, Denbigh, Rivers, Stamford, Sandwich and Radnor*; and those on the Left, were the Earls of *Derby, Dorset, Northampton, Manchester, Peterborough, Kingston, Anglesey and Marlborough*, or the next to them in Degree: The Groom of the Stool, *Henry, Earl of Romney*, came next with the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, viz. the Earl of *Scarborough*, Duke of *Queensberry*, Earls of *Selkirk and Essex*, Lord *Lexington*, Earl of *Burlington*, Duke of *St. Albans*, Earls of *Arran, Carlisle and Albemarle*, and the Duke of *Bedford*; the Master of the Robes, Count *Cornelius d'Auverquerque* went after them, and

April. and next, the Groomis of the Bed-Chamber, and a Party of Horse to close the Proceeding. As for *Scotch* and *Irish* Peers, tho' the Lords of the Council by their Order would not allow them to attend the Solemnity, yet the Officers of Arms had private Intimation given them, that they might fall into their Stations, according to the Vacancies provided for them. The Company alighting at the West-Door of the *Abbey*, where the Gentlemen of the Band of Pensioners received the Corps, and the Coaches being ordered to wheel off to the Two *Palace-Yards*, they proceeded into the *Abbey* in the same Order as before, along the Body of the Church, and as the former part of them came in, they fell off on both sides, (in the North-Isle) until the Privy-Councillors, Peers, the Royal Corps, and chief Mourners passed forward, and were placed in K. *Hen. VII's* Chappel: At the Entrance into the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries of *Westminster*, attended by the Choire in their Habits, and having Wax-Tapers in their Hands, receiv'd the Body with an Anthem, and falling into the Proceeding, just before the King of Arms, who carried the Crown and Cushion, they proceeded singing all the Way into *Henry VII's* Chappel, where the Royal Corps were disposed upon Tressels, and the Canopy held over it, till the Service, according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, was read by the Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Westminster*, the chief Mourner and his Supporters being seated on Chairs, placed for them at the Head of the Body, and the Lords and others taking their Seats in the Stalls on both sides the Chappel. Service being ended, the Royal Corps was carried to the Vault, preceded by the Lord-Chamberlain, the chief Mourner, the Supporters and Assistants following; *Clarencieux*, King of Arms, in the Absence of Garter, going before them. The Staff-Officers of his Majesty's Household placed themselves also near the Vault.

The Body being interred, the Dean went on with the Office of Burial, which being ended, and an Anthem sung by the Choire, *Clarencieux* proclaimed his late Majesty's Stile, *viz.* Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory Life, to his Divine Mercy, the late most High, most Excellent, and

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and most Mighty Monarch *William* the Third, by the Grate of God, King of *England, Scotland, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the most Noble Order of the Garter: Let us beseech Almighty God to bless and preserve with long Life, Wealth and Honour, and all Worldly Happiness, the most High, most Excellent and most Mighty Princess, our Sovereign Lady *Ann*, now by the Grace of God, Queen of *England, Scotland, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the most Noble Order of the Garter. *God save Queen Ann*. This being done, the several White Staff-Officers of his late Majesty's Household, broke their White Staves, and threw them into the Vault or Grave.

This Solemnity being over, we come now to observe, that her Majesty, upon the last of *March*, repairing to the House of Lords, graciously vouchsafed to signify to both Houses how much she was pleased with signing the Bill for examining and stating the Publick Accounts; and having also made a free Offering out of the Revenue granted for the Support of her Household, of 100000*l*. to be applied to the Publick Service this present Year, both Lords and Commons thought they could do no less than testify their Acknowledgment in the following Addresses. The first of which was presented to her Majesty upon the 1st of this Instant, in these Terms.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Sub-^{Lords Ad-}jects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in dress of Parliament assembled, do humbly beg Leave to assure ^{Thanks to} your Majesty of the unspeakable Satisfaction we re-^{the Queen}ceived in the tender Care of your Subjects, which your Majesty was pleased to express in your most gracious Speech, especially in desiring to have those great Sums accounted for, which were raised to carry on the late War.

Your unparallel'd Goodness of Streightning your Self for the Ease of your People, must needs make the deepest Impression of Gratitude in the Hearts of all your Subjects, and engage their utmost and most faithful Endeavours for your Majesty's Service.

April.

‘ Your Majesty may be assured, that we shall apply
 ‘ our selves with the utmost Diligence, to the Dis-
 ‘ patch of what remains necessary to be done for the
 ‘ Support of your Majesty, and the Government.

To which her Majesty was pleased to return the An-
 swer hereunto annex’d.

My Lords,

I Give you many Thanks for your Address. I need not tel
 you, That your Approbation of what I do will always be a
 great Satisfaction to Me.

Soon after likewise the Commons presented the
 underwritten Address to the same Effect, and little dif-
 ferent in the Sense and Meaning of it from that of
 the Lords.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Commons
 Address
 to the
 Queen.

WE, your Majesty’s most loyal and dutiful Sub-
 jects, the Commons of England in Parliament
 assembled, beg Leave unanimously to return our
 most humble and hearty Thanks for your Majesty’s
 most Gracious Speech from the Throne; and parti-
 cularly for your Majesty’s unparallell’d Grace and
 Goodness, in declaring, That your Majesty, out of
 your own Revenue, will contribute so largely to the
 Ease and Relief of your Subjects, at a Time when
 your Majesty thinks it probable, that the Revenue
 may fall very short of what it has formerly produc’d
 and when your Majesty’s Expences must of Necessity
 be greater than ordinary. Nothing can more encou-
 rage your People to contribute with Alacrity to the
 Publick Occasions, than to have before them so great
 and glorious an Example from your Majesty of Zeal
 and Affection for the Common Good; and that your
 Majesty is so well pleased to have given the Kingdom
 the Satisfaction of having those great Sums accounte
 for, which were rais’d to carry on the late War.

‘ We cannot omit, upon this Occasion, to repea
 ‘ our firm Resolutions to maintain and defend you
 ‘ Majesty and your Government against the Pretende
 ‘ Prince of Wales, and all other your Majesty’s En
 ‘ mies whatsoever.

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' May God prolong your Majesty's Auspicious
' Reign over us, and bless these Kingdoms with Roy-
' al Issue of your Majesty, to inherit the Crowns of
' your Ancestors.

To which her Majesty was pleased to return the
following Answer.

'TIS a great Satisfaction to Me to find you are so well
pleased with what I have said. I shall be glad, up-
on all Occasions, to let you see, I desire nothing so much as
the Ease and Happiness of my People.

HerMaje-
sty's An-
swer.

Soon after this, viz. upon the 17th, her Majesty in
Council was pleased to declare his Royal Highness,
Prince George of Denmark, Generalissimo of all her
Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land. The same Day
Sir Edward Seymour, Baronet, Comptroller of her Ma-
jesty's Household, was sworn of her Majesty's most
Honourable Privy-Council, and took his Place at the
Board accordingly. The same Day likewise, Sir Tho-
mas Lane, and William Dockwra, Esq; with the rest
of the Proprietors of the Provinces of East and West
New Jersey in America, presented to her Majesty in
Council, an Instrument under their Hands and Seals,
by Virtue of which they surrender'd their Rights to
the Government of those Provinces, which her Ma-
jesty was graciously pleased to accept of, assuring 'em
at the same time, that their Properties should be entire-
ly preserv'd, and the Government of those Colonies
brought under a due Regulation, by her Majesty's ta-
king them under her special Care and Protection.

Queen
makes
Promo-
tions.

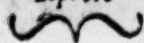
17.

Upon the 20th, her Majesty was pleased to ap-
point the Duke of Ormond, Commander in chief of
her Land-Forces to be employ'd on Board the Fleet;
and the next Day, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl
of Abington, Sir John Levison Gower, and John How, Esq;
were by her Majesty's Command, all sworn of her
Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took
their Places at the Board. Her Majesty was likewise
pleased at the same time, to deliver her Privy-Seal
to the most Noble Marquis of Normanby; who had
thereupon the Oath of Lord-Privy Seal administred
to him, and took his Place at the Board according to

20.

21.

April.



the Dignity of his Employment. The Seal of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* was the same Day also given to the Right Honourable Sir *John Levison Gower*, appointed to succeed the Earl of *Stamford* in that Office.

In the mean time, the 23d of this Month being the Day appointed for Solemnizing her Majesty's Coronation; the Speaker of the House of Commons acquainted the House, That the Proceedings of that House, with Relation to that Solemnity, and their Attendance thereupon, should be in the same Manner as at the last Coronation; viz. That her Majesty had appointed a Gallery in the *Abbey*, and another in *Westminster-Hall*; and also a Dinner for them in the Court of *Exchequer*: The House hereupon appointed a Committee to view the Galleries and Seats, as also the Passages thither, and to consider the best Way to come to the House, and the Places before mention'd; who reporting, The Seats were very narrow and inconvenient; they ordered, That the Surveyor of the Queen's Works should take Care to have them enlarged. In the meantime, the Earl of *Carlisle* put forth the following Order; in respect to the Attendance of the Peers, Peereffes, &c. at that Solemnity.

Earl-Mar-
sha's Or-
der about
the Coro-
tion.

Whereas the Coronation of our Sovereign Lady, Queen *Ann*, is appointed to be solemniz'd, on *Thursday* the 23d Day of this Month of *April*; These are to signify her Majesty's Pleasure, and give Notice, That it will be expected, that the Peers, who are to go in this Proceeding, are to meet in the House of Lords, and the Peereffes in the Painted-Chamber, at *Westminster*, by Eight a Clock in the Morning, in their respective Robes, and with their Coronets. And the Knights of the Noble Order of the Garter, with their Collar and Collar-Georges. The Judges, Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and all others that are to go in the said Proceeding, are to meet in the Court of Requests at the same time, in their respective Robes and Habits.

And further to warn and give Notice, That no Person whatsoever shall be admitted into the Choir or Theatre of the Collegiate-Church, till the Entrance of the solemn Proceeding (except such as, by reason of particular Service on this Occasion, shall have

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have Tickets for that Purpose from the Earl-Marshal. And that no others are to be admitted with any Tickets whatsoever, into any of the Galleries or Seats within the said Collegiate Church, after Nine a Clock the same Morning; and that all who have Tickets numbred from the Peers, are to go to the East-Door of the Abbey, near old Palace-Yard; and all that go by the Earl-Marshal's other Tickets, must go in at the North Door, next King's-street.

CARLISLE, E. M.

The 23d being come, her Majesty being come to *Westminster-Hall*, about Eleven of the Clock, and having retired into the Court of *Wards*, the Nobility, and those who form'd the First Part of the Proceeding, being put in Order by the Heralds, came down in Solemn Procession into *Westminster-Hall*, where her Majesty being seated under her State, the Swords and Spurs were presented to her, and laid upon the Table at the upper End of the Hall.

Queen's
Corona-
tion.
23,

Then the Dean and the Prebendaries of *Westminster* having brought the Crown, and other *Regalia*, with the Bible, Chalice and Paten, they were presented severally to her Majesty, and shortly after, were, together with the Swords and Spurs, delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them.

Whereupon the Procession began in this Manner; Drums and Trumpets, Six Clerks in Chancery, Two abreast, (as all the former Part of the Proceeding went) Chaplains having Dignities, Aldermen of *London*, Masters in Chancery, the Solicitor and Attorney-General, the Queen's ancient Serjeants, Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, Judges, Children of *Westminster* and of the Queen's Chapel, Choir of *Westminster* and Gentlemen of the Chapel, Prebendaries of *Westminster*, Master of the Jewel-House, and Privy-Counsellors, not Peers, all in their proper Habits, as usually at Coronations.

Then Two Pursuivants of Arms, Baronesses and Barons in Crimson Velvet-Robes, with their Coronets in their Hands, (Two abreast, as all the Peers went) Bishops, Two Pursuivants of Arms, Viscountesses and Viscounts, Two Heralds of Arms, Countesses and Earls,

Apr 1.

Earls, Two Herald's of Arms, Marchionesses, Herald's of Arms, Dutcheſſes, Dukes, Two Kings of Arms, with their Coronets, the Lord Privy-Seal, Archbishop of *York*, Lord-Keeper, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Two Persons representing the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, and his Royal Highness Prince George's Train born.

Next, the Lords who bore the *Regalia*, viz. The Earl of *Dorset*, *S. Edward's* Staff; the Lord Viscount *Longueville*, the Spurs; the Earl of *Huntington*, the Scepter with the Cross; the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Derby* and *Kent*, the Three Swords; then the Deputy-Garter King of Arms, with his Coronet, between the Usher of the Black-Rod and the Lord-Mayor of *London*; the Lord Great-Chamberlain single (preceded by the Vice-Chamberlain;) the Earl of *Oxford*, with the Sword of State, between the Duke of *Bedford*, Lord High-Constable for that Day, the Earl of *Carlisle*, Earl-Marſhal, the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord High-Steward on that Occasion, with the Crown, between the Duke of *Richmond*, bearing the Scepter with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerset*, Lord-President, with the Orb; the Bishop of *Worcester*, with the Bible, between the Bishop of *Sarum*, with the Paten, and the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Westminster*, with the Chalice.

Then the Queen in her Royal Robes of Crimson Velvet, wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter, as all the Knights of the Order did, and on her Head a rich Circlet of Gold and Diamonds, supported by the Bishops of *Durham* and *Exeter*, under a Canopy, born by Twelve Barons of the Cinque-Ports, her Train born by the Dutcheſſes of *Somerset*, assisted by the Lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, the Lady *Mary Pierpoint*, the Lady *Mary Hide*, and Mrs. *Bridget Osborne*, and by the Earl of *Ferſey*, Lord-Chamberlain, the Serjeants at Arms and Gentlemen-Pensioners going on each side of the *Regalia* and Canopy.

Next follow'd the Captain of her Majesty's Guard, between the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Pensioners, with the first Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and Two of her Majesty's Women.

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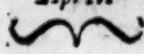
Thus the whole Proceeding marched on Foot upon the Blue Cloth to *Westminster Abbey* (only the Queen had the Conveniency to be carried in a low open Chair all the Way) and the Houses on each side being crowded with vast Numbers of Spectators, expressing their great Joy and Satisfaction by loud and repeated Acclamations.

Being entred the Church, and all duly seated and placed, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who perform'd this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition, which ended with a mighty Shout from each side of the Theatre. Then her Majesty made her first Oblation, and the Lords, who bore the *Regalia*, presented them at the Altar. The Litany was sung on the East side of the Theatre by the Bishops of *Litchfield* and *Lincoln*, and after the Epistle, Gospel, and the *Nicene Creed*, the Archbishop of *York* preached on this Text, *Isa. 49. Ver. 23. Kings shall be thy Nursing Fathers, and Queens thy Nursing Mothers.*

After Sermon, her Majesty repeated and signed the Declaration or Test, establish'd by Act of Parliament, and then took the Coronation Oath, and in King *Edward's* Chair, placed in the middle of the *Area* before the Altar, was anointed, and presented with the Spurs, and girt with the Sword, and vested with her Purple-Robes, and having received the Ring, the Orb and Scepters, was solemnly Crown'd about Four of the Clock with loud Acclamations, the Drums beating, Trumpets sounding, and the great Guns being discharg'd: Whereupon the Peers and Peereses, &c. put on their Coronets, and the Bishops their Caps.

Then the Holy Bible was presented to her Majesty, and She vouchsafed to kiss the Bishops; and being Inthroned, first his Royal Highness Prince *George*, then the Archbishops and Bishops, and lastly, the Temporal Lords, did their Homage, and seemingly kiss'd her Majesty's Left Cheek, and afterwards touch'd the Crown, while the Treasurer of the Household threw about the Coronation Medals.

Then her Majesty made her second Oblation, and received the Holy Communion, and after the final Prayers, retired into King *Edward's* Chappel, and being vested in her Robes of Purple-Velvet, and the whole Proceeding being again put in Order, her Ma-

April.  Majesty return'd to *Westminster-Hall*, wearing her Crown of State, and the Peers and Peeresses, and Kings of Arms, their Coronets.

The Queen din'd at a Table at the upper End of the Hall, with his Royal Highness Prince *George* on her Left Hand, and the Nobility, and other Persons of Quality, were seated at their respective Tables, which were all ready furnished before their coming in; the hot Meat or first Course for her Majesty's Table, for which Space was left, was served up with the proper Ceremony, being preceded by the Officers, &c. of the Board of Green-Cloth, and by the Lord High-Steward, between the Lord High-Constable and Earl-Marshal, on Horse-back.

And just before the second Course, *Charles Dymoke*, Esq; her Majesty's Champion, in compleat Armour, between the Lord High-Constable, and Earl-Marshal, before-mentioned, perform'd the Challenge; after which the Kings of Arms and Heralds proclaim'd her Majesty's Stile in *Latin*, *French* and *English*: The Parliament being then Sitting, the House of Commons were seated on the Gallery on the East side of *Westminster-Hall*, and in the North Cross of the Abbey, and were entertained at Dinner in the *Exchequer-Chamber*.

Dinner being ended, and all Things perform'd with great Splendor and Magnificence, about half an Hour past Eight in the Evening her Majesty return'd to *St. James's*. The Day concluding with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonstrations of a general Satisfaction and Joy.

This Solemnity being thus finish'd, if we should look into *Scotland*, we shall find the Queen's Letter transmitted thither, in Answer to the Parliament's to the late King from thence, in Relation to the Company trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, and concerning the Union with *England*; and the same runs to this Purpose:

ANN R.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's
Letter to
the Scotch
Parliament.

THE Address you made in the last Session of Parliament to Our deceased Royal Brother King *William*, of Ever-blessed Memory, was presented to him by Our right Trusty, and right entirely Beloved

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Cousin and Counsellor, *James*, Duke of *Queensberry*, Our Commiſſioner, and Our Two Secretaries of State for that Our ancient Kingdom: and his Ma-
 jeſty deſigned to have returned an Answer thereto at your firſt Meeting, in which, no doubt, he would fully have ſignified his good Intentions for that Our Kingdom, and for the Encouragement and Satisfaction of the Company trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*: But he being prevented by Death, Our Commiſſioner and Secretaries have preſented your Addreſs to Us, which We have had fully under Our Conſideration.

‘It is Our firm Purpoſe and Reſolution to maintain the Sovereignty and Independency of that Our ancient Kingdom, againſt all Invaſions or Incroachments whatſoever; and we ſhall be ever equally tender of the Rights, Prerogatives and Liberties of the Crown and Kingdom of *Scotland*, as of thoſe of the Crown and Kingdom of *England*, and We ſhall make it the chief Deſign of Our Reign, to govern both according to their reſpective Laws and Liberties, to avoid all Occaſions of Miſunderſtanding and Differences betwixt them: And for this End, We ſhall think it Our Happineſs to eſtabliſh an intire Union betwixt the Two Kingdoms upon an equal and juſt Foundation; and the Parliament of Our Kingdom of *England* having ſhown ſo good Inclinations towards this Union, We expect that you will do nothing on your Part that can obſtruct a Deſign ſo uſeful for the Security and Happineſs of both.

‘Orders were given by the late King, that none of Our Subjects of *Scotland* ſhould be impreſt from on Board *Scotch* Ships by the *English* for the Sea-Service, and We have taken effectual Methods, and ſhall give ſuch Orders as ſhall be neceſſary for the full Protection of Our Subjects of that Our Kingdom in this Matter, and for Encouragement of Commerce between the Two Nations.

‘We do heartily regrave the great Loſſes and Diſappointments, which the Company trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, have ſuſtained in the carrying on and proſecuting their Deſigns in ſettling of a Colony in *America*, which has been alſo a great Prejudice and Loſs to the whole Kingdom; and therefore We ſhall
 ‘con-

April.

‘concur in any thing that can reasonably be proposed
 ‘for their Reparation and Assistance, nor shall they
 ‘want Our Countenance and Protection in all their
 ‘just Designs and Concerns: And We shall ever en-
 ‘deavour to promote the Trade, not only of that
 ‘Company, but of the whole Nation, and shall do
 ‘every Thing that is in Our Power, for the Welfare
 ‘and Prosperity of Our People. So We bid you hearty
 ‘Farewel.

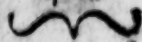
Having no farther Occasion to tarry in *Britain*,
 we shall repass the Seas again; and if through the
Netherlands we pass into the Electorate of *Cologne*, we
 shall find the War begun there about the Middle of
 this Month: The Siege of *Keiserwaert* had been com-
 menced by the late King of Great Britain some time
 before his Death, in order to which he sent the Earl of
Albemarle into *Holland*, in February, who returning but
 a few Hours before his Majesty's much lamented Exit,
 the King could give no further Orders therein, and
 therefore it was deferred till now. But before we en-
 ter upon the Particulars of the Action, 'twill not be
 improper to give some Account of the Place.

*Keiser-
 waert de-
 scribed.*

It is a Town below *Dusseldorp*, on the *Rhine*, and did
 belong to the Elector of *Cologne*, very mean, but well
 fortified. It had a broad Ditch, very regular Fortifi-
 cations, and high Walls, fac'd with Brick, as also the
 Counterscarp, which was in very good Condition.
 This Town was first mortgag'd to *Adolph*, Duke of
Cleves, by *Charles* the Fourth, Emperor of Germany.
Gerard, Duke of *Cleves*, Brother to *Adolph*, sold it to
 the Archbishop of *Cologne* for 100000 Florins about
 Anno 1399. And in 1466. it was finally, with *Biel-
 stein* and *Frederburg*, confirm'd to them, in Exchange
 for *Soest* and *Santon*, by *John*, Duke of *Cleves*. It is
 seated on the North of the *Rhine*, Six German Miles
 beneath *Cologne* to the North-West; and the same Dis-
 tance from *Gulick*, or *Fuliers*, to the North. The
French possess'd themselves of it for Cardinal *Furstem-
 burg*, in 1688, but the late E. of *Brandenburg* (now King
 of *Prussia*) re-took it in the Year 1689. and delivered
 it to the Elector of *Cologne*, who in 1701 receiv'd a
 French Garrison into it, which continued there till
 it was taken by the Army of the Allies, the Parti-

cular

April.



16.

On the 16th the Town of *Keiserwaert* was invested, *Keiser-*
 and the Forces employ'd in the Siege, which were *waert be-*
 et called the Emperor's Auxiliary Troops, because *sieged.*
 the War was not openly declar'd, having taken their
 several Posts, the Prince of *Nassau Saarbruck*, who was
 their Commander in chief, gave Orders for opening
 the Trenches. Little of Moment pass'd on the 17th:
 but on the 18th at Night, the Trenches were open'd
 by 600 Pioneers, supported by 400 Grenadiers, and
 Two Battalions, and before Morning they were ad-
 vanced above 100 Paces. The Enemy, on the 19th,
 as soon as they discover'd the Work-men, ply'd them
 with their Cannon; but they lost only a Lieutenant,
 and Two Men. The King of *Prussia's* Forces attack'd
 the Town on one Side, and the *Dutch* on the other,
 and the Bombs had already done great Execution to
 the Town.

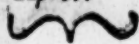
On the 20th, in the Morning, 600 *French* sallied out
 of the Town, and fell upon the Work-men in the
 Trenches; the Dispute was very sharp for some time,
 but at last the Enemy were forced to retire; of the
Dutch Regiment of *Wick* a Lieutenant-Colonel, Two
 Captains, and between 50 and 60 Soldiers were killed,
 and a great Number wounded. The Regiment of
Corlen was engaged in this Action, and lost likewise
 several Men; but the Enemies Loss was reckon'd at
 least equal to the Confederates.

Next Day the Besiegers were employ'd in raising
 Batteries of heavy Cannon, to make a Breach in the
 Wall of the Town, which would be ready the Day
 after, about which Time they receiv'd an Account by
 some Deserters from the Town, that the Besieged, in
 the Sally they made that Morning, had Three Cap-
 tains, Five other Officers, and about 100 private Cen-
 tinels killed, and a great Number wounded, and that
 many of their Soldiers took the Opportunity to de-
 sert. The Batteries continued to fire without Inter-
 mission, and dismounted many of the Enemies Can-
 non. That Evening the *French* made a Shew of Sally-
 ing again, but finding the Besiegers upon their Guard,
 did not think fit to proceed; but, however, in the
 Night they made a Sally with about 300 Men, who
 fell

April.

fell upon the Regiment of *Wilche*, that was then in the Trenches, which made a very brave Resistance, and after a sharp Dispute, obliged the Enemy to retire.

On the 22d, about Four a Clock in the Morning, they sall'y'd out again, in a much greater Number, and at first got into the Besiegers Trenches, and oblig'd their Men to give Way, till more Forces were sent to support them; then they charg'd the Enemy so vigorously, that after the Fight had lasted half an Hour, with great Firing on both Sides, the *French* were forced to retire with Precipitation, leaving a great Number of dead and wounded Men upon the Place. The Prisoners the Besiegers took on that Occasion, said the *French*, who made this last Sally, were 1400 strong, most Grenadiers, (of whom 400 got into the Town the Day before) and that 300 Pioneers were to follow them, with a Design to fill up the Trenches, and ruine the other Works, but that they met with so stout Resistance, that they could not put it in Execution. That the Garrison consisted of Eight Battallions of Foot; and that they had lost many brave Officers, and a great Number of Soldiers, since the Beginning of the Siege. The Regiments of *Wilche* and *Strathnaver* suffer'd the most in these Two Sallies, in which they had about 300 Men kill'd and wounded. Among the Slain were reckon'd a Major, Two Captains, Four Lieutenants, Two Ensigns, and One Cornet; and among the Wounded a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, Two Captains, Four Lieutenants, and Two Ensigns; the Marquis de Grammont, who commanded the Enemy in these Sallies, was dangerously wounded; and the *French* own'd they lost 6 or 700 Men, of whom above 60 were supposed to be Commission Officers. The Besiegers since receiv'd a Supply of Artillery and Ammunition from *Emerick*, which was convey'd thither by the Regiment of *Bernsford*, and a Battallion of the Regiment of *Nassau Friesland*, and rais'd Two new Batteries, one on the Side of the *Dutch* Attacks, of 29 Pieces of Cannon, and 13 Mortars; and the other of 24 Pieces of Cannon, and 13 Mortars, on the Side of the *Prussians*. The Earl of *Athlone* sent them a Reinforcement of Eight Regiments of Foot, and Two other Regiments of Foot,



obt, which lay near *Wesel*, were hourly expected ;
s were likewise 3000 Horse, belonging to the House
of *Lunenburg*, and 7 or 8000 Men of the Forces of *Hesse-
assel*, were also marched to join them, after whose
arrival, the Besiegers intended to make a general As-
sault upon the Counterscarp, and hoped to be Masters
of the Town in a short Time.

On the 23d, in the Morning by Break of Day,
200 Foot of the Forces of *Prussia* attack'd an Island
in the *Rhine*, resembling a Lozenge, about 600 Paces
broad, a little below the Town, in which 200 *French*
were posted, who had built several Works and Forti-
fications, and had Two several Batteries there. The
Besiegers had an Arm of the *Rhine* to pass, which they
did in Boats, where they had made a kind of Breast-
work with Wool-Sacks. The *French* fir'd very briskly
upon them as they were crossing the Water ; but their
Grenadiers approaching near the Shoar of the Island,
the Enemy retired to a Redoubt they had there, and
the Besiegers landed with the Loss of Five Soldiers
kill'd, and several Officers and Soldiers wounded.
Then they attack'd the Redoubt, and the *French* de-
fended it till the Evening, when having about 150 Men
kill'd, and seeing no Probability of Relief from the
Town, and the Besiegers having receiv'd some Can-
non from the Camp, with which they began to batter
the Redoubt, the *French* Soldiers mutiny'd against their
Officers, and, throwing down their Arms, surrender'd
at Discretion ; the *French* Commander, out of Despair,
kill'd himself, and the rest of the Officers attempting
to make their Escape in a little Boat, were all kill'd,
except a Captain and a Lieutenant. Then a Battery
was rais'd on this Island, which was a very advan-
tageous Post, and would, in all Probability, hasten the
Taking of the Town.

Next Day they carried their Trenches within 200
Paces of the Town, and had Four Batteries continual-
ly firing, and having cut off the Besieged's Commu-
nication with *Kruitburg* Fort, and the Town, and ha-
ving also made considerable Breaches in the Rampart,
intended to make an Attack upon the Counterscarp,
for which Purpose a great Number of Fascines and
Wool-Sacks were prepared ; and then there was not
much Doubt to be made but the Place would soon sur-
render ;

April.

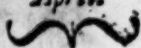
render: However, the Confederates were much mistaken in their Calculation, for though they proposed at first to be Masters of it in the Space of Three Weeks, they found it held out about Two Months, and had like to have proved but a bad Beginning of a new War and Campaign; yet all the Wit and Fort of Man could not have prevented it; for who can contend with the Elements? The Rains toward the latter End of this Month fell so much, and overflow'd the *Rhine* to that Degree, as not only very much incommoded the Besiegers in their Trenches, and put the *Classis* of the cover'd Way under Water, but gave the Enemy an Opportunity of throwing fresh Succours frequently into the Town, and to take out those Troops that were most unserviceable; and their Armies were increased so much in the Field, that the Confederates could only act defensively: Nay, this Conjunction had like to have prov'd fatal to them, for the Count *Tilly*, who was encamped with the *Dutch* and *Prussian* Forces under his Command near *Zanten*, having received Advice on the 27th at Night, That the *Marfchal de Boufflers* was marching with 30000 Men with a Design to attack him, he was necessitated to decamp immediately, and march to join the *Dutch* Forces under the Earl of *Athlone*, which he happily did the next Day, about a League above *Clavas*, and they encamped together at *Beck*, between that Town and *Nimeguen*, where they were joined with some *English* Troops. This was a narrow Escape of the Count, which yet was not effected without the Loss of some Provisions, &c. which, upon so precipitate a Retreat he could not carry away with him.

The Affairs of this Month concluding after the foremention'd Manner in these Parts, if we pass into *France*, we find the Prince of *Conti* having on the 28th of the last Month obtained a Decree of the *French* King's Council for his taking Possession of the Principality of *Orange*, to which he laid Claim, as Heir to the House of *Longueville*, upon the Decease of the late King of *England*, and having given his Procuration to *Monsieur de la Valette*, and the Government of the Principality to *Chevalier de Moranger*, they arrived on the 4th at *Orange*, attended by a great many of their Party, and some Guards that bore his Highness's

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April.



Colours, where they acquainted the Officers, both Civil and Military, with the Decree, and forbid them to own any other Sovereign than his Highness, in whose Name they took Possession of that Principality. The same Day *La Valette*, with some Soldiers, went to *de Mancon*, President of the Parliament, and to the Exchequer, to notify the Decree, and to demand their Papers and an Inventory, in the Name of the Prince: He made the same Complement to Monsieur *de Bedades*; adding, that he might dismiss the Garrison, which consisted of 45 Men, or that he would provide himself with the Assistance of the Intendant of *Provence*, which the Lieutenant did, as having no Hopes of Relief. At the same time the Five Consuls, and Common-Council, took the Oath of Fidelity to the Prince, and the Advocate and Procurator-General deliver'd to *la Valette*, one of the Keys of the Archives, and an Inventory, but the same was returned to him Three Days after; and the Ministers, upon Assurance given them by Monsieur *de la Valette*, that the Prince design'd to maintain them in their Rights and Privileges, went and complemented *la Valette* and *Moranger*, who assured them *de novo* of his Highness's Protection; nay, they received a Letter from the Prince himself to that Purpose, and that they should fully enjoy the Freedom of their Religion, which (supposing he were really sincere therein) it has not been in his Power since to perform; and upon which we may have Occasion to touch hereafter. But now the French Court had other Fish to fry, since the Dutch had committed Hostilities in the Spanish Dominions, and Monsieur *Pontchartrain*, Secretary of State, writ the following Letter to the *Rochellers*.

Messieurs,

Since the Hostilities committed by the Dutch on the M. *Pontchartrain's* Dominions of the King of Spain, and the carrying of his Soldiers Prisoners, has taken from his Majesty all Thought of farther Treaty with that Republick, and he has resolved to retaliate these Seizures, by a Reprizal on the Subjects of that Nation; his Will and Pleasure is, That ye make known this his Intention to all Owners and Masters of Vessels in your Port, that are interested in the Privateering Trade,

April.

Trade, and that they lose not the Advantage a timely Notice hereof may give them; I therefore command all Commissaries of the Navy, without Delay, to aid and assist them in the Fitting out and Manning what Ships shall be put to that Use. Ye are farther to take Care, that Notice be given to all Merchants that now have Ships abroad, or are sending any out, that they may take especial heed to avoid the Men of War of that Nation. As to what Dutch Merchant-men are now within the Ports of this Kingdom, his Majesty's Pleasure is, That such Hollanders be permitted, without any Molestation, to traffick, and, at their Will, to depart our Harbours, according to the Treaty of *Reswick*, with this Condition nevertheless, That they behave themselves so that no Complaint be made against them.

We'll leave the *Rochellers* to pursue these Instructions, and being now so far forward towards *Spain*, we find the young King still at *Barcelona*, but daily preparing for his Departure for *Naples* (where he arriv'd on the 17th) writ the following Letter to the Admiral of *Castile*, appointed to go his Ambassador into *France*.

King of
Spain's
Letter to
the Ad-
miral of
Castile.

5.

THE considerable Advantages which we have reap'd already from the Union of my Crown with that of *France*, and the Ties of Blood betwixt the one and the other, being as estimable as they are strict, I have thought that it was convenient, in order to render all Circumstances yet more publick, and because of the important Affairs that there will be Occasion to confer of betwixt the Two Courts, to have with the most Christian King, my Lord and Grandfather, a Minister of the greatest Dignity in Person and Name, and one who is of the most consummate Experience in all that relates to War and Politicks, and all those Advantages being so eminent in the Admirant of *Castile*, I do him the Favour to chose him for my Ambassador with the King, my Grandfather: This I would have to be understood as resolv'd upon in the Council of *Spain*, and that he should have the necessary Dispatches to put his Commission in Execution.

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April.

I shall not descant upon the impolitick Mention of the Union between the Two Crowns, especially at such a Conjunction, nor pretend to determine, whether either of the Courts, in pitching upon the Admiral to go upon that Embassie, had any Foresight of his Inclinations to the House of *Austria*, which they might hereby design to prevent; neither shall I but must mention, that *Coetlogon* return'd about this Time to *France*, without bringing any of the *Spanish* Plate-Fleet along with him, which must be some Mortification to both Crowns: And if I should, before I visit other Parts of *Europe*, follow his Catholick Majesty, and observe his Reception in *Italy*, we shall find a mighty Noise made about his Publick Entry into *Naples*, and the extraordinary Reception he had there; at which the Emperor's Partisans did not seem at all discouraged, but they caused a Protestation to be printed and dispersed in that City and Kingdom, sign'd on the last Instant, the Original whereof, they gave out, was in the Hands of a publick Notary, subscrib'd by a great many of the Nobility, Magistrates, and other substantial People; and the same ran to this Purpose:

There being a Report, that the most Serene Duke of *Anjou*, who is now in this City of *Naples*, intends to exact from the People of this Kingdom an Oath of Fidelity, as if he were lawful King thereof; and the Privileges and Constitution of this Kingdom forbidding to take any Oath of this Nature, till after the granting of the Investiture of the Holy See, and the Convocation of a General Parliament of the whole Kingdom; and, on the other Hand, the Bulls of Sovereign Pontiffs, forbidding, upon pain of Excommunication, to own any Person for King of *Naples*, till he has first obtained the Investiture aforesaid, which the Duke of *Anjou* has not yet obtain'd, nor is like ever to obtain, having no Right thereunto; We being an Assembly of a great many Persons of all Ranks and Qualities in this Kingdom, having taken that Matter into Examination, and considered that it may happen, that we shall be forced to take that Oath by Force and Violence, though contrary

The Pro-
testation
of the
Neapolitans.
30.

April.

That, as the King long for the Advantage a time
 by Notice heretofore made, that the more com-
 mand all Commissioners of the Navy, without De-
 lay, to aid and assist in the fitting out and Man-
 ning what Ships shall be put to that Use. Ye are
 farther to take care that Notice be given to all Mer-
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 to render all Circumstances yet more solid, and
 because of the important Affairs that there will be
 Occasion to confer of betwixt the Two Courts, to
 have with the most Christian King, my Brother and
 Grandfather, a Minister of the greatest Dignity, in
 Person and Name, and one who is of the most ex-
 summate Experience in all that relates to the good
 Policies, and all those Advantages becoming
 in the Admirant of *Castile*, I do hereby command
 to chose him for my Ambassador with the King, my
 Grandfather: This I would have well understood as
 resolv'd upon in the Council of *Spain*, and that he
 should have the necessary Disposition to put his Com-
 mission in Execution.

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 dom forbidding to take any Oath of this Nature, till 30.
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 nor is like ever to obtain, having no Right thereunto;
 We being an Assembly of a great many Persons of
 all Ranks and Qualities in this Kingdom, having ta-
 ken that Matter into Examination, and considered
 that it may happen, that we shall be forced to take
 that Oath by Force and Violence, though contrary

April.

' to Justice, the Laws of our Country and our own
 ' Conscience, we have unanimously resolv'd to make
 ' this present Declaration, in the best and most solemn
 ' Manner that we can; and therefore we do protest to
 ' our fellow Citizens, to our Sovereign Pontiff, Cle-
 ' ment XI. to all the World, and to God Almighty,
 ' that in case we are oblig'd to take the said Oath,, our
 ' doing so must be looked upon as an Effect of a Ty-
 ' rannical Force, which we have submitted to for sa-
 ' ving our Lives; and that such an Oath, all Demon-
 ' strations of Joy, Cavalcades, Gifts, or any other
 ' thing that may outwardly imply the Recognition of
 ' the Duke of *Anjou*, are likewise an Effect of Force
 ' and Violence, and not an Act of our own Will, and
 ' that therefore being extorted by Force, they are to
 ' be esteem'd void and of no Effect, no Body being
 ' bound to perform the same; and that they are not
 ' to be construed as prejudicial to what we are to do,
 ' or a Want of Fidelity. For whenever the Army of
 ' the Emperor appears in this Country, we shall be
 ' ready to join and assist them, that Prince being the
 ' lawful Heir of the Succession of the House of *Austria*,
 ' that we may thereby obtain for our King the most
 ' Serene Arch-Duke *Charles*, as he has been designed
 ' by the most pious Emperor *Leopold*, that he may re-
 ' side amongst us in *Naples*, and deliver us from the
 ' Tyranny of Subaltern Ministers, who endeavour to
 ' seduce People with the false Promises of taking off
 ' Gabels and Taxes, whereas they aim at laying more
 ' heavy ones upon us, to enrich themselves, and to
 ' render us more and more miserable. And, that it
 ' may appear that our present Protestation is not the
 ' Result of some few People, we have caused the same
 ' to be confirmed by a publick Notary, in the Pre-
 ' sence of a Judge, that it may be a lasting Monument
 ' that this our present Protestation was subscribed by
 ' as great a Number of Persons, of all Ranks and Con-
 ' ditions, as the Necessity of keeping a Secret of this
 ' Nature could admit, in order to avoid the Tyran-
 ' nical Violence practis'd against others. And because
 ' we are assured, that all faithful People, who love
 ' their own afflicted Country, will be of the same O-
 ' pinion as we are, we have thought fit to cause this
 ' our Protestation to be printed and published, and to

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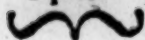
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acquaint every one, who has not had the Opportunity of subscribing the same, but has preserved the same Sentiments, that before we have caused this Protestation to be published, we have advised with several eminent Priests and Divines, who have declared, that we are obliged to publish this Protestation to satisfy tender Consciences, and that they are to know, that none is bound to perform the Oath extorted by Force, and that none ought to be taxed with wanting of Fidelity, when they shall lay hold of a proper Opportunity to free themselves from the barbarous Yoke, which the *French* and *Spaniards*, joined together for our Oppression, design to lay upon us; declaring likewise, that it shall be lawful for any one, at any Time, to subscribe this present Protestation, that they may have an Opportunity to signify what were their own Sentiments, when they were forc'd to take an Oath, which cannot but be sacrilegiously taken, seeing the Laws of our Country, our Privileges, and the Excommunication of Sovereign Pontiffs forbid the same.

We must leave the *Neapolitans* to consider how to make good their Protestation; and there being nothing more occurring in these Parts, saying, that the *French* were now almost ready with their great Preparations for the Relief of *Mantua*, still blockaded by the *Germans*, who used all the Efforts their Circumstances would allow of to prevent it, and that all the other Princes and States still looked on, without thinking it their Prudence to engage on either Side; we shall traverse the Country, and moving into *Switzerland*, we there find Count *Trautmansdorf*, the Imperial Ambassador, very active in obviating the Designs of the Two Crowns upon the Cantons, in Prejudice to his Master's Interest, to which End he delivered a Memorial to them, towards the latter End of the Month, containing in Substance, 'That he understood that Imperial Count *Casati* had, upon Promises of certain Sums of Money to be paid to them, prevailed so far as to obtain Two Regiments for the Service of the Duke of *Anjou*: That though the Memorial which he had delivered to them, on the 22d of the last Month, must needs be still fresh in their Memory, yet he had ex-

Imperial
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morial to
the *Swiss*
Cantons.

April.



' press Command from the Emperor, his Master, to
 ' represent to them anew, that the Treaties between
 ' Philip IV. of Spain and the Laudable Cantons, being
 ' made in Favour of his Illustrious Family, could in
 ' no wise be interpreted to extend to the Duke of An-
 ' jou, much less to furnish a Pretence of supplying
 ' him with Two Regiments, which they could not
 ' do without a manifest Infraction of the Treaties, and
 ' coming to an open Rupture. That it was known to
 ' all the World, that in the Year 1663. Philip IV. had
 ' declared himself in these Words: *In case it should*
 ' *happen, that for want of other Successors, our Kingdoms*
 ' *devolve upon the Princes or Princesses that shall be*
 ' *born of any of these Marriages, viz. of the Emperor,*
 ' *or the King of France, We declare, that the Succession of*
 ' *all our Kingdoms and States shall descend on the Heirs*
 ' *of the Empress Maria.* This too was confirm'd by his
 ' Successor, Five Years after the Death of the said
 ' Philip. So that the Heirs of the Princess Anna, and
 ' Maria Theresa of Spain, that were married to France,
 ' are thereby wholly excluded: Besides, in Relation to
 ' the said Princess Anna he express'd himself as follows:
 ' *Let it therefore be held as an unalterable and establish'd*
 ' *Law, that none of the Descendants of the said Infanta*
 ' *Anna have any Right, Title, or Pretension whatsoever to*
 ' *any of the Kingdoms, States, or Provinces belonging to the*
 ' *Crown of Spain.* And that not only the States of the
 ' Kingdom of Spain assembled had pass'd this into a
 ' Law, but that it was confirmed by the Testaments of
 ' Philip III. and Philip IV. with this Addition: *That the*
 ' *Children and Descendants of the Infanta Maria Theresa,*
 ' *whether Male or Female, shall be, and are excluded from*
 ' *all Right, Title or Pretence whatsoever to any of the King-*
 ' *doms, States or Provinces belonging to the Crown of Spain,*
 ' *in as full and perfect a Manner, as if they never had*
 ' *been born.* That all this was afterwards consented to,
 ' and ratified by France in the Pyrenean Treaty. But
 ' that if it be still insisted on, that the late King
 ' Charles II. was not ty'd up by the Wills of his Fa-
 ' ther and Grandfather, but was still at Liberty to
 ' name his own Successor; yet it did not from thence
 ' follow, nor could in any wise be pretended, that the
 ' Spaniards were thereby, or by Virtue of the Mi-
 ' laneze Treaty, authorized to demand any Men for
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the Defence of *Milan*, or the Laudable Cantons obliged to furnish them with any. That therefore the Emperor, and whole Body of the Empire, highly resented this their Proceeding; and that, unless they desisted from it, they should think themselves oblig'd to express their Disgust at it by Deeds, as well as Words.

I could never learn what Answer the *Swiss* gave to this Memorial, that is so full of substantial Truth; but I have observ'd, that they, both in the Course of the late War, and hitherto in this, have used all the Art they could, to keep fair with both Parties, and were not willing fully to concede that to one, that would in reality be resented by the other; and leaving them to pause upon the Matter, there is nothing more remarkable in *Germany*, and every thing being quiet in *Hungary* and *Turky*, I could wish the same might be said of *Poland*, where, notwithstanding some Advantages pretended to have been obtain'd by the *Lithuanians* under *Opinski*, in one and another Encounter, over the *Swedes*, yet we do not find this hinder'd the *Swede* to move forward; so that the Consternation of the Inhabitants in *Warsaw*, from the Highest to the Lowest, and their preparing to remove to some remoter Place of Safety, began to make the *Polanders* look about them: At that Time the King of *Poland* having called the Senate together, laid before them the Danger to which his Person and the whole Kingdom were exposed, by the Approach of the King of *Swedeland's* Forces, who had made themselves Masters of *Courland*, *Semigallia*, *Lithuania*, and were now advancing toward the Metropolis of all *Poland*. Upon which it was said, that after long Debate, they came to the following Resolutions; That unless the *Swedes* did immediately retire out of the Dominions of the Republick, they would send their Lieutenant-General *Potoski*, the Crown-General being lately deceased, with Orders to draw together the Forces under Pay of the Republick; and because they were not sufficient to make head against the King of *Swedeland*, his *Polish* Majesty, in Pursuance of the *Pacta Conventa*, should send for 4000 *Saxons* to join them, upon Condition that the said *Saxons* should be under the Command of the fore-mention'd Lieutenant-

Resoluti-
ons of the
Polish Se-
nate,

April.

tenant-General; that the King should maintain them at his own Charge, and send them home again, if they were not knock'd in the Head, so soon as Peace should be made; that the King, if he saw Occasion for it, might issue forth new Summons to the Nobility to mount their Horses for the Defence of their Country; that the King and the Cardinal Primate should write to the Emperor, and the rest of the Guarrantors of the Treaty of *Oliva*, to desire their Mediation in order to accommodate the Differences between the Two Crowns of *Poland* and *Sweden*; or, if the *Swedes* refuse it, to pray the Assistance of his Imperial Majesty, and the rest of the Guarrantors; that a Treaty should be set on Foot with the King of *Prussia*, whereby the Republick should be obliged to acknowledge his Royal Character, provided he complied with some Demands they had to make him; and to that Purpose the Cardinal-Primate should immediately enter into Conference with the King of *Prussia's* Envoy, and if they could adjust the Preliminary Matters, that a publick Embassie should be sent to the said Prince. That the Cardinal-Primate should in like manner confer with the *Muscovite*, and examine his Proposals for making an Alliance with that Republick. And as to the Reinforcing and Augmenting the Crown-Army, that Affair should be referr'd to the next General Dyet. And lastly, That the King should lay his Commands upon the Starost of *Cracow*, to take all necessary Precautions for the Security of that City.

Since this there has been an Abstract of the Ambassador's Instructions to the *Swede*, which though we cannot positively aver to be real, yet there being some Semblance of Truth in them, they ought not to be omitted in this Place, and the same contained in Substance:

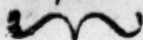
Polish Ambassador's Instructions to the *Swede*.

THAT the Republick had given the King of *Sweden* sufficient Proofs of her Friendship and Resolution to persist in her Alliances, especially upon this Occasion, refusing to enter into the dangerous Designs of the King of *Poland*. That his Majesty was not so very grateful for the Service which the

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Republick did him, by opposing the King's Designs,
 and obliging him to send away his *Saxon* Troops,
 which might have proved fatal to *Swedeland*, since in
 Recompence thereof his Majesty has overflow'd the
 the Provinces of the Republick with his Soldiers;
 that all *Poland* was scandaliz'd at these Proceedings;
 but that, nevertheless, the Republick, rather than
 come to a Rupture, chose to make use of gentle
 Means to oblige his Majesty to withdraw his Troops
 out of her Fortresses and Territories, in order to re-
 knit and tie more fast the Alliances and ancient A-
 mity, so beneficial to both Nations. That his Ma-
 jesty could not legally pretend to any Reparation of
 Damages from the Republick, because she was not
 responsible for the Enterprizes of her King, as E-
 lector of *Saxony*. That the King of *Sweden*'s Letters,
 exhorting the *Polanders* to Dethrone their Sovereign,
 wounded the delicate Heart of the whole Nation,
 always faithful to their King; that it only serv'd to
 awaken the natural Love of the *Polanders* for their
 King, and produc'd new Assurances of their Readiness
 to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes for his Ma-
 jesty's Preservation; that his *Swedish* Majesty was not
 to think it strange, nor disagreeable, what the Re-
 publick declar'd by her Ambassadors, if he would
 but consider the ancient Amity and Alliances with
Sweden, and which they might renew *Salvo Rege, Salvo*
Legibus, provided his Majesty would not swerve
 from the Laws of Equity. That the Republick,
 still ready to shew her Zeal to re-establish and pre-
 serve the Tranquility of the Neighbourhood, offer'd
 her Mediation upon the Differences between his *Swedish*
 Majesty and the King of *Poland*; but upon the
 following Conditions. 1. That before they came to
 that Mediation, the King of *Sweden* should withdraw
 all his Forces out of their Provinces, and *Courland*.
 2. That he should restore to the Republick all the
Saxon Artillery taken in the Fort of *Dunamunder*, at
Birsin, and other Places, in regard the Republick were
 the rightful Owners of it, by Virtue of the Dona-
 tion of the King of *Poland* some Years since; and
 that it was not just to deprive the Republick of it,
 because of the ill Use which the King made of it,
 who had reserv'd the Use of it to himself during
 his Life,

April.



' Life, and had done it as Elector of *Saxony*. 3. That
' the said Embassie should demand a positive Answer,
' and impart the Success of their Negotiation to the
' Republick. But in case Occasions were sought to
' spin out Time, or that they found that Matters were
' not carried on fairly and sincerely, they should stay
' for new Orders.

We shall hear more of this Embassie hereafter, and therefore having nothing more to observe concerning the Northern Affairs, we return again to the *Netherlands*, where the Armies were encreasing apace, and particularly that of *France*, towards which the Duke of *Burgundy* took Post about the End of this Month, and the *French* King observing a great many Officers yet behind, he thought fit to quicken their Pace, by telling them: *Gentlemen, You cannot render your selves more acceptable here, than by repairing with all Speed to the Posts that are assigned you, which was enough to put Wings to their Heels; and so leaving them to prosecute their Journey, we shall now cross the British Channel, and see what is transacted in our fortunate Isle towards carrying on the Common Cause with Cheerfulness and Vigour.*

Alterations at Court.

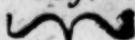
May.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

2.

I shall but just mention the Alterations made at Court after her Majesty's Coronation, where she was pleased in the Room of the Earl of *Manchester* and *James Vernon*, Esq; to constitute the Earl of *Nottingham* and *Sir Charles Hedges* principal Secretaries of State; the Lord *Godolphin* was also made High-Treasurer of *England*; and his Lordship, on the 12th Instant, being accompanied by a great Number of Nobility, and other Persons of Quality, and attended by the Officers of the Exchequer, with several others of the Revenue, went to *Westminster-Hall*, where the usual Oaths were administered to him, as well in the Court of *Chancery*, as in the *Exchequer*. In the mean time, Mr. Comptroller of the Household having acquainted the House, That he was commanded by her Majesty to lay before them a Convention between her Majesty, the Emperor, and the States-General, about declaring War against *France* and *Spain*; the House, after having resolv'd upon an Address of Thanks to her Majesty thereupon, and carried in the Negative that her Majesty

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esty should be address'd, *That no Person should be an Officer in England or Ireland in her Majesty's new raised Forces, but such as were born in England, Scotland or Ireland, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, or of English Parents, unless they were before in Half-Pay:* They voted an Address, *That she would be graciously pleased to give Directions, that such Commissions as should be renew'd to the Officers of her Army might be without Fee or Charge:* To which she answered on the 9th, *That she would take Care therein.* In the mean time, her Majesty having been pleased, by Order of Council, to require, *That the Princess Sophia, Electress Dowager of Hanover (who is by Act of Parliament next in Succession to her Majesty, in case, to our Sorrow, she should leave no Issue behind her) should be pray'd for in Churches, &c.* Both Lords and Commons voted her Thanks for her great Zeal for the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, express'd in her said Order, directing the aforesaid Princess to be pray'd for.

The impending Cloud of War being all this while gathering to its full Consistency, fell down upon France and Spain in the following Declaration, which her Majesty in Council having ordered to be drawn up on the 2d, was upon the 4th Instant, with the usual Ceremonies, publicly proclaim'd before the Gates of the Royal Palace of St. James's, at Chancery-Lane End, and the Royal-Exchange, Clarencieux, King of Arms, reading the Declaration it self, and one of the Heralds, with a loud Voice, proclaiming it Paragraph by Paragraph.

ANN R.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call Us to the Government of these Realms, at a Time when Our late dear Brother William III. of Glorious Memory, had, in Pursuance to the repeated Advice of the Parliament of this Kingdom, entred into solemn Treaties of Alliance with the Emperor of Germany, the States-General of the United-Provinces, and other Princes and Potentates, for preserving the Liberty and Balance of Europe, and for reducing the exorbitant Power of France, which Treaties are grounded upon the unjust Usurpation and Encroachments of the French King, who had taken, and still keeps

Queen's Declaration of War against France and Spain.

May.

keeps Possession of a great part of the *Spanish* Dominions, exercising an absolute Authority over all that Monarchy, having seiz'd *Milan* and the *Spanish* Low Countries by his Armies, and made himself Master of *Cadiz*, of the Entrance into the *Mediterranean* and of the Ports in the *Spanish West-Indies* by his Fleets, every where designing to invade the Liberties of *Europe*, and to obstruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce: And it being provided by the Third and Fourth Articles of the fore-mentioned Alliance, That if in the Space of Two Months which are some time since expired, the Injuries complained of were not remedied, the Parties concerned should mutually assist each other with their whole Strength: And whereas, instead of giving the Satisfaction that ought justly to be expected, the *French* King has not only proceeded to farther Violence, but has added thereunto a great Affront and Indignity to Us and Our Kingdoms, in taking upon him to declare the Pretended Pr. of *Wales* King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and has also influenc'd *Spain* to concur in the same Affront and Indignity, as well as in other Oppressions; We find our selves obliged, for maintaining the Publick Faith, for vindicating the Honour of Our Crown, and to prevent the Mischief which all *Europe* is threatned with, to declare, and We do hereby accordingly declare War against *France* and *Spain*. And placing Our entire Confidence in the Help of Almighty God, in so just and necessary an Undertaking, We will, in Conjunction with Our Allies, vigorously prosecute the same by Sea and Land, being assured of the ready Concurrence and Assistance of Our Subjects, in a Cause they have so openly and so heartily espoused. And We do hereby will and require Our Lord High-Admiral of *England*, Our General of Our Forces, Our Lieutenants of Our Counties, Governours of Our Forts and Garrisons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hostility, in the Prosecution of this War, against *France* and *Spain*, or their Subjects: But because there are remaining in Our Kingdoms many of the Subjects of *France* and *Spain*, We do declare Our Royal Intention to be, That all the Subjects of *France* and

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Spain, who shall demean themselves dutifully toward Us, shall be safe in Persons and Estates.

I shall not here insist upon the repeated Shouts and Acclamations of the People, in Consort with the Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, testifying their joyful Entertainment of a War that was grounded upon such just and necessary Motives; more especially, seeing that both Houses of Parliament took it into their deep Consideration. Infomuch, that they thought themselves obliged to make their several Addresses to her Majesty, not only to return her Thanks for communicating her Royal Intentions of declaring War against the *French King*; but also in Acknowledgment of her great and tender Care of the Safety and Welfare of her People. To which Purpose the Lords presented their Address upon the 5th of this Instant, in the subsequent Expressions:

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, Lords the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do return your Majesty our most humble Thanks, for laying before us the Convention made by your Majesty with the Emperor and the States-General, in order to a concurrent Declaration of War against France and Spain, and of your Royal Intention to declare the War accordingly; and beg Leave to assure your Majesty, That we shall never be wanting to give your Majesty our utmost Assistance in the prosecuting so just and necessary a War, on the good Success whereof, under God, the Welfare of these your Kingdoms, and the Liberties of Europe, do entirely depend.

This Address was no less favourably receiv'd than graciously answer'd, as follows:

My Lords,

I Return you many Thanks for your Address, and the Assurances of your Support and Assistance, which are always very agreeable to Me, and particularly upon this Occasion.

The

May.

The Commons presented their Address to the same Effect, the Day before, containing these few Lines.

Commons
Address
to the
Queen.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, being highly sensible of your Majesty's great and tender Care for the Safety and Welfare of your People, do, with one Voice, return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your gracious Condescension in communicating to us your Royal Intentions of declaring War, in Conjunction with your Majesty's Allies, against the French King and his Grandson; And we do heartily assure your Majesty, That we will, to the Utmost, enable your Majesty to carry on the said War.

To which, the next Day, the Speaker reported back to the House her Majesty's gracious Answer, as follows :

Queen's
Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Am extreamly pleas'd with the Assurances of your Resolution to Assist and Support me in this War. I make no Doubt but your Unanimity upon this Occasion will have a very good Effect for the Encouragement of our Allies.

At the same time came forth in Print, by their Lordships Order, dated the 5th Instant, the Resolution and Proceeding of their Lordships upon an Affair of great Moment. And here give me leave to observe, that such was the Malice and Impudence of the late King's Enemies, now in his Grave, that since it was out of their Power to murder his Person, yet they made it their Business to murder his Fame; for besides, their abominable Poem upon Sorrell; beginning,

*Illustris fortipes certe dignissime Celo,
Cui Leo, Cui Taurus, Cui daret Ursa locum, &c.*

By which they meant the Horse that threw his Majesty at Hampton-Court; and their ridiculous Healths, To the Little Gentleman in the black Velvet Coat, by which they meant the Mole that made the Hole into which Sorrell's Foot slipt: They raised a damnable Story, and even therein traduced her present Majesty also, as if the

he late King *James* should before his Death, write
her a Letter, wherein he charged her not to accept by
any Means of the Crown, upon the Death of King
William, but make Way for the Succession of his pre-
tended Son ; and that the King having Notice hereof,
and desiring to see the Letter, she should refuse it ;
upon which, he should concert Measures to put her
by the Succession ; and, that at his Decease there were
Papers found in his Closet to that Purpose : Where-
fore, the Lords having made Inquiry into the Mat-
ter, and as much as in them lay, to vindicate the Ho-
nour of their late Royal Sovereign, deceased, they
came to this Resolution :

THAT whereas their Lordships had been in-
form'd, That there had been a Report spread
abroad, That among the late King's Papers, some
Paper or Papers had been found, tending to the Pre-
judice of her present Majesty, or her Succession to
the Crown, and the Lord President, the Lord Ste-
ward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of *Marlborough*,
and the Earl of *Albemarle*, who were the Persons ap-
pointed by her Majesty to inspect the said Papers,
having, at the Desire of the House severally declar-
ed, That amongst the late King's Papers, they did
not see or find any Paper or Papers in the least tend-
ing to the Prejudice of her Majesty, or her Successi-
on to the Crown, or to her Prejudice in any respect
whatsoever, or which might give any Ground or
Colour for such Report : It is thereupon resolved by
the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament as-
sembled, That the said Report is Groundless, False,
Villainous and Scandalous, to the Dishonour of the
late King's Memory, and highly tending to the Dis-
service of her present Majesty.

Lords Re-
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5.

It is ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal
in Parliament assembled, That the Matter of Fact
aforesaid, and the Resolution of this House thereup-
on, be laid before her Majesty by his Grace the
Duke of *Bolton*, the Earl-Marshal, the Earl of *Rad-
nor*, the Earl of *Stamford*, the Earl of *Scarborough*, and
the Lord *Ferrers* : And that they do humbly desire
her Majesty from this House, That her Majesty will
give Order to Mr. Attorney-General to prosecute,
with

May.

‘with the utmost Severity of Law, the Authors of
 ‘Publishers of the above-mentioned, or such like
 ‘scandalous Reports.

In pursuance of this Resolution and Proceeding of their Lordships, the Duke of Bolton acquainted the House, That himself, and the other Lords, attended her Majesty, as commanded, upon the 5th Instant, and presented their Lordships Resolution to her, in Answer thereunto, her Majesty was graciously pleased to say:

Queen's
 Answer.

I Am very ready to do any Thing of this Kind: I will give Directions to Mr. Attorney-General effectually to prosecute the Authors and Publishers of such false Reports.

Upon the 6th her Majesty repair'd to the House of Peers, attended with the usual Solemnities, and being seated on the Throne in her Royal Robes, sent for the House of Commons, who attending, her Majesty was pleased to give her Royal Assent to the following publick Bills.

Queen
 signs Acts.
 6.

An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty by diverse Subsidies and a Land-Tax.

An Act for making good Deficiencies, and for preserving the publick Credit.

An Act for enabling her Majesty to appoint Commissioners to treat for an Union between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

An Act to explain and alter the Act made in the 22d Year of King Henry the Eighth, concerning the Repairing and Amending of Bridges and the High-ways; and for Repealing an Act made in the 23d Year of Queen Elizabeth for the Re-edifying Cardiffe Bridge, in the County of Glamorgan; and also for changing the Day of Election of the Wardens and Assistants of Rochester Bridge.

An Act for making the River Darwent, in the County of York, navigable.

An Act for the Rebuilding and Repairing the Peers of the Town and Port of Whitby, in the County of York.

An Act for the Enlarging and Encouraging of the Greenland Trade.

An Act for ascertaining the Water-Measure of Fruits.

An Act for continuing and amending the Act made in the fifth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, entituled, An Act for settling and adjusting the Proportions of fine Silver and Gold, and for the better making of Gold and Silver-Thread, and to prevent the Abuses of the Wire-drawers.

Besides a great Number of others of private Concern.

But to return again to the Proceedings of the Lords, besides the Censure already mentioned, they had several other Things under Consideration, and particularly, Complaint being made to the House of a Passage in the Preface of a printed Book, intituled, *The History of the last Parliament, begun at Westminster the*

Lords Proceedings in respect to the History of the last Parliament.

both Day of February, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King William, Anno Domini 1700. The

Passage was read to the House, and is as follows, *viz.* And, perhaps, there was a Third Thing in Prospect of deeper Reach than all these; which was, That should it have pleased God, for our Sins, to have snatch'd from us the King, on the sudden by Chance of War, or other fatal Accident, during the Tumult of Arms abroad, and the Civil Disorders they had rais'd among us at home, and a numerous, corrupt, licentious Party throughout the Nation, from which the House of Commons was sometimes not free; they might entertain Hopes from the Advantage of being at the Helm, and the Assistance of their Rabble, to have put in Practice their own Schemes, and to have given us a new Model of Government of their own Projection, and so to have procured to themselves a lasting Impunity, and to have mounted their own Beast, the Rabble, and driven the sober part of the Nation like Cattle before them.

That this is no groundless Conjecture, will readily appear to any considering Persons, from the Treatment her Royal Highness the Princess of Denmark, the Heiress Apparent to the Crown, met with all along from them and all their Party. They were not contented to shew her a constant Neglect and Slight themselves, but their whole Party were instructed not only to treat her with Disrespect, but Spight; they were busie to traduce her with false and scandalous

Asperfi-

May.

‘ Aspersions; and so far they carried the Affront, to make her at one Time almost the common Subject of the Tittle Tattle of almost every Coffee-House and Drawing-Room, which they promoted with much Zeal, Application and Venom, as if a Bill of Exclusion had then been on the Anvil, and these were the Introductory Ceremonies.

The Passage being thus read, it was thereupon ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That *Francis Coggan*, *Robert Gibbes* and *Thomas Hodgson*, for whom the said Book was mentioned to be printed, should, and were thereby required to attend that House, on the *Saturday* following at Eleven a Clock: But their Lordships, in the meantime, being informed, That *Dr. Drake* own’d himself to be the Author of the Book, and that he desired he might be appointed to attend at the same time: Thereupon it was order’d, That he should attend that House on *Saturday*, the same Hour; when after reading the Order made the 6th, at the Desire of *Dr. Drake* for his Attendance that Day, the House took into their Consideration the above-mentioned Paragraph. After the Reading whereof, *Dr. Drake* was called in, and the Order being read to him, the Lord-Keeper ask’d him What he had to say concerning the said Book, and the Book and the said Paragraph being shew’d him, he own’d he writ the Book, and that Paragraph in particular; and he thought he had just Reason to write it, he having heard her Highness talk’d of disrespectfully in almost every Coffee-House. Then he withdrew: And after some Debate was called in again, and the Lord-Keeper told him, The House was not satisfied with what he had said, but thought he trifled and required him to acquaint the House with the Grounds of his writing that Paragraph. He answered He found it mentioned in divers Anonymous Pamphlets published at that time, and hoped it was no Hurt to answer those Pamphlets, and desired time to recollect what those Pamphlets were: And then withdrew.

After some time he was called in again, and asked the following Questions, viz.

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‘ Aspersions; and so far they carried the Affront, as
 ‘ to make her at one Time almost the common Subject
 ‘ of the Tittle Tattle of almost every Coffee-House
 ‘ and Drawing-Room, which they promoted with as
 ‘ much Zeal, Application and Venom, as if a Bill of
 ‘ Exclusion had then been on the Anvil, and these
 ‘ were the Introductory Ceremonies.

The Passage being thus read, it was thereupon ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That *Francis Coggan*, *Robert Gibson* and *Thomas Hodgson*, for whom the said Book was mentioned to be printed, should, and were thereby required to attend that House, on the *Saturday* following at Eleven a Clock: But their Lordships, in the meantime, being informed, That *Dr. Drake* own’d himself to be the Author of the Book, and that he desired he might be appointed to attend at the same time: Thereupon it was order’d, That he should attend that House on *Saturday*, the same Hour; when after reading the Order made the 6th, at the Desire of *Dr. Drake* for his Attendance that Day, the House took into their Consideration the above-mentioned Paragraph. After the Reading whereof, *Dr. Drake* was called in, and the Order being read to him, the Lord-Keeper ask’d him, What he had to say concerning the said Book, and the Book and the said Paragraph being shew’d him, he own’d he writ the Book, and that Paragraph in particular; and he thought he had just Reason to write it, he having heard her Highness talk’d of disrespectfully in almost every Coffee-House. Then he withdrew: And after some Debate was called in again, and the Lord-Keeper told him, The House was not satisfied with what he had said, but thought he trifled, and required him to acquaint the House with the Grounds of his writing that Paragraph. He answered, He found it mentioned in divers Anonymous Pamphlets published at that time, and hoped it was no Hurt to answer those Pamphlets, and desired time to recollect what those Pamphlets were: And then withdrew.

After some time he was called in again, and asked the following Questions, *viz.*

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If he could charge any Person or Persons in the Kingdom, with the Matters asserted by him in that Paragraph?

To which he answered, That he did not know any such Person.

Then he was asked, Whether he had heard any other Persons say, That they could charge any Person whatsoever with the Matters contained in that Paragraph?

He said, He did not know of any such Person.

Being farther ask'd, If he had any other Grounds besides the Pamphlets, and what these Pamphlets were.

He said, He had no other Grounds besides the Pamphlets; and named the several Pamphlets following, his Reason for writing the said Paragraph, viz. The two *Legion Letters*: The *Black List*: The *Fura Populi Anglicani*; and *Toland's Reasons for inviting over the Princess of Hanover*. And being ask'd, If in any one of these Pamphlets there was any thing said about setting aside the present Queen; He answer'd, He did not remember there was.

Then, he being withdrawn, the said Paragraph was taken into Consideration, and it was proposed to pass a Censure thereupon. And after Debate, this Question was put, That a Censure should be then put upon the said Paragraph. It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then this Question was put, That in the Preface of the Book, intituled, *The History of the last Parliament, begun at Westminster the 10th Day of February, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King William, Anno Domini 1700.* there were several Expressions which were groundless, false and scandalous, tending to create jealousies in her Majesty of her People, and to cause great Misunderstandings, Fears and Disputes amongst the Queen's Subjects, and to disturb the Peace and quiet of the Kingdom. It was resolv'd in the Affirmative, in these Words, 'It is resolv'd and declar'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That in the Preface of a Book, intituled, *The History of the last Parliament, begun at Westminster the 10th Day of February, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King William, Anno Domini, 1700.* (writ-

May.

ten by Dr. Drake, as he own'd at the Bar) there are several Expressions, which are groundless, false and scandalous, tending to create Jealousies in her Majesty of her People, and to cause great Misunderstandings, Fears and Disputes amongst the Queen's Subjects, and to disturb the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom. After which they ordered her Majesty's Attorney-General forthwith effectually to prosecute the said Doctor Drake, for having writ the said Paragraph.

Lords
Proceed-
ings in re-
spect to
Tom Dou-
ble.

As I do not care to say any thing of my self concerning this tender Affair, so I shall be content to recite the Proceedings of the Lords in respect to the Cases that follow. On the 12th Instant the Order being read for the Master and Wardens of the Stationers Company, and John Nutt, to attend, to give an Account of what they have done in order to find out the Author and Printers of the Book, intituled, *Tom Double return'd out of the Country: Or, The True Picture of a Modern Whig, set out in a second Dialogue between Mr. Whiglove and Mr. Double, at the Rummer Tavern in Queen's-street.* They were called in, and Mr. Nutt said, That Mr. Barber the Printer gave him the Book to publish, and they withdrew. Then the House went into Consideration of the Paragraphs in the 89th and 90th Pages of the said Book, which were read as followeth, viz.

Whiglove. I find we have miscarried in one great Design, the Train would not take, we were very hot upon it Just before the Parliament met, all the Whig Coffee-Houses rung how necessary 'twas to break into the Acts of Settlement, and to exclude—

Double. Mum, *Whiglove*, talk no more upon that Subject, I beseech you, fresh Orders are issued out, and since we are not strong enough to make it go, and that on the contrary it has alarm'd and provok'd all sorts of Men, we are now directed to say. That never any such thing was intended by our Party, though, God knows, it was the whole Discourse of all our Clubs. Under the Rose, this was one of those *Embrios* that proved Abortive upon the 30th of December last; but though it be not reasonable to stick in it now, never fear our abandoning a wicked Design, we never quite lay aside any Mischief; how

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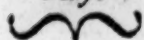
ever, since it has really opened the Eyes of a great many, and weaken'd our Interest among several of our own Side, whom (with Grief of Mind I speak it) we cannot work up to be guilty of so much Injustice, let us take all Occasions of declaring, That we will not violate these Acts upon any Account whatsoever; which we may the more safely do, because you know 'tis our Principle, not to think what we are bound by any Protestations we make, either in private or in publick; and 'tis one of the great Advantage we have over the rest of our fellow Subjects, that we can fetter the Consciences of others, while our own are at perfect Liberty.

Then it was propos'd to pass the same Censure on these Passages, as was pass'd on part of the Preface of Dr. *Drake's Book*.

After Debate, the Question was put, Whether the House should be then adjourn'd, It was resolv'd in the Negative. Then this Question was propos'd, That in the Paragraphs which have been read, contained in the 89th and 90th Pages of the Book, intituled, *Tom Double return'd out of the Country*, &c. There were several Expressions, which were groundless, false and scandalous, tending to create Jealousies in her Majesty of her People, and to cause great Misunderstandings, Fears and Disputes amongst the Queen's Subjects, and to disturb the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.

Then the Question was put, Whether the Words, *Groundless, False and Scandalous* should be left out of the Question. It was resolv'd in the Negative. After which the main Question was put, That in the Paragraphs which had been read, as aforesaid, there were several Expressions which were groundless, false and scandalous, tending to create Jealousies in her Majesty of her People, and to cause great Misunderstandings, Fears and Disputes amongst the Queen's Subjects, and to disturb the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom. It was resolv'd in the Affirmative, in these Words, "It is resolv'd and declared by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That in the Paragraphs which have been read, contained in the 89th and 90th Pages of the Book, intituled, *Tom Double return'd out of the Country*: Or, *The True Picture of a Modern Whig*, set forth in a Second Dialogue be-

May.



'tween Mr. Whiglove and Mr. Double, at the Rummer
'Tavern in Queen's-street, there are several Expressions
'which are groundless, false and scandalous, tending to
'create Jealousies in her Majesty of her People, and to
'cause great Misunderstandings, Fears and Disputes
'amongst the Queen's Subjects, and to disturb the Peace
'and Quiet of the Kingdom.

Lords cen-
sure the
Animad-
versions
upon Two
Sermons
on the
30th of
January.

This being over, and Complaint being made to the
House, on the 16th, intituled, *Animadversions upon the
Two last 30th of January Sermons: One preach'd to the
Honourable House of Commons: The other to the Lower
House of Convocation: In a Letter.* After the reading and
considering the several Paragraphs and Places therein,
and Debate thereupon; it was resolv'd and declar'd
by their Lordships, That the Book or Pamphlet afore-
said, was a malicious, villanous Libel, containing
very many Reflections on King Charles the First, of
Ever-blessed Memory, and tending to the Subversion
of the Monarchy: And thereupon it was ordered by
the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament as-
sembled, That the Pamphlet should be burnt by the
Hands of the Common Hangman, at *Westminster*, on
Friday, the 22d Day of that Instant, between the Hours
of One and Two of the Clock in the Afternoon of the
said Day.

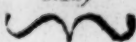
To the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and every
of them.

Lords cen-
sure Dr.
Binckes's
Sermon.

Then the House took into their Consideration a
Book, intituled, *A Sermon preach'd on January the 30th,
1701. in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, before the Re-
verend Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation.* By W.
Binckes, D. D. a Proctor for the Diocess of Lichfield
and Coventry. And some Parts or Paragraphs out of
the Ninth, Tenth and Fifteenth Pages of the said
Book being read, as followeth, viz.

'And First, As to the near Resemblance between
'the Parties concerned, as well the Actors as the Suf-
'ferers, comparing those in the Text with those of
'the Day.

'And here, one would imagine, the latter were re-
'solv'd, to take St. Paul's Expression, in the most lit-
'teral Sense the Words will bear, and crucifie to them-
'selves the Lord afresh, and in the nearest Likeness that
'could



could be, put him to an *open Shame*. If, with respect to the Dignity of the Person, to have been born *King of the Jews*, was what ought to have skreen'd our Saviour from Violence, here is also one, not only born to a Crown, but actually possess'd of it. He was not only called *King* by some, and at the same time derided by others for being so call'd, but he was acknowledged by all to be a *King*; he was not just dress'd up for an Hour or two in Purple Robes, and and saluted with a *Hail King*, but the usual Ornaments of Majesty were his customary Apparel; his Subjects own'd him to be their *King*, and yet they brought him before a Tribunal, they judg'd him, they condemned him; and that they might not be wanting in any thing to set him at naught, they spit upon him, and treated him with the utmost Contempt. Our Saviour's declaring, that *his Kingdom was not of this World*, might look like a sort of Renunciation of his Temporal Sovereignty, for the present desiring only to reign in the Hearts of Men; but here was nothing of this in the Case before us; here was an indisputable, unrenounced Right of Sovereignty, both by the Laws of God and Man; he was the reigning Prince, and the Lord's Anointed; and yet, in despite of all Law, both Human and Divine, he was by direct Force of Arms, and the most daring Methods, of a flagrant Rebellion and Violence, deprived at once of his Imperial Crown and Life.

The Fact of this Day was such a vying with the first Arch-Rebel, the Apostate Angel *Lucifer*. It was such a going beyond the Old Serpent in his own way of Insolence and Pride, that it is no Wonder if he then began to raise his Head, and set up for Dominion in this World, when thus warm'd and enliven'd, by a fiery Zeal in some, and Rage in others, to the degree of Drunkenness, thirsting after, and satiating themselves in Royal Blood; and in which respect only, heated to the Degree of Frenzy and Madness, the Plea in my Text may seem to have some hold of them. *Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.*

After Debate thereupon, it being proposed to censure these Paragraphs, the House came to the following Resolution:

‘It is resolv’d and declared by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That in the Book, intituled, *A Sermon preach’d on January the 30th, 1701. in King Henry the Seventh’s Chapel, before the Reverend Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation, By W. Binckes, D. D. a Proctor for the Diocess of Lichfield and Coventry*; there are several Expressions that give just Scandal and Offence to all Christian People. Then it being propos’d to burn that Sermon. It was resolv’d in the Negative: But at the same time their Lordships order’d, That the Resolution above-recited should be communicated to the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, his Ordinary, whom they left to censure him as he thought fit according to the Rules of those Courts.

Lords
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ver, &c.

In the last place, Complaint being made to the House, of Two Passages in the Pamphlet, intituled, I. *Reasons for Addressing his Majesty to invite into England their Highnesses the Electress Dowager and the Electoral Prince of Hanover. And likewise, II. Reasons for Attainting and Abjuring the Pretended Prince of Wales, and all others pretending any Claim, Right or Title from the late King James and Queen Mary, With Arguments for making a vigorous War against France.* The Passages were read to the House, and are as followeth, (*viz.*)

‘It appears from History, that all free People have set aside the Children of Tyrants for Reasons of external and universal Force, as inheriting the Principles and Designs of their Parents, bearing an Affection to their Friends, and owing a Revenge to their Enemies, as more likely to grasp at a greater Power than even their Parents, the better to secure themselves from their Disgrace, and being under extraordinary Obligations to those Foreign Potentates, who protected or restored them.

XXXI. ‘In fine, Whether the *Abjuration* be penal or voluntary, (for I cannot doubt of one or the other) I hope, Care will be taken that it be tender’d, as I said before, to all manner of Persons, not excepting the King’s Majesty, or her Royal Highness the Princess of Denmark. For all the Securities we give to them, they owe this Security to us. Not that I doubt either of them, from which I am the farthest of any

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Man in the World; but they both of them very well know what Stories and Surmises our Enemies have been actually spreading to amuse and intimidate the People; they have whisper'd horrible Things of blind and clancular Bargains, but *Caesar's* Wife ought to be unsuspected, as well as innocent.

After which, it was resolv'd and declared by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That there were in that Pamphlet Assertions and Insinuations scandalous and dangerous, tending to alienate the Affections of the Subjects of this Kingdom from her Majesty, and to disturb the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.

While the Lords were thus engaged in censuring such scandalous Things, the Commons were now hastening to bring the several Bills before them to Perfection, more particularly those relating to *Ireland*, in respect to which it was order'd, That the Forfeited Estates should by the Trustees be sold to Protestants only.

In the *Interim*, her Majesty was pleas'd to translate the Right Reverend Dr. *Pooley*, Bishop of *Cloyne* in *Ireland*, to the Bishoprick of *Raphoe*, in the said Kingdom. Upon the same Day likewise, it was her Majesty's Pleasure to appoint Sir *George Rook*, Vice-Admiral, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty of *England*, and Lieutenant of the Fleets and Seas of this Kingdom. He rode at that time at the *Buoy of the Nore*, with Orders from the Lord High-Admiral to set Sail upon the first fair Wind, with the great Ships to *Spit-Head*, which was to be the Rendezvous of the Confederate Fleet.

And now the War being declared, for the carrying it on with so much the more Success, both Lords and Commons concurr'd in the following Address, which upon the 21st of this Instant, was presented to her Majesty by both Houses of Parliament in Conjunction together.

May.
Parliament's
Address
to the
Queen,
for prohi-
biting
Corres-
pondence
with
France.

21.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Sub-
jects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and
Commons in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to
represent to your Majesty, as our Opinion, That no-
thing will more contribute to the effectual carrying
on the just and necessary War, wherein you are en-
gaged, to the Interrupting the Trade of your Enemies
to the Depriving them of Intelligence, and reducing
them to the greatest Streights, than an entire Prohi-
bition of all Correspondence with France and Spain
on the part of the Allies. And we do therefore hum-
bly advise your Majesty, That you would be pleased
so soon as may be, to engage the Emperor, the States-
General, and your other Allies, to join with your
Majesty in prohibiting, in the strictest manner, and
under the severest Penalties, all Intercourse, by Let-
ters or otherwise, between your Subjects and those of
France and Spain. And that your Majesty will graciously
please to take such Methods, in Concert with the
States-General of the United-Provinces, as may most
effectually secure the Trade of your Majesty's Sub-
jects, and your Allies, from the French Privateers.

To which her Majesty was graciously pleased to re-
turn the following Answer :

Queen's
Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Shall Propose to the Allies to join with Me in Prohibiting
all Intercourse and Correspondence with France and
Spain, according to your Desires.

And I am too much concerned for the Publick Welfare,
to omit any necessary Precautions for the Protection of
our Trade.

After this, that is to say, upon the 23d of this In-
stant, the House of Lords presented another Address
for the Protecting of Trade, during the Continuance
of the War, in the following Terms.

Lords Ad-
dress for
protect-
ing of
Trade.

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Sub-
jects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in
Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our hum-
ble Thanks for your gracious Answer to the Address
of

of both Houses; and particularly, for the Affurance, That you will not omit any necessary Precautions for the Protection of Trade. And we humbly beg Leave to represent to your Majesty, That the Sea Preparations of your Majesty's Enemies being such, as seem not to be intended for Encountering and Fighting your Royal Navy, but rather for making a Piratical War, to the Interruption of the Commerce of the Subjects of your Majesty and your Allies: It is in our Opinion, highly requisite, for the Publick Service, That your Majesty would be pleased to give all possible Encouragement to your Subjects, to Arm and Set out Private Men of War.

And whereas by the Sixth Article of the Treaty concluded at the *Hague*, between his late Majesty, of glorious Memory, the Emperor, and the States-General, your Majesty is at Liberty to take and seize Lands and Cities belonging to the *Spanish* Dominions in the *Indies*, and retain the same as your own: To the End your Majesty and your Subjects may have a real and effectual Advantage of the said Article, and that Persons may be encouraged to become Adventurers, in order to the Taking and Gaining Cities, Ports, Countries or Places in the *Indies*, from your Majesty's Enemies: We humbly offer our Advice to your Majesty, That you would be graciously pleased to grant Commissions or Charters, under the Great Seal of *England*, with such Powers, Privileges and Advantages, and under such Limitations and Instructions, as your Majesty in your Royal Wisdom shall think needful and convenient, to all Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, who shall make Applications to your Majesty, and are willing to be Adventurers in making such Acquisitions in the *Indies*, or shall contribute thereto, or be aiding or assisting therein: Subject nevertheless to such Terms and Conditions, as your Majesty shall judge most expedient for the Good of your Kingdoms.

To which her Majesty was pleased to return the ensuing gracious Answer.

THAT She would take all the Care in it She could.

Queen's
Answer.

Upon

May.

Queen
makes
new Pro-
motions.
21.

Upon the 21st Instant the Right Honourable George Earl of Northampton, was Swore of the Privy-Council and the same Day her Majesty was pleased to declare in Council, That she had appointed his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High-Admiral of England and Ireland, and the Dominions and Islands thereunto belonging; as also of all other her Majesty's Plantations, Dominions, and Territories beyond the Seas, in Possession of her Majesty's Subjects, in the Room of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery: In pursuance of which Commission, his Royal Highness appointed Sir George Rock, Vice-Admiral of England and Admiral of her Majesty's Fleet, Sir David Mitchel, George Churchill, and Richard Hill Esquires, to be of his Council, as Lord High-Admiral of England, &c. who were accordingly sworn before his Royal Highness upon the 23^d Instant.

She signs
Acts.

25.

Upon the 25th, her Majesty went to the House of Lords, and gave her Royal Assent to the Publick Bill following:

An Act for preventing Frauds in the Duties upon Sale and for the better Payment of Debentures at the Custom House.

An Act to Declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act, Entituled, An Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and for Extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders and their open and secret Abettors.

An Act for continuing the present Sheriffs in England and Wales until the First Day of Hillary Term next, unless her Majesty shall think fit to determine them sooner.

An Act for importing into England Taworn Silk of the Growth of Sicily, from the Port of Leghorn in Italy.

An Act for raising the Militia for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Two, notwithstanding the Months Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

An Act for continuing the Imprisonment of Counter and others, for the Horrid Conspiracy to Assassinate the Person of his late Sacred Majesty King William the Third.

An Act for Relief of poor Prisoners for Debt.

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An Act to oblige the Jews to maintain and provide for their Protestant Children.

An Act for the Relief of the Masters of Hoys and other Vessels, carrying Corn and other Inland Provisions, within the Port of London.

An Act for the Importation of fine Italian Thrown Silk,

An Act for making more effectual Provision out of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland, for the Building of Churches, and Augmenting small Vicarages in Ireland.

An Act for Relief of the Protestant Purchasers of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland.

Together with a great Number of others, wherein private Persons were only concern'd.

I should have mention'd before, that there was a Bill depending this Sessions for the Incouragement of Privateers, from which there are great Expectations, considering the ill Management of our Maritime Affairs during the last War, in respect to that Particular, but the same met with so many Clogs and Obstructions, that it finally dropt; and the Care of these Things was wholly left to her Majesty, and the Lord High-Admiral, whom she appointed; to which the last mentioned Address of the Lords to the Queen does refer.

Her Majesty having sign'd the Bills, was graciously pleased to deliver her self to both Houses in the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot conclude this Session without repeating my hearty Thanks to you all for your great Care of the Publick, and the many Marks you have given of your Duty and Affection to Me.

Queen's Speech in Parliament.

And I must thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in particular, both for the Supplies you have given to Support me in this necessary War, and the Provisions you have made for the Debts contracted in the Former: Your great Justice in making good those Deficiencies will be a lasting Honour and Credit to the Nation: I wish the Difficulties, they have brought upon Us, may be a Warning to prevent such Inconveniences for the future.

I must

May.

I must recommend to you all, in your several Countries, the Preservation of the Publick Peace, and a due Execution of the Laws.

I shall always wish, That no Difference of Opinion among those that are equally affected to my Service, may be the Occasion of Heats and Animosities among themselves. I shall be very careful to Preserve and Maintain the Act of Toleration, and to set the Minds of all My People at Quiet. My own Principles must always keep Me entirely firm to the Interests and Religion of the Church of England, and will incline Me to countenance those who have the truest Zeal to support it.

And then the Lord-Keeper, by her Majesty's Command, Prorogued the Parliament till the Seventh Day of July next.

Two Days after, her Majesty was pleased to constitute the Right Honourable the Earl of Abington, Constable of the Tower of London; and Lieutenant-General Churchill, Lieutenant of the same. The same Day, in the Evening, M. Dyckvelt, one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary from the States-General of the United-Provinces, departed this Life, being seiz'd with a Lethargy. But of this more in its proper Place.

France all this while was not only busie in her Warlike Preparations, but in her Cabinet also to ward the Blow wherewith she was threatned; if she thought herself pretty sure of Portugal in the Life-time of King William, you may be sure she would not slip the Opportunity of his Death to hinder his Portuguese Majesty from acknowledging her Royal Highness for Queen of Great Britain; but all her Sollicitations and Intreauges prov'd ineffectual, for the King of Portugal, with all his Court, not only went into Mourning, and kept himself retired within his own Retirement for Four Days together, which shew'd the Esteem he had for the deceased Monarch, and how much he lamented his Death, but wrote a Letter to her Majesty, wherein he made her the usual Complements of Condolance for the King's Death, and of Congratulation upon her Succession to the Crown.

Having now run through the Transactions of this Month in England, if we go over to the United-Provinces, the first Thing that occurs to us towards the

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for the YEAR, 1702.

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May.

beginning of it, is, that the late King *William's* Will was open'd in the Presence of Mr. *Stanhope* and Mr. *Schmettau*, Envoys from the Queen of Great Britain, and King of Prussia, the Agents of the Princes of *Rhine, Anhalt, Nassau Siegen*, and the Duke of *Saxon Meissen*, and several Princes of the Council of State, and some Commissioners appointed by the Court of Justice in *Holland*, and is as follows:

In the Name of the Lord, Amen.

WE *William*, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, Prince of Orange, &c. Considering the Infirmary and Mortality of Man, the Certainty of Death, and the Uncertainty of the Time and Hour of it, have thought fit and resolv'd, before We leave this Earthly Vale, to dispose of the Temporal Goods which it has pleased God to give Us, as well Feodal, as Allodial, by Virtue of a Grant from the States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*, bearing Date *June 15. 1673.* Recommending first our Immortal Soul into the merciful Hands of God, and of our Saviour *Jesus Christ*, and our mortal Body to the Earth: Revoking, cancelling and annulling by these Presents, all Testaments, Codicils, or other Disposals, which We have hitherto made or executed, it being our Desire, that neither they, nor any of them should be valid, or in any wise take Effect. But disposing thus anew, We declare, that We have nam'd and appointed, as by these Presents We do name and appoint Our Cousin, the Prince *Friso* of *Nassau*, eldest Son of Prince *Casimir* of *Nassau*, at present Stadtholder of *Friseland*, Our sole and universal Heir of all Our Estates, as well Feodal as Allodial, which We shall leave at the Day of Our Death, reserving to Our selves to appoint him such Guardians, as We shall hereafter think fit.

King's
Will.

We farther declare, that We reserve to Our selves the Power of Bequeathing under Our Hand and private Sign manual, such Legacies and Gifts, as We shall hereafter think fit; willing and desiring, that whether they be written by Us only, and signed by Us, or written by another, and signed by Us, they may have the same Force and Validity, as if they were particularly inserted and express'd in this Our Will

May.

Will. We declare all that is above-written, to be our
 last Will and Testament, desiring that it may have
 and take Effect, either in Testament, Codicil, Do-
 nation, because of Death, or in any other Manner
 that may render it most valid and effectual, not-
 withstanding any Neglects or Mistakes that may be
 committed in it, which We desire may be rectified
 and made good in the best Manner that is pos-
 sible.

Naming and appointing for Executors of this
 Our Last Will and Testament, the States-General of
 the United Provinces, desiring them to accept of it
 and to be pleas'd to execute this Our Last Will
 and Testament. In Witness whereof, We have
 caused these Presents to be written; and have sign'd
 them with Our Hand and Sign Manual, and seal'd
 them with Our Seal.

At the Hague, October 18th, 1695.

Sign'd

WILLIAM R.

The Seal of his Majesty was put on the Side of it,
 impress'd on black Wax.

The Subscription was as follows:

To Day being the 18th of October, 1695. Before
 me *Adrian van Stervelt*, Publick Notary, with Al-
 lowance of the Court of *Holland*, and residing at
 the *Hague*, in Presence of the under-nam'd Wit-
 nesses; appear'd *William the Third*, by the Grace
 of God, King of *Great Britain*, Prince of *O-*
range, &c. being known to me the said Notary,
 and being in perfect Health of Body, exhibited
 to me, the said Notary, this present Paper, seal'd
 in Four Places with his Majesty's Seal, and sew'd
 with black Silk, and said that in it was contain'd
 the Last Will and Testament of his Majesty, and
 desir'd that it should take Effect as such, though
 all the Forms requisite might not have been
 observ'd.

This was done and pass'd at the *Hague*, in the Pre-
 sence of *William*, Earl of *Portland*, and *William de Schuy-*
lenburg,

for the YEAR, 1702.

159

May.

who, together with his Majesty and me, the said Notary, signed these Presents the Day and Year above-written.

It was signed *William*, King, *Portland*, *William de Schuylenburg*.

And lower, In the Presence of me, *Adrin van Stettelveldt*, Notary.

It agrees with the Original, Sign'd,

P. van Assendelft.

By a Codicil annex'd to this Will, the Lordship of *Breevort*, and 200000 Guilders were given as a Legacy to the Earl of *Albemarle*.

This Will was no sooner perused, but it was presently encountred with this Memorial from the *Prussian* Ambassador.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Testament of his late Majesty, the King of *Prussian* Great Britain, of Glorious Memory, being opened this Morning, the under-written Minister of the King of *Prussia*, hath understood by the Contents thereof, That his Highness the Prince of *Nassau*, Governour of the Provinces of *Friseland* and *Groningen*, is thereby declared Heir Universal, and your High Mightinesses are desired to be Executors. As this Settlement can extend only to the Lands and Estate, the sole Property whereof was in his late Majesty, and which he could freely dispose of; and concerns not that part, which stands charged with the perpetual Trust established by Prince *Rene de Chalon*, first in the Posterity of Prince *William I. de Nassau Orange*, afterwards continued by that Prince, and enlarged by the Disposition of *Ann d'Egmont*, Countess of *Buren*, (the several Dispositions of their Sons, the Prince *Philip-William* and of Prince *Maurice*, not being of Force to derogate from it) the Prince *Frederick-Henry*, Grandfather to his *Prussian* Majesty, having also by his Will, made by Virtue of an *Ostroy* for all Degrees, and of which your High Mightinesses are

18.

May.

are Executors also, re-established and continued the said Trust of his Ancestors, nominating to the Succession, his eldest Daughter, the Princess *Louise*, Mother to his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, in case the Heirs and Descendants of his Son the Prince *William II.* should happen to fail, as they did effectually in the Person of his late Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*: The King of *Prussia* being thereby, and by Virtue of the said Dispositions of his Ancestors, the sole Legitimate and Universal Heir of the said Trusts, and of all that descends from his Grandfather, the *P. Frederick-Henry*, upon which Grounds Possession also hath been taken of the said Trusts, in the Name of his Majesty *Animo & Corpore*.

The under-written Minister saving the Rights of the King his Master, and the Orders which he attends farther, as soon as his Majesty shall have seen and examined the said Will, a Copy whereof hath been demanded for him, thinks himself obliged to pray your High Mightinesses, in the Name of the King his Master, that you will be pleased to give Order, That whatsoever concerns the proper Inheritance of the late King of *Great Britain*, may remain entire, which is necessary. should be separated from the above-said Trusts, and all that belongs to them, as not falling within the Disposition of his late Majesty, that no Prejudice may be done the Rights of the King of *Prussia*, and the Possession taken in his late Majesty's Name, in Reference to the said Trust, in the mean time, till his Majesty can farther address himself to your High Mightinesses, and the Sovereigns of the Provinces, where the Lands and Estates concern'd are situate. The said Minister also referring to the King his Master his Rights acquired by the Testament of his Majesty's Grand-mother, the Princess *Amelia*, in Virtue of the Trust therein established.

At the Hague, the 8th
of May, 1702.

W. B. de Schmettan.

This

May.

This Memorial was in a very short time seconded by a summary Account of the King of Prussia's Title to the Succession of his Grandfather Prince Frederick-Henry, founded upon his Last Will and Testament, and the perpetual Trust of Nassau-Orange, by Right of Eldership, and in favour of the Female Line in Default of the Male, which will not be impertinent to be inserted, though we shall draw it into as narrow Compass as may be; and the same imports: 'That since the Death of William III. King of Great Britain, of Glorious and Immortal Memory, there had been several Pretenders to the Principalities, Lands and Domains of the House of Nassau-Chalon-Orange as they stood charged with a perpetual Trust, established upon the Right of Eldership) and to the other Estates thereto incorporated, by the Marriage of Ann d'Egmont, Countess of Buren, with William the Great, Ninth Prince of Orange, and Third Earl of Nassau, the Founder of the Liberties of the United-Provinces, and usually known thereby the Name of William the First, Prince of Nassau-Orange, because he first settled that Dignity and Succession in his Family and Posterity.

'That as these Pretenders had either no Right at all, or such Titles as were now no longer valid, or had no Respect or Relation to the Trust before-mentioned. In the mean time, till the Publick should receive a more ample Information, supported by the clear Testimony of all the Writings and Evidences, which concerned the Matter in Question, and founded upon the Authorities and Decisions of the Law; 'twas thought necessary to give a brief Account, always reserving Place for those farther Proofs, which might be expected from the Archives of his late Majesty, to which they could not hitherto obtain Access; and clear the Truth of this Assertion, That Frederick, King of Prussia, and after him his Legitimate Heirs and Descendants were, by Virtue of the several Testaments of the Princes René de Nassau-Chalon-Orange, William I. Ann d'Egmont, Countess of Buren, and Frederick-Henry, and by the perpetual Trust and Right of Eldership establish'd in that Family, the only true and legal Heirs of the said Testators, Establishers of the Trust. This Position they advanced upon what

The K. of Prussia's Pretensions to K. William's Succession stated.

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follows. That all Histories agreed, and it was confirmed from the Archives of *Orange*, That *William Cornet*, or *au Cornet*, a Descendant of the Royal House of *Burgundy*, and Constable of *France*, about the latter end of the Eighth Century, or (as others more exactly will have it) in the Year 793, conquered the Principality of *Orange*, and other considerable Territories in *Burgundy*. That he left no Issue, besides one Daughter, nam'd *Herimbrue*, who was married to *Rolin* or *Goselin*, a great Lord in the Kingdom of *Arles*, who was generally said to be of the Family of *Beaux*. That they could determine nothing certain of their Successors till the Year 1173. The forcible Removals of the Charters of *Orange*, and the Fire in 1562, having hinder'd them from giving an absolute unbroken Account, but they might rely upon its Exactness as far as it went.

That in the Year 1173, *Rhamband* III. Son of *Tiburga* I. dying unmarried, bequeath'd, by Will, his Estate to his Sister *Tiburga* II. the Wife of *Brand de Beaux*. In this Family, at that Time very powerful in *Provence*, the Succession of *Orange* continued till *Raymond* V. who had only one Daughter married to *John* IV. of *Chalon*, Lord of *Arley* in the Year 1386. By their Contract of Marriage, concluded the 11th of April at *Avignon*, all the Estate of the House of *Beaux* passed into that of *Chalon*, and Lewis eldest Son of *John* IV. and *Mary*, fix'd the United Succession of the Two Houses of *Beaux* and *Chalon* upon his own Descendants; the last of which were *Philibert* I. of *Chalon* and *Orange*, and *Claudia*, his Sister, who married with *Henry* II. surnamed the Great, Earl of *Nassau*, and Lord of *Breda*. That *Philibert* dying unmarried before *Florence*, in 1530, by his Last Will and Codicil, left the Inheritance to his Sister *Claudia*, who had before been appointed Heiress of her Brother by the Testament of their Father *John* V. of *Chalon-Orange*. That her only Son *Rene de Nassau*, named *de Chalon* by the Mother's side, join'd the Inheritance of the Houses of *Chalon-Orange* to that of *Henry de Nassau*, his Father. That this *Rene* having no Issue by his Wife *Ann de Lorain* except a Daughter, that died very young, made his Last Will and Testament in Pursuance of the Order

granted

granted him by the Emperor Charles V. not only as he was Emperor, but in Quality of Lord Paramount of the Countries and Provinces, in which the most considerable part of the Prince's Estate was situated: And the Dispositive Clause of Settlement in the said Will runs thus:

And if it shall happen, that we should depart this Life without leaving any lawful Issue then already born, or in Appearance to be born; or that such Issue should die without Legitimate Heirs of their Bodies lawfully to be begotten in Marriage; that then, and in such case, we have provided and ordained, and do hereby provide and ordain, the eldest Son of our good Lord and Uncle, by the Father's side, my Lord William, Earl of Nassau, who shall be surviving at the Day of our Decease, without lawful Issue, to be sole and universal Heir or Substitute, upon Default of our said Issue.

And if such eldest Son, after having entred upon our Inheritance and Succession, shall die without lawful Heir or Heirs, that then the second Son of our said Lord Earl William, shall succeed to him; and for Default of such second Son, then the next Male Heir: And for Default of Male Heirs, to the next Female Issue of our said Lord Earl William.

And upon the Failure of both Male and Female Line of the said Lord Earl William, we will and ordain, That all our said Estates, Principalities, Fiefs, Lands, Lordships, Rights, Titles and Right of Suit, for, or concerning any Lord or Lordship whatsoever, and in whatsoever Province lying, shall devolve upon, and appertain to the next Heir Male, who shall then be descended from the late Earl John de Nassau, and Dame Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse, deceased, our late Grand-father and Grand-mother, by the Mother's side.

That by Virtue of this Settlement, all the Inheritance of Prince Rene was restrained in the Family by a General Trust, establish'd upon the Right of Eldership, in this Order, First, That if the Testator should die without Issue, (as he did) The eldest Son of William II. Earl of Nassau, that is, William the Great, first Prince of Nassau-Orange, and his lawful Heirs, without Distinction of Sex, should succeed him. Secondly, That after them the Testator nominated, the second Son of Earl William, the Brother of William I. which was John, Earl of Nassau. From whence it was most evident, That this Earl John of Nassau, and

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his Posterity, would have no Title to the Succession, while the Heirs and Descendants of *William* the Great were yet living. Now, it was notorious, that *Frederick*, King of *Prussia*, was Great Grandson to *William* the Great, allied to him in a direct Line, and in the same third Degree with the late King of Great Britain, of Glorious Memory. And thus his Majesty barr'd and excluded all the Posterity of Earl *John*. That, in the Third place, Prince *Rene*, for Default of the second Son of Earl *William*, called to the Succession, his next Male Heir. That, *Fourthly*, For Default of such Male Heir, the next Female Issue of Earl *William*. And that, *Lastly*, Upon the Failure of both the Male and Female Line of Earl *William*, the Testator named to inherit, the next Heir Male, who should then be descended from the late Earl *John de Nassau*, and Dame *Elizabeth*, Landgravine of *Hesse*, deceased, his Grand-father and Grand-mother by the Father's side.

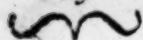
That this Testament, though clear and express in it self, and specially privileged also, as being the last Military Will, made in an Expedition, and at a Time when the Testator actually bore Arms in the Emperor's Service, was farther confirm'd by the Emperor *Charles V.* in the Life-time of Prince *Rene*. And by the Act of Confirmation of Wardship, granted in Behalf of the Prince *William I.* That the said Testament was also acknowledged in the Treaty of Peace made at *Cresspi* the 18th of *September*, 1544. between the Emperor *Charles V.* and *Francis I.* King of *France*, in Consequence and Execution whereof, *Francis* quitted the Seizure, and all other Pretensions to the Principality of *Orange* to the Use of the Universal Heir, appointed by the Will of *Rene de Chalon*, Prince of *Orange*, immediate Heir to Prince *Philibert*. That, in fine, it was confirmed in the Treaty of Peace, concluded at *Castle Cambresis* the 3d of *April*, 1559. between the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, in Favour of Prince *William*: So that if ever any Testament in the World was valid, and supported by publick Acts and Treaties, that of Prince *Rene* was so.

That

‘That Prince *William* the Great confirmed this Order of Succession established in his Family by Prince *Rene*, having made his Will (by Virtue of the *O&roy* obtained of the same Emperor *Charles V.*) bearing Date the 11th of *August*, 1544. at the Camp before *Therouanne*, which he after opened and review’d, consented to and ratified, the 16th of *August*, 1557. in the Camp of King *Philip II.* before *St. Quentin*.

‘That by this Will *William* the Great appointed, in the first place, his eldest Son to be his Heir Universal, leaving the younger Sons and Daughters (be they one or more) a Rent of 10000 Florins; and that in case he left none but Daughters, the eldest was to be Inheritrix upon the same Terms, That if he should happen to die without lawful Issue, he appointed that Brother of his sole and universal Heir, who should be (at the Time of his Decease) the eldest Son living of his Father Earl *William II.* To his Brother succeeding and leaving no Issue, the Testator substituted the Second, and so on, as long as any Brother remain’d, and for Default of them, the next Male Heir, and for Default of a Male, the next Female Issue of his Father Earl *William*. That now, though the Princes *Philip-William* and *Maurice*, the eldest and second Sons of *William I.* had broken this Order of Succession and perpetual Trust, established upon the Right of Eldership by Prince *Rene*, and confirmed by their Father *William I.* By their several Testaments, the one made at *Brussels* the 20th of *February*, 1618. and the other at the *Hague* the 13th of *April*, 1575. The first having substituted to the Male Heirs of his Brothers, the Princes *Maurice* and *Frederick-Henry*, the eldest Son of Earl *John de Nassau*, his Uncle by his Father’s side, and after him his Heirs Male, substituting to them the other Sons of the said Earl *John*. And that the second, viz. Prince *Maurice*, having substituted to his Brother *Frederick-Henry*, and to his lawful Heirs and Descendants, his Cousin *Ernest Casimir*, third Son of Earl *John de Nassau*, and for Default of him, his right Heirs and Descendants. However, these Settlements could be of no Force, as being directly contrary to the above-mentioned Testament of Prince *Rene*, who gave the Inheritance to Prince *William I.* with the Condition and Restri-

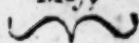
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'ction of a Trust Universal, established by Right of
 'Eldership. In the first place calling, as aforesaid,
 'the said Prince *William I.* and his Heirs to the Suc-
 'cession; who on his part followed the same Order
 'in his Will, preferring, according to the Course of
 'Nature, his own Heirs and Descendants to those of
 'his Brother. So that while the Heirs of *P. William I.*
 'were living, the Prince *Philip-William* could not take
 'away a Right acquired by Preference, and the ex-
 'press Disposition of *Rene*, who first founded the Trust;
 'neither could he, in Prejudice of this Disposition and
 'Right so acquired, nominate the Son of *Earl John* to
 'succeed, who descended not from the Princes of *O-*
 'range. That it might be offered, perhaps, that the
 'Testament of Prince *Philip-William* ought to have
 'its Effect, in regard to the Estate of his Mother *Ann*
 '*d'Egmont*, Countess of *Buren*, who was no way con-
 'cerned in the Will of *Rene*. To which they answer-
 'ed, That the said Prince had his Hands also bound
 'up in the Will of his Mother, made at *Breda* the 18th
 'of *October*, 1554. in Consequence of an *Ostroy* of the
 'Emperor *Charles V.* and the Consent of her Husband
 'Prince *William*. That in this Testament she substi-
 'tuted to her own Children the said Prince her Hus-
 'band, giving him, during his Life, full and entire
 'Possession of her Estate: And that if he should have
 'Children by a subsequent Marriage, that those Chil-
 'dren should have the whole Property of all the E-
 'state of the Testatrix, of which she made them a full
 'and general Donation for ever, declaring them her
 'true and rightful Successors; always provided, That
 'if among such Children there should be Two Sons,
 'the second only should enjoy the Estate.

'That this second Son of the latter Marriages of
 'Prince *William* the Great, was known by all Men to
 'be the Prince *Frederick-Henry*, Grandfather to the King
 'of *Prussia*, and who, after the Death of Prince *Philip*,
 'ought to have been the sole Heir of the entire Suc-
 'cession of the Countess of *Buren*. That therefore it
 'was a frivolous Objection, That Prince *Frederick-*
 '*Henry* suffered his Brother Prince *Maurice* to enjoy the
 'Inheritance during his Life, since that Prince never
 'marrying, and *Frederick* being sole Heir, his Interest
 'could receive no Prejudice by it. What they op-

posed



posed farther, was of as little force, That the Countess *Anne de Buren*, disposed the Settlement conditionally, and in case her Children should de cease before their Father; for this Condition reached only the Father, and the Usufructuary Possession granted to him for Life: And it was to be understood, That in case the Countess *Ann's* Children had survived their Father, his *Substitution* must have ceased. But as to the Second Case of Substitution, it would have still continued in respect of the Issue of *William I.* by his latter Marriage, particularly in the Person of Prince *Frederick Henry*, on whom the Inheritance of the Countess *Ann* ought to devolve, as she expressly determined, out of the Affection she bore to the Posterity of her Husband, in case her own should fail, as it did in effect, the P. *Philip William*, leaving no Issue. That the same Nullity appeared in the Testament of P. *Maurice*, who had no more Power than his elder Brother, to break through the Settlements of the Princes *Rene* and *William I.* his Father, or that of the Countess *Anne de Buren*, being wholly bound up and restrained by their last Wills, as well as the Substitution of his elder Brother, if that might take place. That besides, Prince *Maurice* had only a bare *Octroy* to substitute and appoint for one Degree only, and though his Testament might be otherwise Valid, as in Reality it was not, his Substitution would nevertheless conclude in Prince *William II.* Son of Prince *Frederick Henry*, who, by Virtue of the *Octroy*, empowering him to Will and Substitute through all the Degrees, hath renewed and enlarged the Trust of Prince *Rene*, in substituting to his Son his Male Descendants, and after them the Females by Name. So that the Descendants of Count *Ernest-Casimir*, substituted by Prince *Maurice*, could pretend nothing in Virtue of this Testament, though it were not thus deficient, as we have represented it. At present it might suffice to observe, in short, That according to the known Nature of Trusts established in Princes Families upon the Right of Eldership, those Princes have no more Right or Power in this Trust, than the other Heirs and Descendants of *William I.* who were all, in their Order, nominated to succeed, during their Lives. That they would likewise make it

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appear, That these Testaments were not only contrary to the Will of Prince *Rene*, but also contradicted each other. That Prince *Philip William* excluding the Female Issue of his Brothers, though named to inherit in the Will of *Rene*, substituted Earl *John*, and the Four Branches descending from him by his Sons. Whereas Prince *Maurice* went farther and excluded the Two first Branches of Earl *John*, substituting the Third in the Person of Count *Ernest Cassimir*. That now, since it had been ever the Opinion and Resolution of all the Lawyers, That perpetual Trusts, established in the Families of Princes were unalterable, and ought to be considered as a sort of Debt or Incumbrance, the Possessor being as Debtor, obliged to relinquish it to his Substitute, as to a Creditor. These Princes could not remove this Right from the other Heirs and Descendants of *William I.* who were to succeed them, especially from those of their Brother, Prince *Frederick-Henry*, whose Children successively by Virtue of the above-mentioned Settlements of the Princes *Rene* and *William I.* had the same Right their Father himself had. That this was that Right which Prince *Frederick-Henry* renewed and confirm'd, after he had entirely united in himself all the Inheritance of *Nassau-Chalon-Orange*, although divided between him and his Brothers, but without prejudicing their Posterity. Re-settling, as he did by his Will, the Succession of his Family, in the Order appointed by the Testaments of the Princes *Rene* and *William I.* his Father. That by Virtue of the Powers of the States, join'd with the Settlements of *Rene* and his Father, who had already established a perpetual Trust upon the Right of Eldership, the said Prince appointed as Heir of all his Estate, Feodal and Allodial, Moveable or Immoveable, Jewels, Goods and Chattels, Rents and Suits, his Son Prince *William II.* and after him, his lawful Heirs and Descendants, providing always, That the Sons, and the Elder of them, should inherit before the Daughters. That, Secondly, In case the legitimate Heirs and Descendants of Prince *William II.* should fail at any time whatsoever, the Testator appointed and substituted his eldest Daughter the Princess *Lovise*, Heiress of all his Estate, as well Feodal, as Allodial, Moveable

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able and Immoveable, Rents and Suits, without Exception, or Reservation: Which Princess was after married to *Frederick-William*, Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and Mother to his *Prussian Majesty*. That in the Third place, For Default of the Princess *Lovise*, and her lawful Heirs and Descendants, at whatsoever Time they should happen to fail, The Testator substituted and appointed to inherit his whole Estate, the next Eldest of his Daughters, which was the Princess *Albertine-Agnes*, after married to Prince *William-Frederick* of *Nassau-Dietz*, Governour of the Provinces of *Friseland* and *Groninghen*. And that, Fourthly, For Default of the said Princess, her lawful Heirs and Descendants, the Testator substituted and appointed his other Daughters, viz. the Princess *Henrietta-Catharine*, now Dowager of Prince *George d'Anhalt*, and the Princess *Mary*, married to *Lewis-Henry-Maurice-Francis*, last Duke of *Simmeren*, always substituting and preferring the eldest Daughter, and her Sons, before the Daughters from Line to Line, and through every Degree.

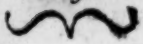
That by the Order of Succession thus re-established according to the Settlement of *Rene*, in the Posterity of *William I.* it was beyond dispute, That the Heirs of Prince *Frederick-Henry* failing in his Son Prince *William II.* as it happen'd by the Death of *William III.* King of *Great Britain*, and thereby the first Branch of the Successors of Prince *Frederick-Henry* becoming extinct, the Second Line, which proceeded from the Princess of *Lovise*, entred in its own Right; by Virtue whereof, *Frederick*, King of *Prussia*, the only Son of the Princess *Lovise*, is, according to the foremention'd Settlement of his Ancestors, the only Lawful and Universal Heir of all the Succession and Trust of the Princes *Rene* and *William I. de Nassau*, and *Ann d'Egmont*, Countess of *Buren*, which Succession was devolved on the Prince *Frederick-Henry*, renewed and perpetuated in his Posterity, and the Family of the Princes of *Orange*, of which his Majesty the King of *Prussia* is now the Head.

That this Information was preparing for the Press, when the Testament of his late Majesty *William III.* King of *Great Britain*, of Glorious Memory, was opened at the *Hague* on the 8th of *May*, by the Commissioners

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missioners of the Court of *Holland*, a Copy of which you have before. That by the Contents of this Will Monsieur, the Prince *Frixo de Nassau*, at present Governor and Captain-General of the Provinces of *Friezeland* and *Groninguen*, was declared the sole and universal Heir of all the Estate, both Feodal and Allodial, left by the late King at his Death. His Majesty therein alledging, That he made this Disposal by Virtue of an *Ottroy* of the most potent Lords, the States of *Holland* and *West-Friezeland*, dated the 15th of June, 1673. That he revokes also, quashes and annuls all Wills, Testaments, Codicils, and other precedent Settlements by him made; willing, that they be not observed in any wise; and their High Mightinesses, the States-General, are desir'd to be the Executors after the opening of this Will. That the Minister of the King of *Prussia* immediately sent his Majesty a Copy, and waiting his Majesty's further Commands, he the same Day address'd their High Mightinesses with the Memorial preceding this Account. That his Majesty the King of *Prussia* being informed of those Things, thought fit, by his Letter to their High Mightinesses, of the 14th of the same Month, to represent more at large his undoubted Right and Title to the Succession and Trust of Prince *Frederick-Henry*, referring to a more proper Place the Exceptions, which might be made to the Testament of his late Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*, of what Nature soever they were, always reserving his Right and Claim entire, if any should attempt to prejudice them by Virtue of the Will. That the King of *Prussia* added this further Request, That since the Dispositive Clause of Settlement in the Will of his late Grandfather, Prince *Frederick-Henry*, appeared to be determined in favour of his Majesty, their High Mightinesses would generously continue their Assistance in the Execution of the said Will, by separating the Inheritance, and the Estate in Trust, from those Things, in which the late King had an absolute Property, and could dispose, as he pleased. That therefore, since the Testament of the late King of *Great Britain*, did, and could of Right only regard the Estate of Feodal or Allodial, of which his Majesty had the proper absolute Posses-

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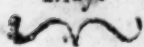


tion, and which he had disposed in Pursuance of the Oath of the States of the Provinces of *Holland*, they were willing to put it to Issue, Whether the said Testament could reach that Part of his late Majesty's Estate, which was without the Extent of the said Oath, as being situated in other Provinces, and under other Sovereigns. However, 'twas most certain, That this Disposal by Will (though it had not been obstructed by the undeniable Right of a perpetual Trust) could not extend to the Principality of *Orange*, which was neither Feodal nor Allodial Estate to be disposed of, but a Sovereignty, which for Nine Ages had been inheritable by Daughters, upon Default of the Males, and which had been so convey'd by Heiresses into other Families, viz. as already noted, by *Herimbrue*, Daughter of *William au Cornet*, into the Family of *Rolin*, or into that of *Chalon*, by *Claudia* into the House of *Nassau*: And now by the Right of *Louise*, Princess of *Orange* and Electress of *Brandenburg*, into that Family, and the Chief thereof the King of *Prussia*. Besides, there was not the least Appearance, that his late Majesty had any Intention to alter the said Testaments and Trusts created by his Ancestors, much less of the Will of Prince *Frederick-Henry*, since he only quash'd and annull'd in his said Will all his former Settlements and Bequests, without making any Mention of those of his Ancestors, much less of the Will of Prince *Frederick-Henry*, tho' his Majesty was otherwise well appriz'd of the Force of that Testament.

That, farther, it put this Matter beyond all Question, when we consider the Sentiments and Resolutions of his late Majesty of *Great Britain*, in Reference to the Will of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, made in favour of the Duke of *Anjou*, so highly injurious to the Rights of his Imperial Majesty, and his august Family, by the clear and express Dispositions of his Ancestors; his Majesty not only resenting the Indignity offered to the House of *Austria*, but also having entered into Alliances with their High Mightinesses to redress it. That all the World knew, with what incessant Application King *William* labour'd with his Parliament, the last Years of his Reign, to settle the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line.

Then

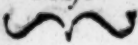
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Then what Probability was there, that a Prince so clear sighted, so provident, so zealous to preserve good Understanding among his Allies, would by thus disposing in general Terms (which cannot reasonably be taken to extend farther, than his own proper Estate) give occasion to have all the Settlements and Trust of his Ancestors disputed, though established in the most formal and express Manner. That his Majesty in his great Wisdom might have foreseen that this must needs raise the greatest Feuds and Disturbances, that ever were, in his own Family, and amongst his nearest Relations. That it might be observed yet farther, that this Will was made but 48 Days after the Taking of *Namur*, that is, in effect, after that signal Service, which the Troops of *Brandenburgh* performed upon that Occasion, and for which the late King declared himself so sensibly obliged. That this was confirm'd by the Letter it self, dated from the Camp at *Ostile*, the 3d of *Sept.* 1695. (which may be seen at large in King *William's* Life, p. 31.) That the Manner of Expression in that Letter left no room to suspect, that so good a King, and so generous a Kinsman, would in a few Weeks after destroy the Acknowledgment, by debarring the King of *Prussia* of his Right to which he had so just and solid a Claim by Birth. This his late Majesty well knew, and had declared his Satisfaction and Acquiescence by so many repeated Promises, as not only assured the King *Prussia* of the Trust, but inclin'd him to hope, they might entitle him to the proper Inheritance of his late Majesty.

That here they might strengthen the Argument with the Testimonies of the Ministers, and others of his late Majesty's Servants; that they might produce several other Proofs, particularly the Promise made by his late Majesty in the Year 1688, when the King of *Prussia* assisted him in his Passage to *England*, by lending his Troops, and engaging against *France*, with what happy Success its well known. Not to omit what passed upon this Occasion at the *Hague*, in the Year 1691, at the *Maison du Bois*, before a full Table, and in the Presence of several *English* Noblemen, and others, Persons of the first Quality. That besides, the Publick Prayers made at *Orange* for the

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House of *Brandenburg*, were a sufficient Instance of the King of *Prussia's* Title, and that they consider'd his Majesty as presumptive Heir of that Principality. And that surely the Sincerity and Zeal of the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, in advancing the Interests of the late King from the Time of his Minority, and that Earnestness of his Son, the King of *Prussia*, in assisting him, ever since his Accession to the Crown of *England*, had deserved this at least, That no Injury should be done to his *Prussian* Majesty in respect to the Settlements of his Ancestors.

That, to conclude, there was not the least Shadow of Justice or Reason to give his late Majesty's Will so violent an Interpretation, so contradictory to the literal Sense of Testaments of his Ancestors, and so destructive to their Establishment.

And therefore nothing could be more injurious to the otherwise Glorious Memory of King *William*, than to assert, That his Majesty's Will had defeated or derogated from the perpetual Trust created by his Ancestors. That this would be to destroy by Conjectures and irregular Methods of Violence the Rights of the King of *Prussia*, and all those who after him and his said Heirs should be intitled to the Benefit of the said Trust. That such a Proceeding as it was null and void in it self, so it oppos'd all the Rules of legal Interpretation. To instance in a few, That every Testator was understood to dispose of his own Property, not that of another. That that Meaning was to be followed, which corroborated precedent Wills, not that which destroyed them. That Sense to be preferred, which least favour'd the Nullity. That the Words of a Testament were to be taken in their natural Signification, with several other Maxims to the same Effect. Upon the Whole: That admitting this forced Interpretation, his Majesty would himself be oblig'd, in Honour and Respect to his Family, to use his best Endeavours to maintain the said Trust, according to the Tenour of the Will of Prince *Frederick-Henry* his Grandfather, which his Highness the Prince of *Nassau* could not controvert, since his Grandfather the Prince *William-Frederick*, and his Grandmother *Albertine-Agnes*, had acknowledged it by receiving the Portion and Legacies appointed

May.

pointed by the said Testament. For the Determinations of the Dead being once admitted, could never after be disallow'd. *Judicium defuncti semel probatum amplius improbari nequit.*

Having no farther Occasion, at least for the present, to take Notice of his Majesty's Will, we'll leave the States to form a Project of Accommodation between the King of *Prussia* and Prince of *Friesland*, and proceed now to other Matters.

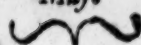
The Troops of *Holland* made several Attempts now within the *Spanish Low-Countries*, and according to the Chance of War, some hit, others miss'd. A numerous Detachment of the Garrison of *Maastricht* sallied out, pretending a Design upon *Liege*, but really with a Purpose to seize *Huy*; they had entred the City without Difficulty; they had made themselves Masters of *Fort Picart*, of the Red Fort, and *St. Clement's Fort*; but as they were marching to take Possession of the Castle, a Lieutenant with 25 Horse discerned them, and throwing himself into the Castle, drew up the Draw Bridge, and alarm'd the Garrison. At the same time arriv'd a Detachment of 3 or 400 *French*, who were mistaken at first by the *Dutch*, for a Reinforcement of 500 Men which they expected from *Maastricht*: But they soon found their Error, being attack'd at the same time by the *French* Detachment on the one side, and the Garrison on the other; which produced a small Encounter, that lasted Two Hours, wherein the *Dutch* lost the Marquess of *Maderan*, Colonel of Horse. At length the *Dutch*, finding their expected Succours fail'd them, thought it their wisest Course to retreat. In the mean time, Prince *Tserclaes* sallied out of *Liege* with 3000 Men, after he had given Orders for 2000 more to follow him, but met with none of the *Dutch* at *Huy*; however, having Intelligence that 500 more of the *Dutch* were entered the Castle of *Horion*, he thought he had them sure. These 500 Men were the Reinforcement which the *Dutch* expected at *Huy*, who not being able to arrive in time, and tired with their March, had entered the Castle of *Horion* to rest themselves. The next Morning, when they were ready to depart, they understood that Prince *Tserclaes* was at hand with 3000 Men. Thereupon they sent away to *Maastricht* for

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Relief, and having held a Council of War, resolv'd to entrench themselves the best they could, and to defend themselves to the last Extremity. In the mean time, the Prince advanc'd, and summon'd them to surrender at Discretion. But they answer'd, *That they would neither surrender at Discretion, nor any other way.* Thereupon the Marquess of Boulay was ordered to attack the lower Court, and carry'd it, the Dutch retreating farther into the Castle. At the same time, the other 2000 that were ordered to follow the Prince, arrived with Four Pieces of Cannon, undiscovered by the Defendants. Soon after the Prince beat a Parley, and demanded a Cessation of Arms, to the end he might send in a Major, and receive Two Captains, having some Propositions to make them. The Dutch, willing to gain Time, accepted the Proposal. Then the Prince let them know, that he had Four Pieces of Cannon, and summon'd them again to surrender at Discretion, threatening otherwise that he would put them all to the Sword; but the Captains told him, they had no Commission to answer any such Propositions. Tserclaes finding them so resolute, reply'd, *That he would receive them Prisoners of War.* Which the Captains refusing, at their Return, both sides began to fire upon one another, and the Prince batter'd the Castle with great Fury; but the Walls being Five Foot thick, made good Resistance. This lasted till Five in the Afternoon, at what time Tserclaes beat another Parley, and sent an Officer to the lower Court, who cry'd out to those within, *Gentlemen, the Prince has sent me to let you know, that he offers you the same Conditions as before.* But the Words were no sooner out of his Mouth, when a Captain, who stood at a Window to hear what he said, presently shut the Casement, and went his way, without giving the Officer any Answer. Which the Officer perceiving, cry'd out, *Gentlemen, one Word more. The Prince gives you Leave to retire, and promises upon his Word, you shall have no Injury done you. He will also give it you under his Hand, if you desire it, and you shall be accompanied in your Retreat by the Officers that shall serve you for a Convoy.* To which, after some Debate, the Dutch return'd this Answer, *Tell the Prince, that we came hither when we pleased our selves, and will depart when we please, without having any Need of his Orders or*

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May. *Permission, Moreover, we have sent to Maestricht an Account of our Condition, and shall receive from thence such powerful Succours before Midnight, that it will be well for the Prince, if he find a Way to retire himself.* This so amused the Prince, that hearing General Gore was upon the March, and fearing lest he should get into *Liege*, while he lay boggling before an inconsiderable Castle, he abandon'd his Enterprize, and march'd back to *Liege*, with so much Haste, that he left one Piece of Cannon behind him, and buried another by the Way.

In the mean time, the States-General not having Troops enough to guard *Tongeren, Hasselt* and *St. Tron*, thought fit to abandon them; and now they published Three considerable Placearts; the One forbidding upon Pain of Death all Privateers, Commission'd by Enemies, to enter into their Ports, or to cast Anchor near the Mouth of their Rivers; the Second ordered all *French, Spaniards* or *Brabanders*, not settled in the Country, and having no Certificates, to depart the *Hague* within 48 Hours; and the Third regulated the Order and Manner which was to be observed concerning Passports.

Having thus related a small, though remarkable Action on this side the Country, we must not totally omit what General *Coborn* did in *Spanish Flanders*, whether he was sent with a Body of 10000 Men, in order to endeavour to demolish the Lines between the Two Forts, *St. Donas* and *Fort Isabella*, he managed his Affairs so well, that after he had taken *Middleburg*, a small Town in the *Spanish* Territories, which the *French* had begun to fortifie, and made himself Master of *Fort St. Donas*: He in a few Days levelled those Lines with the Earth, which the *French* had been making many Months, with more than ordinary Expence and Labour, in *Spanish Flanders*, and laid a great Part of the Castellany of *Bruges* under Contribution to the Confederates.

Things appear'd now to be in Earnest, and the War beginning to grow warm on all Sides; we shall here (though it be long) insert the States *Manifesto* of War, because it contains many solid Reasons, for their taking up Arms against *France* and *Spain*, in Defence of their Religion, Country and Laws.

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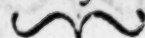
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The States-General of the United-Provinces, To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting,

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K Now ye, That the King of France, for a long time since, having cast his Eye upon these Provinces, to seize upon the same, if possible, or entirely to destroy and ruine them, has, in order to compass his Design, twice attack'd this Republick, viz. in the Years 1672. and 1688. by a most unjust and violent War, though we have done our utmost to avoid the same, and preserve the Continuation of Peace and Tranquility; That nothing is more evidently known, than that, if that King had succeeded in his Design, and possessed himself of these Provinces, he would thereby have made his Way to Universal Monarchy: And if he had but only weaken'd them, and forced them to sit still, and separate themselves from their Allies, 'tis no less notorious, that he might have attained his Aim by subduing other Princes and Powers, whereby this Republick had been in a manifest Danger of being reduced, as well as other States, and losing her Liberty and Religion; which are the Two precious Advantages for which the Subjects of this State have formerly suffer'd so many cruel Persecutions; and which they could never fully and entirely enjoy, till they had frankly and heartily sacrificed their Fortunes and Blood, with every thing else that was dear to them, and maintain'd a War of Eighty Years standing against the then powerful King of Spain.

States
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That notwithstanding it has pleased God to punish these Provinces by the Two last Wars, because of their Sins; yet he has not permitted that the French King should put in Execution his ambitious Designs; but on the contrary, has so favour'd the Arms of the Republick, and their Allies, that they obtain'd in the Years 1678. and 1697. a General Peace, whereby France was obliged to restore large Provinces, Lordships, and important Places to the Emperor, the Empire, and the King of Spain, which she had possess'd partly by a violent Force, and partly by Craft and Artifices, under the specious Name of Re-union, and other Pretences, against the Treaty of Nimeguen.

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' That the Treaty of Peace of *Reswick*, and that of
 ' Commerce being so solemnly concluded in the Year
 ' 1697. we had all the Reason in the World to flatter
 ' our selves that the same would be *bona fide* executed
 ' in all its Points; but we find on the contrary by Ex-
 ' perience, that they did not design on the part of
 ' *France* to observe them, but only to induce us and our
 ' Allies to lay down our Arms, disband our Forces
 ' and separate us one from the other, in order to
 ' weaken us; and in particular to enervate and ruin
 ' our Subjects, in ruining their Commerce, that they
 ' might the more easily obtain the Aim here above
 ' mentioned. This is so notorious, that the Treaty
 ' aforesaid of Peace and Commerce were hardly rat-
 ' fied, than they began manifestly to encroach upon
 ' the Trade of these Provinces, which is the Sinew of
 ' this State, by their openly refusing to grant us the
 ' *Tariff*, promised unto us by the Treaty aforesaid
 ' putting thereby the Subjects and Merchants of this
 ' Republick to numberless Troubles upon that Ac-
 ' count; which obliged us, after a long, tedious and
 ' expenlive Negotiation, to accept a *Tariff*, though
 ' disadvantageous to us, contrary to the Tenor of
 ' the said Treaty, in order to prevent a greater
 ' Mischiefe.

' That notwithstanding it was stipulated by the Fifth
 ' Article of the said Treaty of Commerce, that such
 ' our Subjects who should settle in *France*, for carry-
 ' ing on their Trades, should be free and exempted
 ' from the Duties and Tax laid upon Foreigners; yet
 ' excessive Duties have been laid upon our Subjects
 ' and we have been forced to see and hear the same.

' That in the mean while, the King of *France* om-
 ' itted nothing to perswade us by all imaginable Pro-
 ' stations, that he had no other Design than the Pre-
 ' servation of the Peace, and the removing of all Ob-
 ' stacles that might interrupt the same: And where
 ' the weak Constitution of the King of *Spain* could not
 ' promise a long Life, and that his Death was like to
 ' cause great Wars and Differences; this occasioned
 ' the Treaty, whereby on one side it was provided, That
 ' the *French* King should not have that exorbitant Pow-
 ' er, which otherwise he would have had by the Ac-

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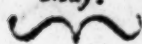
cession or Union of the *Spanish* Monarchy to his Crown; and by those Means prevented the ill Consequences all *Europe* was afraid of; and on the other hand, Satisfaction was given to others who claim'd the said Succession, in order to preserve the General Peace.

'That upon this Foundation the King of *France* having concluded on the 3d and 25th Day of *March*, 1700. a solemn Treaty with the King of *England* and this State, we were in Hopes to preserve thereby the General Peace; but that Treaty was no sooner concluded and ratified, but it most evidently appear'd, That it was not the Intention of the *French* King to stand by it, and observe it; but on the contrary, that they used all manner of Artifices in the Court of *Spain*, not only to render the Emperor odious to the *Spaniards*, but also to oblige the King to dispose of his Succession, by a Testament in favour of *France*.

'That the King of *Spain* having some time after departed this Life, they produc'd a Testament, whereby the Duke of *Anjou*, Grandson to the King of *France*, was declared Heir of all the Kingdoms and Dominions of the deceased King.

'That the said Will being made publick, the *French* King did immediately give Proofs of his secret Intentions of making use of all imaginable Means to gratifie his vast Ambition: And in order thereunto, without any Respect or Regard to a Treaty so solemnly and newly concluded, and the repeated Protestations he had made, never to depart from it, he accepted the said Will, breaking and violating the Treaty aforesaid; without giving any previous Communication of his Intention to those with whom he had made it: Notifying the same without any Disguise to the Republick; and alledging for the principal Motive thereof, that the Spirit and Sense of the said Treaty, and not the Letter, were only to be regarded; and explaining that Spirit and Sense in his own way, as he thought fit; not omitting at the same time to threaten us; and representing the Dangers and Misfortunes which we may expect, if we did not conform our selves to that Spirit: Which Proceeding is a Breach of Faith, as uncommon and unheard of, as

May.



‘ ever was; and a dangerous Instance, which tends for
 ‘ the future to undermine and ruine the Faith of a
 ‘ publick Treaties.

‘ That by Virtue of the Testament aforesaid, the
 ‘ King did not content himself to cause the Duke of
 ‘ Anjou to be proclaim’d King of *Spain*, but he possess’d
 ‘ himself in his Name of all the Kingdoms and Domini-
 ‘ ons of the *Spanish* Monarchy, without any Regard
 ‘ to the Pretensions of the Emperor, which were so
 ‘ fully owned in the Treaty aforesaid, that they were
 ‘ not only laid as the Foundation of the said Treaty
 ‘ but also so far acknowledged for just and lawful on
 ‘ all Sides, that the greatest part of the *Spanish* Monar-
 ‘ chy was yielded to the Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

‘ That the said King, being unwilling to stop there,
 ‘ caused his own Troops to take Possession of the *Span-
 ‘ nish Netherlands*, notwithstanding our own were in
 ‘ Garrison therein, by the Permission and Consent of
 ‘ the late King of *Spain*, for the Defence and Security
 ‘ of the said Country; and with a great deal of Diffi-
 ‘ culty was at last perswaded to let our said Troops re-
 ‘ turn home, after they were very much weakened.
 ‘ That by these Means the Republick was at once de-
 ‘ priv’d of her Rampart and Barrier, for which they
 ‘ had already maintained Two bloody Wars, and
 ‘ which the King of *France* himself had assigned in the
 ‘ Conditions of the Peace concluded in the Year 1678
 ‘ and contrary to what was particularly stipulated in
 ‘ the Treaty of Partition, and insisted upon on the
 ‘ Part of the Republick; viz. That the said *Spanish
 ‘ Netherlands* should belong to the Arch-Duke of
 ‘ *Austria*.

‘ That the said King of *France* immediately began
 ‘ to govern Arbitrarily the Kingdoms and Dominions
 ‘ of *Spain*, under the Name of his Grandson, as well in
 ‘ Civil as in Military Affairs; and has so united those
 ‘ States to his own, as if the same were but one and
 ‘ the same Kingdom and Government: Which can
 ‘ never more evidently appear, than in Case of the
 ‘ *Spanish Netherlands*, the Barrier of this State, where
 ‘ it appears (as indeed they write it from *Spain*) that
 ‘ the said Provinces have been absolutely yielded and
 ‘ made over to the King of *France*; and that he exer-
 ‘ cises an absolute Authority over them, both in Civil

‘ and

and Military Affairs, and likewise in Matters of the Finances.

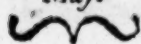
'That the *French* King having carried his exorbitant Power to that Degree, which the Christian World had so long apprehended, and laid suitable Foundations for obtaining the Universal Monarchy, he did not delay long to put those Projects in Execution, sending a formidable Army into *Italy*, to make himself entirely Master thereof, having already sent a great Number of Troops into the *Spanish* Netherlands to fright us, and to oblige us, if possible, to a separate Treaty without our Allies.

'That these Artifices, though never so well concerted, falling short of the desir'd Effect, the *French* King made use of all other imaginable Ways to compel us thereunto by Force, and to that end seiz'd the City and Cittadel of *Liege*, without the Consent of the Dean and Chapter, and without the previous Consent and Knowledge of the Emperor and the Empire, caused the Dean of the said Chapter to be by Violence seiz'd, and carried away into the *Spanish* Dominions, that he might not oppose his Design, and in order to strike a Terror in the said Chapter.

'That being not satisfied with having thus seiz'd upon *Liege*, and in order to streighten us more and more, he possess'd himself, contrary to the Will of the Chapter of *Cologne*, of the most considerable Places of that Archbishoprick, and namely, of the Fortresses of *Bonne*, *Keyserwaert* and *Rimberguen*, (his Design upon the City of *Cologne* having happily miscarried by their good Conduct) to put himself in a Condition to invade this Republick, as he had done in the Year 1672. And that nothing might be wanting to make him sure of it, and in order to block us up on all sides, he caused a considerable Number of Troops to be rais'd at his own Charge in the Country of *Wolfenbutel*, that they might invade us on that side, sending at the same time all sorts of Ammunition and Artillery to the *Rhine* through Foreign Countries, the better to invade these Provinces.

'That the said King, being not satisfied with having streightned us in that manner by Land, proceeded further, and by possessing himself in the Name of the King of *Spain*, of all the Harbours in *Spain*,

May.



‘ Naples, Sicily, and other Islands in the *Mediterranean*
 ‘ as also the *Spanish Netherlands* and the *Indies*, he made
 ‘ himself entire Master of the Commerce of *Europe*
 ‘ and obtained the Power to exclude us and other Na
 ‘ tions from it. And finally, that we might have no
 ‘ Room or Place left to us for Trade, he endeavour’d
 ‘ to perswade the King of *Portugal* to forbid us his
 ‘ Harbours, and sent at the same time a Squadron into
 ‘ the *West-Indies*, on purpose to seize the Silver Fleet
 ‘ in which our Subjects, and those of other Princes
 ‘ and Potentates, are so considerably concern’d.

‘ That, Affairs being in that intricate and dange
 ‘ rous Condition, we, as the nearest and most expos’d
 ‘ to the Fire, having in the first place invoked God All
 ‘ mighty to our Assistance, thought it necessary to put
 ‘ our selves in a Posture of Defence, and to arm our
 ‘ selves as well as we could, both by Sea and Land
 ‘ against that exorbitant Power, and the Dangers we
 ‘ were threatn’d with; and at the same time to desire
 ‘ of our Neighbours and Allies, the Succours they had
 ‘ promis’d us by Treaties, in case we were molested
 ‘ and disturb’d; which they having granted us with
 ‘ the same Readiness as we desired, we put our selves
 ‘ in that Condition, that refusing to hearken to any
 ‘ private Treaty with *France*, we had Time to confe
 ‘ derate our selves with his Imperial Majesty, the King
 ‘ of *England*, the King of *Prussia*, and other Princes
 ‘ and Potentates, for the common Defence of our and
 ‘ their respective Dominions, the Preservation of the
 ‘ Liberty of *Europe*, and for recovering the general
 ‘ Peace and Tranquility.

‘ That every one beginning to open their Eyes, and
 ‘ to think of their natural Defence, the Emperor sent
 ‘ a considerable Army into *Italy* to oppose the *French*
 ‘ King.

‘ That his Imperial Majesty having thought fit to
 ‘ dislodge the *French* out of the Electorate of *Cologne*,
 ‘ and used all imaginable Ways for it, did, together
 ‘ with the Directors of the Circles concern’d therein,
 ‘ desire our Assistance, which we (conformable to our
 ‘ Engagements, our own Defence, and the strict Al
 ‘ liance we were entred into) could not refuse; but on
 ‘ the contrary, thought it necessary that our Forces there
 ‘ and elsewere, should act as Auxiliaries, by way of Di
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' That these Proceedings of the *French* have, to our great Sorrow, kindled a War in several Parts of the World, which is actually begun, and carried on with a great deal of Violence.

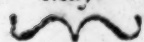
' That as we had not given the least Pretence thereunto; but on the contrary, made our utmost Efforts for the Preservation of the general Peace, we were very glad to see a Minister that the *French* King had sent into these Parts, and neglected nothing to engage him to make some Proposals for maintaining the general Peace; but seeing we could not succeed therein, we made our selves some Demands, which we thought necessary for recovering a general Tranquility, and our private Security; but there has been no manner of Answer, nor the least Offer made thereupon.

' That indeed some outward Protestations of Peace have been made on that side, but as at the same time they continued their Warlike Preparations, to seize the Lands of our Neighbours, and to confederate themselves with several Princes and Potentates, they have clearly manifested that their Protestations would come to nothing, unless we were resolved to treat separately from our Allies, and this they have still more evidently discovered by recalling successively Two Ministers.

' Finally, that King has upon that Foot caused his Resident to declare unto us in a Memorial, That his Armies were in a Condition to act against us, if we came to no Resolution about the Things contain'd in that Memorial.

' And as there is nothing more evidently known, than that the Designs of the present King of *Spain* against the Liberty of our State and Commerce, are the same as those of the King of *France*; nay, as all the World must be convinced by the whole Directions and Management of Affairs, that the King of *France* and the present King of *Spain* are one and the same in Effect; and that the present King of *Spain* can do, nor will do nothing, but what the King of *France* pleases, and will have him to do; even that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* are united into one; it follows from thence, that whatever the King of *France* has done against us and our Allies, in the

May.



' Name of the King of *Spain*, must be taken and understood to be made by the King of *Spain* himself, or at least by both of them. That by these Means the King of *France*, above what has been already said, has made use of the *Spanish* Troops, in the Name of the King of *Spain*, to carry on his Designs against us. That in that Name he has erected a Fort, within the Reach of the Cannon of a Fortrefs belonging to the States, contrary to the Treaty concluded with the King of *Spain* in the Year 1648. and contrary to the Laws of Nations, and those of War.

' That the King of *Spain* has not only suffer'd those Proceedings of the King his Grandfather; but absolutely approved the same, and the actual Seizing of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, and in particular of the *Spanish* Netherlands, that necessary Barrier for our State.

' That all Divine and Humane Laws dictated to us, that being thus streighten'd, block'd up on all sides, and actually attack'd by the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and threatned by them with so many Dangers, we may, and are bound to make use against them of all the Means God and Nature have put into our Hands for our Defence, protecting our Subjects, and for preserving their Religion and Liberty; and to that End to take up Arms against the said Kings of *France* and *Spain*, who have together conspir'd our Ruine and Destruction; and declare War against them, as we do by these Presents, trusting that God Almighty will bless the Justice of our Cause, and the Means we shall make use of.

' Desiring all Kings, Princes, Republicks and States, who love their own Preservation and Liberty, together with that of *Europe*, that they will regard this our Declaration, as an Effect of an urging and pressing Necessity, for defending our selves, and protecting our Subjects, and consequently all *Europe*; and that they will, in Conjunction with us, oppose the ill Designs of the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and their exorbitant Power; whereby they intend to make themselves Masters of all Christendom; and to that End to give us Aid and Assistance.

' Lastly,

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for the YEAR, 1702.

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May

‘Lastly, We command and require all our Subjects, and Inhabitants of these Provinces, Commanders, Officers, Soldiers and others, of what Quality soever they be, to own and regard the said Kings of *France* and *Spain* as Enemies of this State; to invade their Country, and fall upon their Subjects and Vassals both by Sea and Land; to repel their Violence, and do every thing else they are obliged to do for the Defence of our Country, and Damage of our Enemies.

‘And that no body may pretend to be ignorant thereof, we require and command the Lord-States, Councillors, and Deputy-States of these respective Provinces, and all other Officers and Magistrates of this Country, to cause these Presents to be proclaim’d, publish’d and posted up, on the 15th Day of this Instant, in Places where Publications of this Nature are usually made; commanding likewise, That the same be publish’d and affix’d in the usual Places, of the District of the Generality.

Done and concluded in the Assembly of the Lords States-General, at the Hague, May the 8th, 1702.

Sign’d,

W. de Nassaw.

And underneath,

F. Flagel.

And seal’d with the Seal of the States-General, in Red Wax.

The Confederate Army was drawing together all this while, under the Earl of *Athlone*, near *Clarenbeck*; while the *French*, under the *Mareschal de Boufflers*, with a great Army lay encamp’d at *Zanten*, near *Cleve*. They were very watchful of each other; and the Earl of *Athlone* having, on the 2d, detatch’d Major-General *Dompere* with 1000 Horse towards the Enemy, he soon met a Party of about 600 *French* Horse, whom he bravely attack’d, and totally defeated, killing 200 of them upon the Spot, and taking near as many Prisoners, among whom there was a Lieutenant-Colonel, who commanded the *French*, and 5 or 6 other Officers. On the Confederates side there were not above
Thirty

May.

Siege of
Keyser-
waert pro-
secuted.

Thirty Troopers and Dragoons killed; and 'twas observable, the *Dutch* Horse, contrary to their wonted Practise in the former War, behaved themselves with great Gallantry on this Occasion.

But to take no farther Notice of this Action, and leaving the Two Armies at present in their respective Camps, let us return to the Siege of *Keyserwaert*, which by reason of the great Rains, and other Inconveniences (as already mentioned) went on but very heavily; and the Besieged, being frequently reinforced, grew bold, and on the 2d sallied out of the Town against the Forces of *Prussia* with some Success, but they were at last repulsed vigorously, with the Loss of a Captain and Two Lieutenants, and about Twenty Soldiers killed and wounded, besides as many taken Prisoners; while the Confederates lost One Captain, and some few Soldiers, and had a Colonel wounded, after which they immediately attack'd a large Redoubt, called *Krustenberg* Fort, which cover'd the Counterscarp, and carried it, without meeting with any Opposition, the *French* retiring after the first Discharge, which did the Confederates no other Mischief, than the wounding of an Ensign, and 5 or 6 Soldiers. Nothing of Consequence happen'd for the Two succeeding Days, but only Preparations for assaulting the Counterscarp: On the 5th they received Four Mortars, and a considerable Supply of Ammunition from *Wesel*, and next Day they began to cast up some Entrenchments along the *Rhine*, to cover their Camp from the Batteries, which Count *Tallard* had caused to be raised against it. They continued to batter the Place for the Ten following Days, with very little Intermiſſion, while the *French* fired very smartly from their Batteries on the other side of the *Rhine*, which obliged the Confederates to make some Alteration in the Disposition of their Camp.

On the 17th in the Morning the *French* made a Sally, but were bear back with considerable Loss. The Confederates, in the mean while, continued firing, and at the same time were altering the Disposition of their Attacks. On the 19th they raised Two Batteries against the Town, and next Day continued firing upon it with 54 Pieces of Cannon, and 25 Mortars. On the 21st the Besieged made a Sally with 300 Men,

but

May.

but were soon driven back; and the next Day made a much more considerable one, under the Conduct of Brigadier Gramont, with 1000 Men, at what time, after an obstinate Encounter, that lasted an Hour and half, the *French* were driven back in great Confusion, and pursued to the Pallizadoes of the Counterscarp. In this Action the Regiments of *Wilks* and *Strathnaver* gave great Proofs of their Valour. The *French*, by a modest Account, were said to have lost above 500 Men, among whom were a considerable Number of Officers of Quality. On the Besiegers side, One Major, Two Lieutenants, One Ensign, One Adjutant, and 33 Common Soldiers of *Wilks's* Regiment were killed, a Lieutenant-Colonel, Two Captains, and 57 Common Soldiers wounded. Of *Strathnaver's* Regiment, One Captain, One Ensign, and 36 Centinels killed, and a Serjeant and Nineteen Soldiers wounded. Of the Horse, One Captain, a Cornet, and Nine Troopers slain, and Thirteen wounded. The *French* lost Four Colonels, and about Seventy other Officers killed and wounded: And it was farther said, that they were all heated with Wine, and every Soldier had a Pistole given him, as a more effectual Encouragement to warm his Valour.

But I should have told ye, That some time before, Count Tallard, with his volant Detachment, had lain hovering for some Days about *Dusseldorp*, the Seat of the Dukes of *Nieuburg*; at what time he sent to the Elector Palatine, to demand of him, in the first place, no less than 300000 Crowns to redeem his City from being bombarded. 2. He required free Passage for his Troops through the Dutchy of *Berg*. 3. That a Fort which the Elector had newly built upon the Banks of the *Rhine*, should be demolish'd: And Lastly, That the Bridge of Communication over the said River, should be broken. To which his Electoral Highness made Answer, That for the free Passage which he desired, he could not grant it; neither had the City of *Dusseldorp* Money sufficient to redeem themselves from his Bombs; however, that he was willing to demolish the Fort, and that the Bridge of Communication should be broken, provided that he on his part would beforehand demolish the Fort, and break down the Bridge before *Bonne*. Nevertheless, he

May.

he at the same time, as was then affirm'd, gave the Count to understand, That if the *French* attempted to bomb *Dusseldorp*, there was a Resolution taken to treat *Bonn* in the same Manner. But whether it were the Consideration of the latter part of this Answer, or that he fear'd Disturbance from the Body of the Confederate Army under the Earl of *Athlone*, he march'd off without attempting any thing; contenting himself with wasting the Forage, and committing several Disorders in the Countries about *Dusseldorp* and *Cologne*; believing it more material to post himself on the other side of the *Rhine*, over-against the Camp before *Keyserwart*; from whence he very much incommoded the Quarters of the *Prussians*.

If we go up higher the *Rhine*, and see what the *Imperialists* pretended to do on that side, we shall find them begin to draw their Army together under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who was to command the Same in chief, till the Arrival of the King of the *Romans*, for whom a vast Equipage was preparing: In the mean time *Landau* was so closely surrounded by the Prince, that nothing could well go in or stir out; and the *French*, over whom *Catinat* was to command in chief, were so weak in those Parts (their Aim being to make their utmost Efforts this Campaign in the *Netherlands*, and more especially in *Italy*, from whence they pretended totally to expel the *Germans*, though they reckon'd without their Host) that they could throw no Succours into it. In the mean time the *French*, according to their long-practis'd Barbarity, having burnt a Village called *Borickmib*, and threatening to burn several other Places about *Landau*, the Prince sent a Message to Monsieur *Melac*, the Governour, to let him know, That if they proceeded in that Manner, he would follow the Example of Count *Thungen*, in the late War, in revenging it upon the Prisoners. About the same time Major-General *Oettingen* was ordered with a Detachment of Foot and Dragoons, to attack a small Body of the Garrison of *Landau*, who had entrenched themselves in the Church-yard of *Quaichen*, under the Cannon of that Town; and accordingly having marched thither on the 11th at Night, he found the Place guarded by a Lieutenant and Thirty Soldiers, who being supported by the Cannon of the Town, which

kept firing being at last retired into refusing to set fire to burnt; but killed, and time Major where the much inco

There Kingdom Discourse Parts of E ed up, and for which very well to their of Spain to engag sure he v himself thus:

Cousin I Have nero Field. join you besides t tained I am af I give stop th better e that you Final French at thei for you

kept firing very briskly, made a stout Resistance; and being at length beat from their Intrenchment, they retired into the Steeple of the Church of *Quaichen*, and refusing to surrender themselves Prisoners, the Germans set fire to the Steeple, and most of the French were burnt; but this Action cost the Germans Eight Men killed, and about Twenty wounded. At the same time Major-General *Rebinder* took a Mill near *Landau*, where the French had posted some Men, which very much incommoded the Workmen of the Germans.

There is nothing of moment to be met with in the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* this Month; and all the Discourse in both now was, as well as in most other Parts of *Europe*, about the Relief of *Mantua*, still blocked up, and streightned by the German Troops; and for which the French under the Duke of *Vendosme* were very well provided, and so far superior in Strength to their Enemies, that the young giddy-headed King of *Spain* wrote a Letter to the Duke, forbidding him to engage them till his arrival from *Naples*, so Cocksure he was of Success and Victory, that he would himself have all the Honour of it. The Letter runs thus:

Cousin,

I Have heard by your Letter, and by what Count Colme-
 nero has told me, the Motions you make to take the Spain's
 Field. I am not wanting therein on my side, that I may Letter to
 join you as soon as possible; and if some important Affairs, Vendosme.
 besides the Arrival of a Legate, whom I expect, had not de-
 tained me here, I would have set out before this time; For
 I am afraid you will beat the Enemy before I come.
 I give you leave in the mean time to relieve *Mantua*; but
 stop there, and wait for me for the rest. Nothing can
 better express the good Opinion I have for you, than my Fears
 that you do too much during my absence. I reckon to be at
 Final by the latter End of this Month. Assure all the
 French Officers from me, of the Joy I shall have to appear
 at their Head, and be fully perswaded of the Esteem I have
 for you.

Signed,
 I the King.

On

May.

On the other hand the Brave Prince *Eugene*, notwithstanding the ill Circumstances he laboured under for want of timely Reinforcements, took as much Precaution, as ever Man could do, to prevent the Relief of that City; and in all human Probability he would have done it, if the *Venetians* had stood to their Pretensions of hindring either Army to march through their Territories upon that Occasion; but though they pretended to have an Army of near 20000 Men under their new General *Hamel*, to be ready for this Purpose, when it came to the Touch, there appear'd nothing but a few Militia, and they never struck one Stroke to oppose the March of the *French*, who not only insulted their Territories by Land, but Two of their Frigats at this time would have burnt some Provision a private Person had got together in the Isle of *Chiozza*, for the Use of the Imperial Army: 'Tis true the Governour prevented it; and the Commanders were acquainted, That if they offered any Violence to the Territories of the Republick, other Measures should be taken: But how little the *French* valued this Rodomontade, has since been sufficiently evidenced by what *Fourbin's* Squadron transacted in the Gulph. But not to digress too far this way, let us see and observe the March of the Duke of *Vendosme* for the Relief of *Mantua*; and here it will not be improper to insert his own Letter to his Master the *French King*, so far as it goes, and take the Same in the following Terms.

S I R,

D. of Vendosme's
Letter to
the French
King.

17.

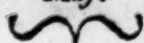
I March'd from *S. Giovanni nella Croce* the 13th, about Eight in the Evening, and the next Day arriv'd in the Army at *Bordolano*, upon the *Oglio*, between *Ponte Vico* and *Soncino*. Our Two Bridges over this River was finish'd the 14th by Noon; and though I saw that Diligence was necessary to prevent the Enemy, I was forced to wait for a Convoy that was coming from *Pieghitane*, and to order Six Days Provision to be distributed among the Soldiers. I set forward the 15th by Break of Day, putting my self at the Head of all the Army, with all the Grenadiers, all the Dragoons of the Army, and Twenty Pieces of Cannon. About Midnight I had sent away *M. de Montperux* with 500 Foot and 500 Horse to

get



get News of the Enemy, who arriving at the Bridge
de la Mela, between *Sigola* and *Pavona*, found the E-
 nemy hard at Work in breaking the Bridge. But he
 forced them to retreat, made himself Master of the
 Post, and repair'd the Bridge. On my side, I march-
 ed with so much Speed, that I pass'd the *Mela* by
 Noon, with the Grenadiers, the Dragoons, and the
 Twenty Pieces of Cannon, and had possess'd a Post,
 from which all the Enemy's Army could not drive
 me. I was obliged to stay there the 16th, because
 the Artillery, and one part of the Infantry of the se-
 cond Line, did not come up till the 16th in the
 Morning, and I departed this Day from *Bassano*, to
 encamp here. I arrived by Seven of the Clock in
 the Morning, at the Head of the Reserve which
 made the Vanguard, and understanding by the Way,
 that the Enemy had quitted *Ustiano*, and had only
 Time to cut the Cable of a Pontoon at the Entrance
 upon the Bridge, this we recovered about 200
 Paces from thence, and fix'd again in its Place, so
 that the Bridge was as good as ever within an Hours
 time. Prince *Eugenius* and *M. de Commerci* seeing the
 Passages of the *Mela* possess'd, chose rather to retreat
 from *Ustiano* with their Army and their Cannon, and
 and with so much Precipitation, that they left the
 Fortifications and the Bridge of *Ustiano* untouch'd;
 we also found in the Castle Twelve Ovens in a good
 Condition, with all the Utensils for the making of
 Bread. The Inhabitants have deliver'd us several
 Arms and Bundles of Baggage; they assured me they
 had found a whole Chamber full, and believed they
 should find more. Several People that I sent to get
 News, assured me, That the Enemy was arriv'd at
Campitello, and that they took the Road of *Borgo-*
Forte. I shall march to Morrow over the *Chiesa*,
 where I shall be better informed of their Situation;
 and fearing lest, while I march'd too fast, they should
 take their Revenge, by attacking the Head of the
 Bridge at *Cremona*, I sent Orders to *M. Pracomal* to
 put himself into it with the Six Battalions that he has
 under him. If the Enemy passes into the *Modenois*,
Mantua will be free. 'Tis certain that they designed
 to dispute with us the Passage of *Mela*, but they
 made a brisk Retreat so soon as they saw us Masters
 of

May.

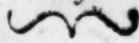


‘of the Passes of that River. I hope you will not take
 ‘it ill that your Majesty’s Army made no more Haste
 ‘which, indeed, could not be avoided. I shall dis-
 ‘patch a Courier to your Majesty with the first News
 ‘I forgot to tell you, That the Prince of Commercy
 ‘was not above Two Miles from the Bridges of Ma-
 ‘netto and Pavona, when I took Possession of them.
 ‘I am marching at this very Minute.

French
 take Ca-
 netto.

The French Army being thus far advanced, the first
 Thing they did, was to possess themselves of Caneto.
 This Place was defended by the Lieutenant-Colonel of
 Geschwind, who perceiving himself ready to be storm’d
 by Two Brigades of Vendosme’s Army, led by himself
 in Person, and that Pracontal had possess’d himself of
 the Bridge over the Oglio with another Detachment,
 determined to surrender himself and his Garrison Pri-
 soners of War, not being in a Condition to make any
 Resistance to the Purpose. ’Tis said, the Garrison con-
 sisted of Four Captains, Four Lieutenants and 400 Sol-
 diers, who were sent to Cremona. There were in the
 Town 400 Sacks of Meal, a good Quantity of Bread,
 Twelve Ovens fixed, and some Warlike Ammu-
 nition.

But as to the main Business of the Relief of Mantua,
 the Duke of Vendosme finding it impossible to force his
 Way through the German Lines, between Ustiano and
 the Mouth of the Oglio, alter’d his Design, and after a
 tedious March, arriving at Bardelano, pass’d the Oglio,
 and march’d through the Territories of Brescia, be-
 longing to the Venetians. Of which Prince Eugenius
 having Intelligence, designed to have disputed with
 him the Pass of the Mela, but not being able to arrive
 in time, drew off all his Forces between Castiglione and
 Castel Guisfro, to hinder the French from passing the
 River Chiesà; but being necessitated to quit Ustiano,
 and draw off his own Men from Marmirolo, whereby
 Mantua was free on that side next to Veroneta, the Duke
 of Vendosme pass’d the Chiesà without any Opposition,
 and came to Mantua on the 24th, whereby a Way
 was opened to put Relief into it on that side; but
 Prince Eugene having possess’d himself of Ceresà, and
 fortified that Post, put a Stop to Vendosme’s further Pro-
 gress, and therefore all the French pretended to do at
 pre-



present, was to attack *Castiglione*, which after a brave Resistance was surrendred to them about the Beginning of *June*, upon Condition, that the Commander and Officers should have Liberty to retire to their own Camp, with their Arms and Baggage; but that the rest of the Garrison should remain Prisoners of War.

We shall make no further Excursions into *June*, before we observe what was transacted in other Parts of *Europe* during the preceding Month; and meeting with nothing as we traverse *Switzerland* that is worth our stopping there, we pass to *Vienna*, where the Court past almost all the Month at *Laxenburg*, where his Imperial Majesty held several Councils upon the present Affairs, and gave Audience to several Ministers, and among others, to Two of the Duke of *Lorraine*'s Agents, who received the Investiture of the Lordships which their Master held in the Empire. But he ordered Information to be given to the Pope's Nuncio, that he was to expect no such Favour, till the Pope had given his Imperial Majesty Satisfaction upon his Prosecution of the Marquess *del Vasto*, a *Neopolitan* Nobleman, who was forced to fly his Country for his firm adherence to the House of *Austria*, and was sentenc'd at *Rome* to lose his Head, for asserting, or pretending to assert, that the *French* Cardinal *Fanson* had conspir'd against his Life, and hired Lacqueys to murder him; but he got timely out of the Way, and hasted to *Vienna*, where he had a kind and honourable Reception of the Emperor.

And now at length his Imperial Majesty's Declaration of War against the Duke of *Anjou* and the *French* King, made its publick Appearance, having been proclaim'd in the Fort of *Kell*. And now all the chief Confederates had drawn their Pens, as well as their words: And it was hoped, that the same would be attended by another of the same Nature from the whole Body of the Empire. It runs thus:

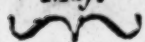
WE *Leopold*, by the Grace of God, elected Emperor of the *Romans* in *Germany*, ever August, King of *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Sclavonia*, Arch-duke of *Austria*, Duke of *Burgundy*, *Styria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola* and *Wirttemberg*, Earl of *Tyrol*, &c. do make known, That although since the Conclusion

Emperor's Declaration against the *French* King and Duke of *Anjou*.

of a General Peace, not many Years ago, at *Reswick*
 in *Holland*, the Crown of *France* hath, as well by re-
 fusing for a long time to restore the Fortrefs of *Brisac*
 as by the Injuries and Damages done to the House of
Montbeliard, together with other Violations, made in
 abundantly evident, that they did not intend to ob-
 serve this solemn Treaty better than any of the for-
 mer: However, being in Hopes that we might pass
 the Remainder of our troublesome Reign in Peace
 and after having suffer'd so many Vexations to main-
 tain the holy *Roman* Empire, and our Kingdoms and
 Hereditary Dominions in the Enjoyment of the pre-
 sent Peace, and for the future prevent the Effusion of
 so much innocent Christian Blood, we have chose
 rather patiently to endure their Insults, and to en-
 deavour to find out Means of amicably composing
 the Differences, then to enter into a fresh Quarrel
 upon that Account, and thereupon begin a destructive
 War. But whereas immediately after the Death of
Charles the Second, King of *Spain* and Duke of *Au-*
stria, under the Colour of a Will supposed to have
 been made by that Prince, (which, however, is re-
 ly null and of no Validity) and, notwithstanding
 the Marriage-Contracts, Renunciations, Cession
 of Treaties of Peace, and former Oaths, the King of
France has made himself Master of all the Kingdoms
 and Countries of his said Majesty (among which
 there are some that did belong to our Archduke
 House before they came under the Power of the
 Crown of *Spain*, besides those that are Feudatory and
 Dependant of the Empire) and has by Intrusion pass'd
 his Grandson the Duke of *Anjou* into the same; and
 has, moreover, taken by Force the Dukedom of
Mantua, and other Fiefs of the Empire, although
 they never belonged to the Monarchy of *Spain*, but
 has also caused a great Number of his Troops to en-
 ter into the Diocess of *Cologne* and *Liege*, hath seiz'd
 and put Garrisons into all their Towns and strong
 Places, hath added new Fortifications to them, and
 every where erected Magazines; and contrary to
 our lawful Ordinances, and the Execution thereof
 according to the Laws of the Empire, committed
 the Princes of the Circles, hath supported by Force
 of Arms, and strengthened the Elector of *Cologne*,

' his Disobedience ; and on the other side hath caused
 ' the faithful Subjects of the Empire to be imprison'd,
 ' and particularly the Baron *de Mean*, Dean of *Liege*,
 ' and hath seiz'd and carry'd away several others from
 ' off the Lands of the Empire, and hath attack'd in a
 ' Hostile Manner, and ill treated the Princes of the
 ' Circles, who, according to their Duty, endeavour'd
 ' to put in Execution our lawful Imperial Mandates :
 ' And furthermore, his Grandson the Duke of *Anjou*
 ' hath taken to himself the Titles that belong to none
 ' but our Archducal House, and hath caused himself to
 ' be called the Duke of *Austria*, Count of *Habsbourg* and
 ' of *Tyrol*. We look upon it as a Thing inexcusable
 ' any longer to pass by in Silence such Hostilities, In-
 ' fractions and Violences, committed both against our
 ' Archducal House, and our high Imperial Dignity ;
 ' on the contrary, we find our selves obliged in Con-
 ' sequence, and by Virtue of the Laws of Nature, of
 ' Nations, and of the Holy *Roman* Empire, and parti-
 ' cularly in Consequence of the Capitulation we swore
 ' to at the Time we were elected Emperor, and of our
 ' Imperial, Archducal and Patrimonial Dignity, to
 ' hinder them with all our Force and Power, (since
 ' the Endeavours of other Potentates have had as little
 ' Success with the said Crown of *France*, as the Offers
 ' we have made of coming to an amicable Agreement)
 ' and that so much more, inasmuch as it is a Matter
 ' unquestionable, that the said Will, which at present
 ' serves for a Colour of the said Hostilities of *France*,
 ' was contrived by some bribed *Spanish* Counsellors,
 ' according to the Directions of the *French* King ; and
 ' that it was offered to his said late Catholick Majesty,
 ' when he was sunk to such a Weakness of Body and
 ' Mind, as not to be able to Read or Understand,
 ' much less to Weigh and Examine, as was necessary,
 ' the large Contents of the said Will. And moreover,
 ' as it is altogether contrary to the Intention of the said
 ' late King, which he had so often signified to us ; and
 ' as the said Will is full of Falsities, and of incompre-
 ' hensible and contradictory Matters : And Lastly, As
 ' it gives as little Satisfaction to our just Demand, as
 ' the King of *France* could receive from it, not to men-
 ' tion, that as yet it hath not been duely executed by
 ' them, but hath already been broken in many Points ;

May.



‘ and more particularly, for as much as it is evident,
 ‘ that the said Arbitrary Enterprizes, as well by him-
 ‘ self, as in the Name of his Grandson, as the pretend-
 ‘ ed Lord of the Circle of *Burgundy*, and consequently
 ‘ a declared Enemy to Us and the Empire, do tend to
 ‘ the Overthrow and Destruction of the Imperial Dig-
 ‘ nity, the Authority and Rights which were entrusted
 ‘ to Us by a lawful Election.

‘ Supported therefore by the Justice of our Cause,
 ‘ and trusting in the Assistance of the Almighty God,
 ‘ we declare and publish by these Presents, That we
 ‘ hold for our Enemies the *French* King and the Duke
 ‘ of *Anjou*, with their Subjects and Adherents; and
 ‘ that to prevent the publick Violence and Injury
 ‘ which are done by them unto Us, the Empire, and
 ‘ the Loyal States of the said Empire, and to defend
 ‘ our Imperial, and other Rights, we are obliged to
 ‘ take up Arms, and to cause our Troops to march
 ‘ against our said Enemies. We command by these
 ‘ Presents the faithful Subjects of Us and the Empire,
 ‘ by the Duty wherein they stand engaged to Us and
 ‘ the Empire, and under Pain of Deprivation of Life
 ‘ and Goods: And we seriously enjoin them by these
 ‘ Presents, That none of them do engage into the Ser-
 ‘ vice of the said Crown of *France*, of the Duke of *An-*
 ‘ *jou*, or of his Adherents; and that none of them do
 ‘ undertake, in the least to do any Service, or give
 ‘ them any Assistance, or to maintain with them, di-
 ‘ rectly or indirectly any Commerce, Partnership, or
 ‘ Correspondence, but that from this Moment they do
 ‘ wholly break off, and abstain from the Same, and do
 ‘ assist Us with all their Power, to pursue and attack
 ‘ our said Enemies, and those which belong to them.
 ‘ We have also this entire Confidence in the Electors,
 ‘ Princes and States of the Empire, That they will all
 ‘ in general, and every one in his own particular, from
 ‘ this time forward, at such time as we shall consult
 ‘ with them, according to the Exigence of Affairs,
 ‘ concerning what may be fit to be done in a Matter
 ‘ that does not respect us alone, but likewise relates
 ‘ to the Welfare and Security of the other principal
 ‘ Members of the Empire in particular, and conse-
 ‘ quently, that of the whole *Roman* Empire, will aid
 ‘ and assist Us in our lawful and just Undertaking,
 ‘ with

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for the YEAR, 1702.

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My.

‘with their faithful and wise Advice, and with the
‘sincere, unanimous, and firm Conjunction of all the
‘Force which God and the Empire has given them, to
‘free themselves, and other injured States, from Op-
‘pression: That they will contribute towards remo-
‘ving all those Calamities, and that they will not suf-
‘fer themselves to be drawn away in any wise. Let
‘every one therefore regulate himself, and take Care
‘accordingly. In Witness whereof, we have caused
‘these Presents to be sealed with our Imperial Seal.

*Given at Laxenburg the 15th Day of May, 1702. in
the 44th Year of our Reign over the Empire; the 47th
over Hungary, and the 46th over Bohemia.*

LEOPOLD, (L. S.)
Vt D. A. Caunitz.

By His Imperial Majesty's express Command,
C. F. Consbruck,

Time must fully discover the Effect of this, and the
other Declarations already mentioned; and therefore
without taking any further Notice of them, we are to
observe, that when we were last in *Poland*, we left
Things but in a bad Condition in those Parts, and it
were to be wished they were now any ways mended;
We gave some Account of the Republick's Embassie to
the *Swede* before, and the same being 5 in Number, viz. *Polish Em-
bassie to
the Swede*
One *Galeski*, one C. of *Tarlo*, two *Crispins*, and one *Ogin-
ski*, were conducted on the 4th, into the King's Presence,
then lying at a Place called *Dlogowietz*, some few Miles
from *Grodno*. The *Vaivod Galeski* spoke first, and im-
mediately put on his Hat; and next to him the Count
of *Tarlo*; and both deliver'd themselves with an extra-
ordinary Modesty, without making the least mention
of their King. The Substance of their Harangues
was, That they besought his Majesty to preserve
Peace with the Republick. And to give 'em them leave
to confer with his Ministers. To which Count *Piper*
made Answer in the King's Name, That their Proposi-
tions were acceptable: That his taking Arms was only out
of pure Necessity to preserve his own Dominions, and to se-
cure them from the Invasion of his Enemies: That this was
grounded

May.

grounded upon the Law of Nature and of Nations : That at the same time, he labour'd for the Repose and Security of Republick, for which Reason all the honest Polanders ought to act in concert with his Majesty.

So soon as the Audience was over, the Ambassadors were given to understand, that his Majesty would allow them Commissioners to confer with them, and those Conferences were to be held at *Kinschin*; but his Majesty having afterwards taken the Road of *Tricolzin*, and put off the Conferences till he came to *Warsaw*, the Ambassadors hasten'd thither with all possible Diligence. Upon their Arrival there, they found, that the King of *Poland* had deserted the City, in Company of the Pope's Nuncio, and the Ministers of the Emperor, and the Czar of *Muscovy*. They also found the City in a general Disconsolation, and almost quite forsaken. Most of the Persons of Quality were withdrawn, they had disrob'd all the Churches of their Ornaments, to secure them from the Plunder of the *Lutherans*, and they had broken the Bridges upon the *Vistula*, to delay the March of the *Swedes*. Some Senators, though few in Number, follow'd the King to *Cracow* but the greatest part took their Leave of him, and retir'd to their own Possessions; and they were observed to be so little inclined to favour their own King, that he could not forbear to shew his sensible Resentment of it, camplaining, that they had no Respect for his Person, nor for the Security of the Country in such a dangerous Conjunction, and declaring, that he look'd upon himself as fully discharged from all the Misfortunes that should befall the Republick.

The *Swede*
takes
Warsaw.

In the mean time, the King of *Sweden*, meeting with no Enemy to oppose him, took Possession of the Capital City of *Warsaw*. Where, some time before, the Cardinal-Primate arriv'd, and having called a Grand Council, came to these Resolutions.

Resoluti-
ons of the
Polish
Council.

That the Crown-Army should prepare themselves to be in a Readiness to march, and that they should rendezvous at Leopold, and that his Polish Majesty should allow 4000 Men, to be paid at his own Charges, under the Orders of the Crown-General; And lastly, That those Troops should quit the Kingdom after the Conclusion of a Peace.

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That the King of Poland should issue forth his universal Letters for the summoning of Dyets, in order to procure necessary Succours for the Kingdom, and the Grand Dutchy of Lithuania.

That his Majesty and the Cardinal-Primate should by their Letters request the Guarantors of the Treaty of Oliva, and particularly his Imperial Majesty, to interpose their Mediation to obtain a lasting Peace.

That there should be a Treaty of Accommodation made with the Elector of Brandenburg, in reference to his Title of King of Prussia.

All this while, the King of Sweden took no more Notice of these Resolutions, than of the dumb Language of the Leaves in a large Forest mov'd by the Winds, but coming to *Warsaw*, laid an Assessment of so much ready Money and so much Provision for his Army, Garrison'd the City with his own Soldiers, and demanded of the Burghers and Inhabitants to deliver up all their Arms and Warlike Ammunition into the Hands of his own Governour, under Pain of Confiscation of their Estates. On the other side they gave out, That the Saxons were most of them arrived at the General Rendezvous, and that the King of Poland would in a short time be able to make Head against his Swedish Majesty. But of this we shall hear more hereafter.

In the mean time, the Swede, to make all his Actions as plausible as might be, thought fit at this time to order the following Answer to be made to the Polish Ambassadors.

‘THE Commissioners of his sacred Royal Majesty King of Poland, having with more than ordinary Diligence weigh’d the Points lately propos’d by the most Excellent and most Illustrious Lords Ambassadors, find not a few Things therein contained, which no way seem to answer the just Expectations of his Royal Majesty; nor his sincere Endeavours to assert the Liberty and Welfare of the Republick. For though they carry with them an outward Shew of Friendship, nevertheless, they are of that Nature, that they may not only be deem’d improper to assuage these Disturbances, but also may afford an Occasion of

Sweden’s Answer to the Polish Ambassadors.

May. 'involving both Kingdoms hereafter in more grievous
 ~~~~~ 'Dangers and Inconveniences.

1. 'The Orders of the Kingdom of *Poland* and the  
 'Grand Dutchy of *Lithuania* affirm, that they have  
 'given conspicuous Proofs of their Friendship, because  
 'they not only refused to enter into the War, but to  
 'be concerned in it; and most punctually observ'd  
 'their Agreements, at such a Time, more especially,  
 'that Fortune seem'd to have conspired against *Swede-*  
 '*land*. However, they find the same Thing abun-

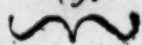
'dantly perform'd by his sacred *Swedish* Majesty, who  
 'by religiously observing his Treaties, had given 'em  
 'no Occasion to break their Leagues. Therefore, as  
 'the Orders of the Kingdom of *Poland* are not to be  
 'depriv'd of their due Praise, for that they kept their  
 'Agreements, so they might be censur'd to have acted  
 'against Right and Justice, had they made War upon  
 'the *Swedes*, free from Blame, and altogether innocent,  
 'only induced thereto by the Opportunity of the  
 'Times. Unless any one call that meritorious, to ab-

'stain from Injuries, and not to do that from which he  
 'is prohibited by the Law. Besides, that deplorable  
 'Slaughters of those who undertook this unjust War,  
 'sufficiently testifie, that the *Swedes* are not unreveng'd  
 'to be provoked by the Conspiracies and perfidious  
 'Injuries of their Neighbouring Princes.

'In the mean while, had the Orders of the Kingdom  
 'given those Proofs of their Friendship which the Ri-  
 'gour of their Treaties exacted, it seem'd in their  
 'Power to have easily restrained the evil Practises of  
 'their King, and his Infesting the Provinces of his sa-  
 'cred Royal Majesty. The Remedies are well known,  
 'which the generous Prudence of their Ancestors were  
 'wont to make use of to curb the exorbitant Attempts  
 'of their Sovereigns. For when the King of *Poland*,  
 'breaks the Bonds of the fundamental Laws, by that  
 'very Act he uncloaths himself of his Royal Autho-  
 'rity, and releases the States of the Kingdom, ac-  
 'cording to the express Words of the *Pacta Conventa*,  
 'from their Oath and Obedience, then the States of  
 'the Kingdom, loose from the same Tye, have Power  
 'to meet as Heads of the Republick, and consult of  
 'such Matters as concern the Welfare of their Coun-

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try; which, however, was neglected in the Case. Moreover, this is certain, that the Constitution, established by the Dyets in the Year 1699. by which it was ordained, That the Saxons should depart the Kingdom within the Space of Six Weeks, was never put in Execution by them, which enabled the King of Poland to invade the Provinces of *Swedeland*. Now that the Publick has Power, upon an urgent Necessity, to provide for their own Affairs by Decree of Senate, both a modern Example, and Acts of former Times confirm. Had the Orders of the Kingdom of Poland made use of these Remedies, we may believe, this War had never broke out. In the mean time, it may be justly concluded, that the same States conniv'd and permitted their King, after he had violated the Treaty of *Oliva*, to make War upon *Swedeland*, and march at the Head of some Regiments and Brigades, no less consisting of the *Prætorian* Bands than of the Nobility, against the *Swedes*; to put his Men in Winter-Quarters all over *Lithuania* and *Courland*; to raise Soldiers in several Provinces of *Poland*; to possess himself of *Birsa*, and make use of it as a Fortress against the *Swedes*; they farther permitted the Enemy of the *Swedes*, and the Czar of *Muscovy*, to make a Journey into *Lithuania*, and consult the Ruine of the *Swedes*; they granted Passage for 20000 *Muscovites* through their Country; they suffer'd the *Swedish* Minister, who was sent with equal Commission to the Republick, as well as to the King, to be expell'd *Warsaw*; and gave Leave to *Oginski* first, and then to *Wisnowiski* to fall upon the *Swedish* Forces; and which is the greatest Thing of all, the Republick still defends and affords Harbour to this Aggressor and Ring-leader of so many Mischiefs. So that it may be justly suspected, that the Republick only waited the Event of this War. Nevertheless, his sacred *Swedish* Majesty is unwilling to have any sinister Thoughts of the Republick; but rather believes that they will remain immovable in their Pristine Amity, according to the Testimony of the most excellent and most illustrious Lords Ambassadors.

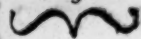
2. His sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* never had any Hostile Intentions towards the Republick. What he acted, when compell'd by Necessity, he might do by

May.

by the Law of all Nations. He enter'd the Confines of the Republick, not for the sake of Conquest, nor with a Design to gain any thing by it, but provok'd by most grievous and insufferable Injuries of the King of Poland. He only resolv'd to prosecute this Enemy and Disturber of the Peace of *Oliva*, who had afflicted his Provinces with so many Calamities, and establish in Safety, as well the Republick with which he was in Friendship, as his own Kingdom. If upon this Occasion the Republick be sensible of some Inconveniences, she must impute them to her own King, who constrained his sacred Royal Majesty to this Necessity, and excited other seditious Members of the Commonweal, to the Ruine of the *Swedish*. So long as the Republick affords any Receptracle to this King, and them, and connives at their Enterprizes, it cannot be expected that the Foundation of the Republick should be safe and sound. If formerly the *Saxon* Forces had the Liberty to impose Taxes and Tributes, by the Assistance of which they invaded the *Swedish* Provinces, neither ought the same to be deny'd to his sacred Royal Majesty, unless the Republick would be thought to favour one party more than another, and so make her self Partaker in the War. And as Provision is necessarily to be provided for the Soldiers, when it can be brought from no other Place, so his Majesty will take that Care that it shall be as little burthenfom as may be; chiefly with that Hope, that the Republick beholding his Majesty's sincere Intensions, will shew it self easie in the Performance of those Things which his Majesty shall require according to Right and Justice.

3. 'Tis a Wonder that the States of the Kingdom should be troubled at those Things, which being fix'd upon the Foundations of Justice and Necessity, ought not to create any Disturbance. But it raises a greater Admiration among impartial People, that Mention should be here made of natural Defence, which is never made use of but against Enemies and Aggressors. This is unjustly laid to the Charge of his sacred *Swedish* Majesty, who is not the Author, but the Repeller of the War. For they are Two different Things to invade a Region with a Hostile Mind; and to enter it only with an Intention to prosecute his Enemy.

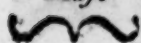




oiding therein, and to disappoint his Enterprizes, that he may be no more in a Condition of doing Mischief. But his Royal Majesty of *Sweden* had often declar'd, That he was always desirous to cultivate constant Peace with the Republick of *Poland*; and that his Cares tended all to this End, That the Forerunner of the Mischiefs that oppress both Kingdoms, being remov'd, a Friendship may be established, not to be interrupted by Time. Now, that the States of the Kingdom of *Poland* may enjoy this Happiness, in their own Power, who if they concur with his sacred Royal Majesty to take the Benefit of his Proposal, will find themselves in a short time in such a Posture, as to flourish in Repose and Security both at Home and Abroad.

4. Lastly, Whereas the States of *Poland* pretend, That the Revenge for those Violences that have been perpetrated against his sacred Royal Majesty, is to be exacted from the Duke of *Saxony*, and not the King of *Poland*, is yet somewhat more obscure. For, to say nothing of the so much boasted Resolution of the King, to recover such Provinces as had been torn from the Kingdom of *Poland*, it is notoriously known, that *Saxony* does not border upon *Livonia*, nor has the Duke of *Saxony* that Power in the *Polish* Republick, to lead his Army through the *Polish* Provinces, to make War upon her Friends and Confederaates. But why did the Republick help him to keep and maintain an Army in the Heart of the Kingdom; and from thence not only to make Incurfions upon her Neighbours, and to return from thence into safe Shelter with his Booty? If it be objected, that the Orders of *Poland* could not prevent it, they must also acknowledge that Government to be dissolv'd, where every body has a License to do what Mischief he pleases. This will never sufficiently excuse them, or bring a Necessity upon other People of swallowing unrevenge'd those Injuries, which in abusing the Lenity of the Republick they have committed. Therefore, if it were lawful for the Duke of *Saxony* to infest the *Swedes* out of *Poland*, why shall it not be allow'd the *Swedes* to pursue him retiring into *Poland*. Or if there be no Distinction to be made between the King of *Poland* and the Duke of *Saxony*, why all this Hesitation,

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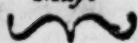
tion, before the Duke of *Saxony* be expell'd, and King elected, who may not have the Opportunity nor the Ability to do any Mischief? which unless be done, there is no Likelihood of a durable and faithful Tranquility between the Two Kingdoms. But that Means the Guilt will be removed from the Republick, so long as she forbears to retain and protect the Mischief, and permits his *Swedish* Majesty to pursue it where-ever it is to be found.

The Mediation which the Republick offers, would be very grateful to his *Swedish* Royal Majesty; but here again, the States of the Kingdom cannot but understand, out of their great Prudence, that no small Difficulties will arise, so long as the King of *Poland* is always present at their Consultations and Debates, and has so great Authority among them. For no Man chuses for his Arbitrator a Person, who not only has his Dependance upon the adverse Party, but also gives open Marks of Favour, more propense to that than to the other. For it is the Duty of a Mediator to be free from Affection to all Parties, and to be addicted no more to one than to the other. Which Equanimity assuredly does not appear from those Proposals hitherto made by the most excellent and most illustrious Ambassadors.

But if by the Intermission of the Orders of *Poland*, this Discord should be remov'd, what Satisfaction for the Injuries and Losses sustained, what Security not to be disturbed for the future, might we not promise to our selves? The Damages are greater, which the King of *Poland* has occasioned in the *Swedish* Provinces, greater the Expences laid out in this War, than to expect any just Satisfaction for them by the King. Nor is it to be thought, that the Orders of the Republick will take such a Burthen upon them, who without doubt in a short time would repent of so much Easiness.

Then what Security is there to be expected from a Person, whose fickle and unstable Mind his *Swedish* Majesty has so often, by so many Proofs, experimented, that he can give no Credit to his Promises? There is no need of repeating a Hundred Things that have been fraudulently and unjustly acted in this

War.



Var. The Orders of the Republick must keep in recent Memory, how many Times, and in what Manner he has violated his Oath, and his *Pacta Conventa*. To which, if they add the Proposals which he offered to his sacred Royal Majesty, by *Koningsmark*, and his Chamberlain *Vistimius*, to exclude the Republick, and make a separate Peace, they will plainly find what were the Intentions of this King against the Republick. For at that Time that this illustrious Ambassie was sent by the Republick, he would have assen'd and extirpated their Credit, had not his sacred Royal Majesty's Constancy been such, as when he might have had a gainful Peace, without Trouble, he rather chose to continue a barren War, than to enrich himself out of the Fund of the Republick. In vain they hope his Ambition may be restrained by the Laws, who is not afraid to violate the Religion of an Oath, and the most sacred Tye of Humane Society. Neither could the Republick, should she interpose her Suretiship, be able e'er a Jot the more to constrain him to the Observation of his Treaties than before; nor would the Authority of those Sovereign Princes, who were Guarrantees of the Peace of *Oliva*, be able to restrain him from doing Injuries. But when the Republick is in such a Posture as to be able to present us a Third Person no way obnoxious to this King, 'twill then be proper to treat of these Things.

But these Conditions, which are here offer'd, are so far from admitting any Mediation, or that a faithful Peace should be made, that they rather discover an Aversion in the States from all Pacification. For that when his *Swedish* Majesty was induced for Causes most just to enter the Territories of the Republick, it would be most unjust to require, that he should quit them again, till he have due Satisfaction from him, who, after so many Injuries done to his Majesty, is still protected in *Poland*. Which, when he shall obtain, he will not only immediately withdraw his Forces out of the Confines of the Republick, but also turn his Arms towards those Parts of the World, from whence some conspicuous Benefit shall accrue to both Kingdoms.

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‘ His *Swedish* Royal Majesty has suffered more Damages by this War, than the Republick ever endured, which it is but just that he should compensate, who occasion’d the War, and though his Ambition of a solute Reign was the Cause that both Kingdoms were afflicted with so many Calamities. Both Kingdoms will have their just Satisfaction, if the Common Disturber being ejected, the ancient Amity shall once be link’d with stricter Chains by a Treaty, by which Security at Home, and Plenty Abroad, may be obtain’d.

‘ Lastly, No Man could hope, that the Demands of the Artillery, under Pretence of Donation, would ever be digested: What his Majesty’s Sentiments on that *Chimera* were, was formerly well known to the Republick. To give away those Things which are not in our Power, or which are continually exposed to the doubtful Chance of War, is look’d upon, by the Consent of all People, to be a Folly. Neither could the King transfer a greater Right to the Republick than he had himself, or by that usual Pretence, ravish from his *Swedish* Royal Majesty what he possess’d by the Claim of War, or had fast hold of by his Arms, that they could not escape him.

‘ This is what we thought fit to say in Answer to the Proposals of the most excellent and most illustrious Ambassadors, nor are they to expect any other Reply, unless he, who at present presides over the Republick being removed, such a Head be constituted with whom a firm and secure Amity may be restored. Which we have the more Reason to hope, considering how heinously his sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* has been injured, and how many hostile and pernicious Enterprizes the King of *Poland* has put in Execution against the *Polish* Republick: For the averting of which, there is no better Way than to take hold of the Opportunity that now offers it self.

His *Swedish* Majesty, not satisfied with justifying his own Conduct, and laying all the Blame upon his Enemies by this Answer, puts his *Manifesto* out now against the King of *Poland*. which is the same that he follows.

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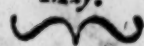
BE it known unto all and singular whom it does or may concern, That when it was related to us, That not a few of the Senators of the famous Republick of *Poland*, Nobles and other Inhabitants, were not a little consternated upon the Coming of our Army, as being accused by the *Polish* Court and her Adherents, to behave themselves with so much Insolence, as to plunder the Possessions of the Nobility and Ecclesiasticks, without Distinction, lay grievous Taxes and Impositions, and to commit all those Violences usually perpetrated by an Enemy; which Reports were spread abroad, that while the Republick was intent upon these Accusations, she might have no Leisure to look after the chief Authors and Incendiaries of a War carried on without her Knowledge, nor call to mind those infinite Mischiefs inflicted upon her by the King of *Poland*; much less foresee those wicked Practices daily studied to overturn the Liberty of the Kingdom. Wherefore, lest those Calamities, or any other of the same Nature, should take Root in the Minds of the Orders and Inhabitants of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and begot a sinister Opinion of our sincere Affections for the Republick, we deem'd it necessary, by those Presents, to repeat those Things which we have often written to the Republick, and to expose to publick View the pernicious Machinations of the King of *Poland*, which he, and the rest of his ill affected Adherents, desire to conceal with so much Anxiety. For it is notoriously known, that after *Frederick Augustus*, Elector of *Saxony*, had invaded the *Polish* Diadem, by a Division of the Orders, inducing Foreign Forces into the Heart of the Kingdom, by whose Assistances he oppress'd the Suffrages of a free Nation, and had violated the Cardinals Rights and Privileges in such a Manner, which consists in the Voice of one contradicting Nobleman; from that Time forward, continuing his violent Government, he fix'd all his Cares and Cogitations to that End, that after he had subverted the Republick, he might acquire to himself a Despotick Power over all the Kingdom. Wherefore he pertinaciously retain'd the *Saxon* Forces, call'd in without the Consent of the Republick; but also

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King of  
*Sweden's*  
*Manifesto*  
against  
the K. of  
*Poland.*  
16.

May.

' also subjected the Provinces of the *Polish* Kingdom to  
 ' most grievous Taxes and Tributes, to maintain the  
 ' said Legions to the Destruction of the Republick  
 ' When the Orders of the Gentry, convok'd together,  
 ' and tired out with the most unjust Extortions,  
 ' had solemnly ordained, that the wasteful Soldiers  
 ' should depart the Kingdom in Six Weeks, he dis-  
 ' sembled his Consent, till he could find out new Ways  
 ' to evade the said Decree. In the mean time, he ne-  
 ' ver observed or fulfilled the *Pacta Conventa*, nor his  
 ' Faith sworn to the Republick in any Particular, but  
 ' carried all Things with a high Hand, according to  
 ' his own Will and lawless Ambition, as in an unlimit-  
 ' ed Dominion. He sent Embassies to Foreign Princes,  
 ' in the Republick's Name, but without her Know-  
 ' ledge or Command. He privately made Leagues,  
 ' and contracted a most strict Amity with the Czar of  
 ' *Muscovy*, the *Polanders* most inveterate Neighbour,  
 ' that by his Assistance he might be so much the more  
 ' able to convert the free Republick into a slavish Ty-  
 ' ranny. On the other side, to the End the Fortresses  
 ' of the Kingdom might be intercepted, he conniv'd,  
 ' and by various Artifices, attempted to get into his  
 ' Possession the Funds of the Republick, contrary to  
 ' that conspicuous Sanction, which was enacted in the  
 ' Year 1631. To which End, that he might the more  
 ' effectually bring his Mediations to Perfection, he ex-  
 ' cluded the Senate in all difficult Affairs that concern-  
 ' ed the Republick, making use only of his *Saxon* Ad-  
 ' visers, and certain infamous Persons, whose enor-  
 ' mous Crimes had expell'd them out of other King-  
 ' doms. By their pernicious Councils, there was no-  
 ' thing which he did not attempt, despising the *Polish*  
 ' Nobility, who were brought to that pass, as to adore  
 ' his *Saxon* Slaves. These were every where preferr'd  
 ' before the Natives; all Honours conferr'd upon  
 ' these: These entrusted with the Guard of the Body,  
 ' that he might shew how much he loath'd the *Polan-*  
 ' *ders*, and had his Instruments of Servitude ready at  
 ' hand. Such as he found most ready to embrace Ser-  
 ' vitude, and found Mercenary to the Ruin of the  
 ' Republick, those he advanc'd; others he ceased not  
 ' oppress, and prosecute with the severest Harred.  
 ' And to the End he might spread Distrusts and Suspi-  
 ' cions





cions among the Natives, and more amply sow the Seeds of Dissention among them, he many times conferred one single Dignity upon several Persons. Whence nothing but Disturbances, Discord and Confusion in the Nation; and Luxury gratified with all manner of License, while Justice was commanded in Exile, and all manner of Crimes permitted unpunished. All Men know, and still bewail the Fire of Dissention that still flames in *Lithuania*, first kindled by himself: Noble and Illustrious Families set together by the Ears, to the End, that by upholding one Party, he might have an Opportunity to oppress 'em all. Wherein he prov'd so successful, that partly by his Army that was quarter'd in *Lithuania*, partly by their mutual and deadly Animosities and Slaughters, that Noble Dutchy was reduced to a deplorable and abominable Desolation. From which Machinations assured Proofs may be drawn, that the Designs of this King would have been very pernicious, unless Providence, befriending the Republick, had not turned away the fatal Mischief from her. Besides, that it is also a dangerous Thing for the Republick of *Poland* to have such a King, whom not only his natural Insolence, but his Power and the Opportunities bordering upon *Poland*, which he possesses, are continually egging and provoking him to vast Undertakings, and Desire of Reign. But the immoderate Ambition of this King stopp'd not here; he began a War without consulting the Republick, and so by Violence tore to himself the most certain Pledge and *Palladium* of Supream Empire, which is chiefly conspicuous in the Privilege of making War and Peace. Thus fraudulently, and without any just Cause, he assail'd us with nefarious Arms, though in eternal Peace with the Republick of *Poland*, confirm'd by the Treaties of *Oliva*, and the most solemn Oath of both Parties. In the midst of a profound Peace, and while we slept securely, confiding in our Treaties with the Republick, of a sudden breaking out of *Lithuania*, he invaded and laid waste our Provinces; some of our Fortresses he seiz'd by Treachery, disturb'd all manner of Trade and Navigation, to the great Loss and Damage of both Nations; and tempted our Subjects to Sedition and Rebellion; having also drawn into his

May.

Confederacy, the perfidious Czar of *Muscovy*, to the  
 End, that like the raging Ocean, he might over-  
 whelm us unprovided as we were, and at one Blow  
 crush and ruin us, expecting nothing less. Which  
 Counsel of his, tended chiefly to this, that having  
 possess'd himself of *Livonia*, he might fix the Bulwark  
 of his Dominion there, and *Saxony* pressing hard up-  
 on the other side, he might hold the Republick of  
*Poland* as it were bound in Chains, especially not ha-  
 ving recover'd her Strength, exhausted by a tedious  
 War with the *Turks*. But the Cœlestial *Numen*, who  
 abominates Perjuries and unjust Wars, propitious  
 both to us, and the *Polish* Nation, our Friend and  
 Confederate, has disappointed his impious Machina-  
 tions, and by our Means has so broken and cast  
 down the Pride and Power of the Duke of *Saxony*,  
 that his Army routed and dispers'd, was constrain'd  
 to quit, not only our Territories, but the Confines of  
 the Republick with great Fear and Trepidation. To  
 the End therefore, that the famous Republick, being  
 freed from the *Saxon* Forces by our victorious Arms,  
 may be also for ever deliver'd from the Fear of a  
 King so burthensome to 'em, and the Treacheries of  
 those, whom partly for his private Benefit, partly  
 out of his Hatred to the Liberty of *Poland*, he keeps  
 about him to favour his Design; and being restored  
 to her Pristine Condition, may cite him into Judg-  
 ment, together with his Followers, for so many In-  
 fringements of their Priviledges, for the *Paſſa Con-  
 venta* so often trampled under Foot, for the Prevari-  
 cations of evil and detestable Members of the Com-  
 monweal, according to that famous Law ordain'd by  
 the Republick, which absolves the Subjects from  
 their Oaths and Obedience, when the *Paſſa Conventa*  
 happen'd to be violated; and then endeavour to esta-  
 blish her Affairs for the future, against all Attempts  
 of the same Nature. As for our selves, we enter'd  
*Poland* with the Strength of our Army, as well rely-  
 ing upon the Justice of our Cause, and the Law of  
 Nations, which allows us to repel Force by Force,  
 and to pursue an Enemy where-ever he lurks; as  
 with a full Confidence, that in Recompence of our  
 most propense Affection toward the Republick, and  
 our Leagues religiously and sincerely observ'd, and



the most heinous Injuries and grievous Losses which we have sustain'd from a League-breaking King, the Republick will take such Care, that the Head of all the Mischiefs that besiege both Ours and the Kingdom of *Poland*, being remov'd, just Satisfaction may be given to Us. For so long as he presides over the Republick, we can never promise to our selves any Security from a Person, who as we have experienced by many Proofs, neither values his Credit nor his Word; nor will ever relinquish his mischievous Inclinations, till he be disabled from acting. The Republick may also remember, that the Blood of our Ancestors was transfused into the *Jagellonian* Family, and advanced to the Scepter of this famous Kingdom, and that the Laws of the *Polish* Republick are for the most part derived from thence, which therefore we shall endeavour to protect and preserve safe and sound with all our Might. Nor have we been lately wanting to give Pledges of our Affection and Constancy toward this Republick, when the King of *Poland*, first by Count *Koningsmark*, and afterwards by *Visthumius*, one of his Courtiers, offered us a separate Peace, to the Exclusion of the Republick. For we refused to admit into our Presence those exotick Persons, who were with vast Promises sent to us, to lessen the Credit of the most illustrious Ambassadors; much less would we have scorn'd to be Gainers by their Promises out of the Funds of the Republick. Wherefore, when we were forced to advance farther in Pursuit of this King, who having fraudulently broken his Leagues, in hostile Manner assail'd us first, with his own *Saxon* Army, then by *Oginski* and *Wisnowiski's* Forces, to our unsufferable Loss and Damage, we publicly manifest and declare by these Presents, that we never intended, meditated, or thought of offering any thing of Hostility to the *Polish* Republick or Nobility, their Estates, Laws or Privileges, nor of affecting the Kingdom, or dismembering any thing from it, or of proposing the Choice of another Person to be King: But that it might be in the Power of the famous Republick to free herself from a Dominion burthensome to her self and her Laws, renounce her Obedience to a perjured and League-breaking King, and with free and unanimous



May.

‘ Suffrages, chuse another Sovereign at their own  
 ‘ Pleasure, restore their Laws and Customs concern-  
 ‘ ing the free Election of a Sovereign, and other their  
 ‘ Laws broken under the present Government, recal-  
 ‘ exciled Justice, to the end her Subjects may in Unity  
 ‘ and Concord enjoy the Administration of it, free from  
 ‘ Violence and Slaughter. If we find that the Repub-  
 ‘ lick favours these wholesome Counsels, we, after we  
 ‘ have successfully accomplished those Things for  
 ‘ which we came, without any Delay, or exacting of  
 ‘ Expences, shall be ready to withdraw our Army  
 ‘ from the Confines of the Republick, or after entering  
 ‘ into a new League, if it seem more convenient, to  
 ‘ turn our Armies another Way, as shall be most be-  
 ‘ neficial to both Kingdoms. With this Condition,  
 ‘ that Provision for our Army, either marching off or  
 ‘ staying, may be granted and carry’d to it, that the  
 ‘ Soldiers may not be compelled to make Excursions  
 ‘ for Provision, and thereby give Occasion for fresh  
 ‘ Complaints. Which being once ordain’d, we make  
 ‘ no Question but to answer for the Civility of our Sol-  
 ‘ diers, restrain’d by the Observance of an exact Disci-  
 ‘ pline, and our severe Commands. For the more full  
 ‘ Performance of which Things we have commanded  
 ‘ these Presents, first subscrib’d with our Hand, to be  
 ‘ confirm’d with our Royal Seal.

*Dated at Ostrow, May 16, 1702.*

C A Z O L U S. (L.S.)

*C. Piper.*

June.

We shall hear more of the Consequences of this  
*Manifesto* by and by: But having in this Manner tra-  
 versed all those Parts of *Europe*, where we could meet  
 with any proper Materials for History for one Month  
 more, 'tis time we should now visit our own Country  
 again; and the first Thing that presents it self to our  
 View there, is an Act of much Justice and Generosity  
 in her Majesty, the same being a Declaration concern-  
 ing Ships stopt before the Declaration of War, to  
 this Purpose:

ANN

A N N R.

HER Majesty being informed, That several Ships and Vessels, with their Ladings, were stopt in the Ports of her Majesty's Dominions, and others seized before the Declaration of the War against France and Spain; and it being her Majesty's Royal Intention to observe strictly all Treaties in Force between her Majesty and other Princes and States, and particularly the Treaty of *Reswick*, and the Laws of Nations, in Relation to Intercourse and Commerce; doth hereby require and command all her Officers therein concerned, to give forthwith an Account of all Ships and Vessels so stopt and seized, to one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, setting forth what they are, to whom they belong, whither bound, when and where they were and are seized and detained, to the End that the necessary Orders may be given for their Discharge, and being dealt with as the said Treaties, and the Laws of Nations, direct and require.

*Given at Our Court at St. James's the First Day of June, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.*

We have taken Notice before of the Bill about Privateers, being left unfinished last Sessions of Parliament; so that the Care of that weighty Affair devolving now entirely upon her Majesty, she was pleased to issue out her Royal Declaration for the Encouragement of her Ships of War and Privateers, to this Purpose:

A N N R.

HER Majesty, for maintaining the publick Faith, Declaration for vindicating the Honour of her Crown, and on about and for preventing the Mischiefs which all Europe is Privat-threatened with, finding her self obliged to declare teers. War against France and Spain, is resolved in so just and necessary an Undertaking, in Conjunction with her Allies, vigorously to prosecute the same. And being most graciously inclined to give all due Encouragement to the Valour and Fidelity of her Subjects, serving aboard any of her Majesty's Ships of War or Privateers, hath thought fit, by the Advice

June.

Queen's  
Declarati-  
on about  
stopping  
of Ships.



June.

of her Council, to publish and declare, That if any  
 Ship, Vessel or Goods belonging to the Enemy, or  
 otherwise liable to Confiscation, shall be seized or  
 taken at Sea, or in any of the Enemies Ports, Ha-  
 vens or Rivers, by any of her Majesty's Ships of  
 War, or Merchants Ships employ'd in her Service,  
 and shall be condemned and adjudg'd as lawful Prize  
 to her Majesty, the same, as soon as conveniently  
 may be, shall be appraised, and, after due and pub-  
 lick Notice, openly sold, by Inch of Candle, to the  
 best Advantage, and after satisfying the Duties and  
 Customs payable by Law, other than the Rates and  
 Duties imposed on French Wine, Brandy, Vinegar,  
 and other Goods of the Growth, Product or Manu-  
 facture of France, by an Act of the late King William  
 the Third, made in the Seventh Year of his Reign,  
 intituled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty an addi-  
 tional Duty upon all French Goods and Merchandizes*, and  
 the legal and necessary Charges thereupon; one Half-  
 part of the Neat Proceed of such Prizes shall be an-  
 swered and paid by the Flag Officers, Captains, Of-  
 ficers and Company of her Majesty's Ships of War,  
 or Merchant Ship in her Service, surprizing and ta-  
 king the same, or assisting in the Taking thereof, to  
 be distributed in such manner as is hereafter directed:  
 Provided the assisting Ships shall have no greater  
 Share thereof than has been accustomed: But all  
 such Ships of France and Spain, or Privateers of ei-  
 ther of those Nations, which may be fit for her Ma-  
 jesty's Service, are not to be disposed of, till such  
 time as her Majesty shall have the Refusal thereof:  
 And in case her Majesty shall take any such Ship into  
 her Service, the Captors shall have Ten Pounds per  
 Gun, and Ten Pounds per Tun for the Ships of  
 War, and the Whole of all Privateers taken, as afore-  
 said, except one Tenth part to the Lord High-Ad-  
 miral of England. That the Rewards before given  
 for Prizes taken from the Enemy, by any of her Ma-  
 jesty's Ships of War, or Merchant Ships employ'd  
 in her Service, shall be divided to and amongst the  
 Flag-Officers, Captains, Officers and Company of  
 of such Ships so taking the same, as followeth, viz.  
 To the Captains Three Eighth Parts, unless the  
 Prize be taken by a Man of War under a Flag or

Flags,



Flags, in which case the Flag-Officer or Flag-Officers shall have One Eighth Part to be equally divided between them, and the Captain or Captains that took her, the remaining Two Eighth Parts among them; To the Lieutenants and Master, One Eighth Part; To the Boatswain, Gunner, Purser, Carpenter, Masters Mates, Chyrurgeon and Chaplain, One Eighth Part, to be equally divided amongst them; To the Midshipmen, Carpenters Mates, Boatswains Mates, Gunners Mates, Corporal, Yeomen of the Sheets, Coxwain, Quarter-masters, Quarter-masters Mates, Chyrurgeons Mates, Yeomen of the Powder-Room, One Eighth Part to be equally divided amongst them; To the Trumpeter, Quarter-Gunners, Carpenters Crew, Steward, Cook, Armourer, Stewards Mate, Cooks Mate, Gunsmith, Cooper, Swabber, Ordinary Trumpeter, Barber, Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Two Eighth Parts to be equally divided amongst them. That to prevent the Defrauding of any Seaman or other Person of his Share of the Prize, according to the aforesaid Division, Her Majesty doth hereby enjoin all and every the Captains and Commanders of any of Her Majesty's Ships of War, who shall take any Prize, as soon as may be after the Taking thereof, to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Navy, a true List of the Names of all the Officers and Company of such Ship of War under his Command, which were on Board her at the Taking of such Prizes; which List shall contain the Number of each Person, as he stands upon the Ships Book, and the Quality of his Service; and the same shall be subscribed by the Captain or Commanding Officer, and Three or more of the chief Officers on Board; and after Condemnation of the Prize, Her Majesty's said Commissioners of the Navy, or any Three or more of them, are hereby required and directed to examine, or cause the said List to be examined, by the Muster-Book of such Man of War, to see that such List doth agree with the said Muster-Book, as to the Names, Qualities or Ratings of the Company of such Man of War, and to certify the Truth thereof to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by Her Majesty in that behalf, who shall

June.

' have Orders to pay, or cause to be paid, forthwith  
 ' to the several Parties concerned, or to their Execu-  
 ' tors, Administrators and Assigns respectively, the se-  
 ' veral Shares and Proportions due to them respective-  
 ' ly out of such Prize, according to the Proportions  
 ' aforesaid. That all Captains, Seamen, and others,  
 ' serving in any of Her Majesty's Ships of War, or  
 ' Merchant Ships employed in Her Service, shall, and  
 ' may take and have to themselves, as Pillage, with-  
 ' out further or other Account to be given for the  
 ' Same, all such Goods and Merchandizes as shall be  
 ' found by them, or any of them, in any Ship they  
 ' shall take in fight, upon, or above the Gun-Deck of  
 ' the said Ship, and not otherwise. That in case any  
 ' of Her Majesty's Ships of War, or Merchant Ships  
 ' employed in Her Majesty's Service, or any private  
 ' Man of War, shall take in fight, or shall sink, fire,  
 ' or by any other Means destroy any Ship of War, or  
 ' any private Man of War belonging to, or in the Ser-  
 ' vice of the Enemy, they shall receive and have as a  
 ' Reward, for such Service, for each Piece of Ord-  
 ' nance, whether Iron or Brass, in any Ship of War,  
 ' or private Man of War, so taken or destroyed, Ten  
 ' Pounds, to be paid out of her Majesty's Shares of  
 ' Prizes, which said Ten Pounds *per* Gun in any such  
 ' Ship taken by any of her Majesty's Ships of War,  
 ' shall be shared and divided, as is before directed.  
 ' That her Majesty having impowered the Lord High-  
 ' Admiral of *England* to grant Letters of Marque, or  
 ' Commissions for Privateers, to such Persons as he  
 ' shall think fitly qualified in that behalf, according to  
 ' the Treaties between Her Majesty and Her Allies,  
 ' doth, for Incouragement of such Privateers, further  
 ' declare, That all Prizes taken at Sea, or in any of  
 ' the Enemies Ports, Havens, or Rivers, by any Pri-  
 ' vateer, and being brought into Port, according to  
 ' Her Majesty's Instructions in that behalf shall, un-  
 ' less otherwise decreed by the Court of Admiralty,  
 ' be continued in the Possession of the Privateer, ha-  
 ' ving only Custom-House-Officers on Board, as is usu-  
 ' al in Merchant Ships, to secure Her Majesty's Du-  
 ' ties; and such Ship, Vessel or Goods, being con-  
 ' demned and adjudged as lawful Prize, and duly in-  
 ' ventoried and appraised by such Persons as shall be

law-



lawfully authorized in that behalf, the same shall be deliver'd to the Captor thereof, or such Persons as are interested therein, to be disposed of by him or them, as he or they shall think fit, they first satisfying, paying or securing to her Majesty such Customs and Duties as are due and payable upon the Importation of such Goods, according to Law, other than the Rates and Duties imposed on *French Wine, Brandy, Vinegar, and other Goods of the Growth, Product or Manufacture of France*, by an Act of the late King *William the Third*, made in the Seventh Year of His Reign, intituled, *An Act for Granting to His Majesty an Additional Duty upon all French Goods and Merchandize*; and also paying one Tenth Part of the Value thereof, according to the foresaid Appraisement, to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the Lord High-Admiral of *England* to receive the Same. That there shall be also paid out of Her Majesty's Shares of Prizes, all such Sum or Sums of Money as the Lord High-Admiral shall, from time to time, think fit to direct to be paid any Person or Persons for Medals or other Rewards for Officers, Mariners, Seamen or Soldiers, or others, who shall be found to have done any eminent or extraordinary Sea Service. Lastly, Her Majesty is pleased to declare, That in case any Captain, Officer, Seaman, or other Person, serving in any of Her Majesty's Ships of War, or Merchant Ships in Her Service, or in any Privateer, shall plunder, imbezel, purloin, conceal, or convey away any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, Ship-Papers, or any part of the Tackle, Furniture or Apparel of any Prize taken, except Pillage in Prizes taken in fight by any of Her Majesty's Ships of War, or Merchant Ships in Her Service, as aforesaid, or shall be any ways aiding or assisting therein, such Person or Persons, so offending, shall not have or claim any Benefit, Share or Advantage by this Her Majesty's most gracious Declaration. And in case the Captains or Officers of any of Her Majesty's Ships, shall be found Guilty of such Imbezilments, they shall be punished as a Court Martial shall think fit, either by Loss of Employment or otherwise, according to the Seventh Article of an Act of Parliament made in the Thirteenth Year of King *Charles* the



June.

the Second, and in such case the Captain and Officers of Privateers, shall not only lose their Share of the Prize, but be rendred incapable of having a Letter of Marque for the time to come.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the First Day of June, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

I should have taken Notice, indeed, before of our vast Naval Preparations, and the intended Descent to be made by a Body of *English* and *Dutch* Troops, under the Command of the Duke of *Ormond*; and that the Design was kept so very secret, that People generally formed a Thousand Conjectures about it; and the more intelligent Part of Mankind appear'd extremely pleased, that our Councils were so close, and would needs presage good Success to the Expedition, as in the Main it fortunately proved. Now the Main of the Fleet being arrived at *Portsmouth*, his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark* set out on the 2d for that Place, in order to view them, as he was Lord High-Admiral, and also the Forces which were to serve on Board, which were then encamp'd in the *Isle of Wight*. The Prince of *Hesse Darmstad* was, indeed, to be aboard, and to go for *Portugal*, as supposed to have some private Commission from the Emperor; but nothing would serve many People at this Time, than that the Arch-duke *Charles* of *Austria*, his Imperial Majesty's second Son, was on Board also, and to be carried over with the Fleet, to be proclaim'd King of *Spain*; but this being all Amusement, we shall pass slightly over.

It would be moreover tedious and tiresome to enter into a Detail of the Loyal Addresses that her Majesty's Subjects of all sorts continued to present unto her; but perhaps it may not be unpleasing to some Readers to see that of the People called *Quakers* upon this Occasion, with her Majesty's Answer thereunto: The Address was drawn the last Month, but presented in this, and runs in these Words:

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To Queen ANN, over England, &amp;c.

June.

The Humble and Thankful Acknowledgment of the People commonly called Quakers, from their Yearly General Meeting in London, the 30th Day of the Third Month, called May, 1702. presented to her Majesty by William Penn, Esq: accompanied by several of the said General Meeting.

May it please the Queen,

*WE*, thy peaceable and dutiful Subjects, met from most Quakers Parts of thy Dominions, at our usual Yearly Meeting, Address for the Promotion of Piety and Charity, being deeply affected with thy free and noble Resolution in thy late Speech at the Prorogation of the Parliament, to preserve and maintain the Act of Toleration, for the Ease and Quiet of all thy People, could not but in Gratitude esteem our selves engaged both to thank Almighty God for that favourable Influence, and to renew and render our humble and hearty Acknowledgment to the Queen for the same; assuring her (on Behalf of all our Friends) of our sincere Affection, and Christian Obedience.

And we beseech God, the Fountain of Wisdom and Goodness, so to direct all thy Councils and Undertakings, that Righteousness, which exalts a Nation, and Mercy and Justice, that establish a Throne, may be the Character of thy Reign, and the Blessings of these Kingdoms under it.

Sign'd by the Appointment and on the Behalf of the said Meeting, by us.

To which her Majesty was graciously pleased to answer:

*I* Am very glad you are so well pleased with what I have said; and you may depend upon my Protection. Her Majesty's Answer.

As to any Alteration in Places of Trust, on the 2d Instant, Edward Northey and Simon Harcourt, Esquires, the first her Majesty's Attorney-General, the latter her Solicitor-General, received the Honour of Knighthood.

On



June.

On the 14th Instant, Mr. *William Nicholson*, Archdeacon of *Carlisle*, was consecrated Bishop of that Diocese by the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being assisted by the Bishops of *London*, *Norwich*, *Gloucester* and *Bangor*.

Upon the 18th the Lord Viscount *Weymouth* and the Lord *Dartmouth*, Sir *John Trevor*, Master of the Rolls, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, and the Honourable *John Granville*, Esq; were sworn of her Majesty's Privy-Council. And upon the 23d, *William Fuller*, by certain Orders of the House of Lords, being prosecuted for an Impostor, and for publishing Two false and scandalous Libels, the one intitled, *Original Letters of the late King James, and others, to his greatest Friends in England*; the other, *Twenty Six Depositions of Persons of Quality and Worth*, reflecting upon the Ministers of the late King *William*, and several Members of both Houses of Parliament, and fully convicted thereof, was brought to the *Queen's Bench-Bar*, where Sentence was pronounced upon him, That he should appear in all the Courts of *Westminster* with a Paper denoting his Offence; to stand Three times in the Pillory, to be sent to the House of Correction in *London*, there to be whip'd the 3d Day of *July*, to be kept at hard Labour till the 24th of *October* next, and to continue in Prison, till he had paid a Fine of 1000 Marks.

If we look into the Affairs of *Scotland*, we shall find the Parliament of that Kingdom meet on the 9th, in Pursuance of her Majesty's last Adjournment, at what Time Duke *Hamilton* craved to be heard, and, though desired by the Lord-Chancellor to sit still till her Majesty's Commission was read, and the House constituted, yet he persisted, and spoke some few Words in his own Name, and in the Name of the other Members who adhered to him, which were to this Effect:

Duke *Hamilton's* Speech in the Scotch Parliament.

That they were come there in Obedience to her Majesty's Commands; and that they were all heartily glad at her Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of that Kingdom, not merely on the Account that it was her undoubted Right, as being lineally descended from the Ancient Race of their Kings, but likewise because of the many Personal Vertues and Royal Qualities Her Majesty was endowed with, which

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gave them Ground to hope, that they should enjoy, under her auspicious Reign, all the Blessings that could attend a Nation, which had a loving and gracious Sovereign, united with a dutiful and obedient People. That they were resolved so sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of Her Majesty's Right, against all her Enemies whatever; and that they had all the Deference and Respect for Her Majesty's Government and Authority, that was due from Loyal Subjects to their Rightful and Lawful Sovereign. But that at the same time as they acknowledged their Submission to Her Majesty's Authority, they thought themselves bound in Duty, by Virtue of the Obedience they owed to the standing Laws of the Nation, and because of the Regard they ought to have for the Rights and Liberties of their Fellow-Subjects, to declare their Opinion as to the Legality of that Meeting; that they did not think themselves warranted by Law, to sit and act any longer as a Parliament; and that by so doing they should incur the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, if ever their Proceedings should come to be questioned by a subsequent Parliament.

The Duke then read a Paper, which contained the Reasons of their dissenting from the Proceedings of the other Members, who thought themselves impowered to sit and act as a Parliament, and then his Grace withdrew, and was followed by Seventy Nine Members, who adhered to him in the Dissent.

The Words of the Paper, which the Duke of Hamilton read in the House before he withdrew, are these:

**F**Orasmuch as by the Fundamental Laws, and Constitution Duke Hamilton's of this Kingdom, all Parliaments, do dissolve by the Death of the King or Queen, except in so far as innovated Paper. by the 17th Act, 6th Session of King William's Parliament, empowering the Parliament last in being at His Majesty's Death, to meet and act, what should be needful for the Defence of the true Protestant Religion, as now by Law established, and maintaining the Succession to the Crown as settled by the Claim of Right, and for preserving and securing the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom. And now seeing that the said Ends are fully satisfied by her Majesty's Succession to the Throne, whereby the Religion and Peace of the Kingdom is secured. We conceive ourselves

*June.* not now warranted by this Law to Meet, Sit, or Act. Therefore do dissent from any thing that shall be done or acted, and thereupon take Instrument.

To make this Matter more clear, and there being nothing, in my Opinion, more proper to the Purpose than to recite the Act it self, it here follows.

October 9. 1696.

Act for  
the Secu-  
ring of the  
Kingdom.

‘THE Estates of Parliament considering, That  
‘when it shall please God to afflict these Nations,  
‘by the Death of our Sovereign Lord the King,  
‘(whom God of his infinite Mercy long preserve) or  
‘by the Death of any of his Heirs or Successors, this  
‘Kingdom may be subjected to many Calamities, by  
‘the treacherous Plots of unnatural Country-men,  
‘and Persons Popishly affected at Home, or by the In-  
‘vasion of Strangers, before new Commissions, Civil  
‘or Military, can be granted, or a Parliament can be  
‘summon’d, or called by the next Heir or Successor to  
‘the Crown. For preventing thereof, his Majesty,  
‘with Advice and Consent of the said Estates, statutes  
‘and ordains, That no Commission, Civil or Mili-  
‘tary, or any Court whatsoever, shall cease or be-  
‘come void by the Death of his present Majesty, or  
‘any of his Heirs or Successors, but that the same  
‘shall continue in full Force and Effect for the Space  
‘of Six Months after the said Death, unless in the  
‘mean time it be stopp’d or recall’d by the next imme-  
‘diate Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this  
‘King shall descend, according to the Declaration of  
‘the Estates of this Kingdom, dated the 11th Day of  
‘April, One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty Nine,  
‘containing the Claim of Right, and settling the Suc-  
‘cession to the Crown: But Prejudice always to such  
‘Judges who have Right to their Offices Heretably,  
‘or *ad vitam aut culpam*, to enjoy and exerce the same  
‘as before the making thereof. And farther, His Ma-  
‘jesty, with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, sta-  
‘tutes, enacts and declares, That this present Parlia-  
‘ment, or any other Parliament that shall be here-  
‘after summon’d and call’d by his Majesty, his Heirs  
‘or Successors, shall not be dissolv’d by the Death of  
‘his Majesty, but the said Parliament, if assembled for  
‘the Time, shall, and is hereby ordained to con-

‘tinues,



tinue, and is by Virtue of this present Act empower'd and requir'd to Conveen, Sit and Act; notwithstanding of the said Death, and that during the Time of Six Months, and no longer, unless the same be sooner Adjourned or Dissolv'd by the said Person, who shall be next Heir to the Crown, according to the aforesaid Declaration of the Estates. And if the said Parliament shall be under adjournment, then it shall Meet and Sit at and upon the Day to which it is Adjourned, if the same shall fall within Twenty Days after the Death aforesaid; or, if the Day to which it may be Adjourned, shall fall to be after the said Twenty Days, then it shall Meet and Sit immediately after the elapsing of the said Twenty Days, notwithstanding of the aforesaid longer Adjournment, and so continue during the said Time of Six Months, unless sooner Adjourned or Dissolved by the aforesaid next Heir, succeeding as is said.

And it is farther statute and ordained, That, in case there shall be no Parliament in being at the Time of the Death of his Majesty, or any of his Heirs or Successors, then the last preceding Parliament shall, after Twenty Days after the said Death, immediately Conveen and Sit at *Edenbrough*; and is hereby empower'd and required to act as said is, as if the Parliament had not been dissolved, and that during the aforesaid Time of Six Months, and no longer, unless the same shall be sooner adjourn'd or dissolv'd by the next Heir of the Crown, succeeding as said is. Providing, Like as it is hereby expressly provided, That the said Parliament's Conveening and Meeting by Force of this Act, in the Event of the Death aforesaid, shall only have Power to do and act what shall be needful for the Defence of the true Protestant Religion, as now by Law established, the maintaining the Succession to the Crown, as settled by the said Claim of Right, and for the preserving and securing of the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom, but no ways to alter or innovate the present Constitution of Government, or any part thereof, or Laws standing for the Time, or to do any thing prejudicial or contrary thereto. Like as his Majesty, with Advice and Consent aforesaid, does hereby Rescind, Cass, and make void all Laws,



*June.* *W* 'Laws, Statutes, Customs and Constitutions, in so  
 ' far as the same are contain'd to, or inconsistent with  
 ' this present Act, and no farther. Declaring always,  
 ' That nothing contained in this Act shall extend, or  
 ' be understood to extend to, alter, or any ways re-  
 ' strict the Prerogative of the King, his Heirs or Suc-  
 ' cessors, or his and their Power to call, adjourn or  
 ' dissolve Parliaments.

But to return to the Parliament it self, and their  
 Proceedings upon this Occasion; after they had read  
 the Duke of *Queensberry's* Commission to be Her Ma-  
 jesty's High-Commissioner that Sessions, Her Maje-  
 sty's Letter was then presented to the Parliament by  
 the Lord Commissioner, as follows :

A N N R.

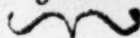
*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

Queen's  
 Letter to  
 the Scotch  
 Parlia-  
 ment.  
*May 15.*

' A Fter the great Loss these Nations, and all Europe  
 ' have sustained by the Death of the late King,  
 ' our Royal and most dearly beloved Brother, of ever  
 ' blessed Memory, We were much encouraged upon  
 ' Our entering into the Administration of the Govern-  
 ' ment of that Our ancient Kingdom, by the Hope of  
 ' finding in you the Continuance of that Fidelity and  
 ' Zeal, of which you gave so signal Proofs in the Reign  
 ' of our glorious Predecessor.

' It should have been Our great Satisfaction at this  
 ' Our first Accession to the Crown, to have met with  
 ' you in Person, that from Our own Mouth We might  
 ' have given Our People full Assurance of Our sincere  
 ' Intentions towards their true Welfare and Happiness;  
 ' but the Multiplicity of weighty and important Af-  
 ' fairs in which We are engaged at present, depriv-  
 ' ing Us of that Opportunity, We would not on that  
 ' Account delay your Meeting any longer.

' And that nothing may be wanting on our Part,  
 ' for the Satisfaction of Our Subjects, whose Affection  
 ' We shall always look upon as Our greatest Security,  
 ' and value above all other Advantages: We give you  
 ' full Assurance, That We are firmly resolved to main-  
 ' tain and protect them in the full Possession of their  
 ' Religion, Laws and Liberties, and of the Presby-  
 ' terian



terian Government of the Church, as at present established.

'It pleased God to make the late King the great Instrument of delivering of Our People from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and of restoring to them their ancient Rights and Privileges; and through the same Divine Grace, We shall, in the whole Course of Our Reign, aim at nothing more than the preserving to them these Advantages, and contributing as much as in Us lies for their further Security in the Enjoyment of them.

'The exorbitant Power of the *French* King, threatening the Liberties of *Europe*, and his owning the Pretended Prince of *Wales* as King of these Our Dominions, influencing also *Spain* to concur with him in that Indignity, tending visibly to the Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Ruine of Our Subjects in all that is dear to them, have obliged Us, in Pursuance of the Treaty entred into by the late King, to declare War in this, as well as in Our other Dominions, against *France* and *Spain*, wherein We confidently expect your hearty Concurrence and Assistance, both for the Honour and Safety of the Kingdom, not doubting, but you are affected with the same Sense of these Wrongs and Indignities, and the other just Causes of War, as did appear in the many Loyal Addresses presented by Our Subjects upon that Occasion.

'Wherefore, being most assured of your Care and Concern in this Matter, We earnestly recommend to you the providing competent Supplies, for maintaining such a Number of Forces as may be necessary for preventing and disappointing the Designs of Our Enemies, and preserving the happy Settlement you now enjoy.

'The late King, Our Royal Brother, did before his Death very earnestly recommend to his Parliament of *England* the Consideration of the Union of the Two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, which being so necessary for the Security and Happiness of both, We did, at Our Accession to the Crown, again seriously recommend to them; and they having proceeded to empower Us, by an Act of Parliament, to name Commissioners to treat of an Union, We doubt not but

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Laws, Statutes, Customs and Constitutions in so far as the same are contrary to, or inconsistent with this present Act, and in order to Declare always That nothing contained in this Act shall be understood to extend to alter, or any ways restrict the Prerogative of the King, his Heirs or Successors, or his and their Power to call, adjourn or dissolve Parliaments.

But to return to the Parliament it fell upon their Proceedings upon this Occasion; after they had read the Duke of Queensberry's Commission to be Her Majesty's High-Commissioner at that Sessions, Her Majesty's Letter was then presented to the Parliament by the Lord Commissioner, as follows:

ANN R.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's  
Letter to  
the Scotch  
Parliament.  
May 16.

After the great Loss these Nations, we have sustained by the Death of the late our Royal and most dearly beloved Brother, whose blessed Memory, We were much encouraged upon our coming into the Administration of the Government of that our ancient Kingdom, by the Hope of finding in you the Continuance of that Fidelity and Zeal of which you gave so signal Proof in the Reign of our glorious Predecessor.

It should have been Our great Satisfaction at this our first Accession to the Crown, to have met with you in Person, that from Our own Mouths we might have given Our People full Assurance of our sincere Intentions towards their true and lasting Happiness; but the Multiplicity of weighty and important Affairs which We are engaged in at present, depriving us of that Opportunity, We could not on that Account delay your Meeting any longer.

And that nothing may be wanting on our Part, for the Satisfaction of Our Subjects whose Affection We shall always look upon as Our greatest Security, and value above all other Advantages, We give you full Assurance, That We are resolved to maintain and protect them in the full Possession of their Religion, Laws and Liberties, and of the Liberty

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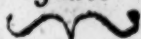
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terian Government of the Church, as at present established.

'It pleased God to make the late King the great Instrument of delivering of Our People from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and of restoring to them their ancient Rights and Privileges; and through the same Divine Grace, We shall, in the whole Course of Our Reign, aim at nothing more than the preserving to them these Advantages, and contributing as much as in Us lies for their further Security in the Enjoyment of them.

'The exorbitant Power of the *French King*, threatening the Liberties of *Europe*, and his owning the Pretended Prince of *Wales* as King of these Our Dominions, influencing also *Spain* to concur with him in that Indignity, tending visibly to the Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Ruine of Our Subjects in all that is dear to them, have obliged Us, in Pursuance of the Treaty entred into by the late King, to declare War in this, as well as in Our other Dominions, against *France* and *Spain*, wherein We confidently expect your hearty Concurrence and Assistance, both for the Honour and Safety of the Kingdom, not doubting, but you are affected with the same Sense of these Wrongs and Indignities, and the other just Causes of War, as did appear in the many Loyal Addresses presented by Our Subjects upon that Occasion.

'Wherefore, being most assured of your Care and Concern in this Matter, We earnestly recommend to you the providing competent Supplies, for maintaining such a Number of Forces as may be necessary for preventing and disappointing the Designs of Our Enemies, and preserving the happy Settlement you now enjoy.

'The late King, Our Royal Brother, did before his Death very earnestly recommend to his Parliament of *England* the Consideration of the Union of the Two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, which being so necessary for the Security and Happiness of both, We did, at Our Accession to the Crown, again seriously recommend to them; and they having proceeded to empower Us, by an Act of Parliament, to name Commissioners to treat of an Union, We doubt not but

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June.

‘ you will do what is necessary on your part, and We  
 ‘ shall contribute Our utmost Endeavours towards the  
 ‘ Accomplishment thereof, and shall esteem it Our  
 ‘ Happiness to establish the Nation on so sure a  
 ‘ Foundation.

‘ We have appointed Our Trusty, and right en-  
 ‘ tirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, *James*, Duke  
 ‘ of *Queensberry*, to be Our Commissioner, to represent  
 ‘ Our Royal Person in this Session of Our Parliament,  
 ‘ being fully satisfied of his great Abilities and Fidelity  
 ‘ for discharging that Trust, and no less perswaded  
 ‘ that the Proofs he hath given thereof upon the like  
 ‘ Occasion, will render him to you acceptable; We  
 ‘ have fully instructed him with Our Mind, and have  
 ‘ empower’d him to give Our Assent to such Laws as  
 ‘ shall be proposed for the Security of Our Subjects in  
 ‘ all their Concerns, Civil and Religious: And there-  
 ‘ fore We desire ye may give him entire Trust and  
 ‘ Credit.

‘ It will be very satisfying to Us, that effectual Me-  
 ‘ thods be taken for promoting Religion, Vertue and  
 ‘ true Piety, and suppressing Vice and Immorality,  
 ‘ for advancing and encouraging Trade, and for em-  
 ‘ ploying and providing for the Poor: And seeing  
 ‘ now, in the Beginning of Our Reign, We have re-  
 ‘ commended nothing but what is for the Security and  
 ‘ Happiness of that Our ancient Kingdom, We hope,  
 ‘ that you will with Unanimity dispatch what comes  
 ‘ before you: And We expect, by your Prudence and  
 ‘ Conduct, that Session of Parliament shall be brought  
 ‘ to such a happy Conclusion, as shall lay the Founda-  
 ‘ tion of that firm Union, and true Understanding be-  
 ‘ twixt Us and Our People, as is necessary for the  
 ‘ Happiness of both: And so we bid you heartily  
 ‘ Farewel.

*Given at Our Court at St. James's the 15th Day of  
 May, 1702. and of Our Reign the First Year.*

*By Her Majesty's Command,*

SEAFIELD.

*Sic Subscribitur.*

Then

Then her Majesty's Commissioner, and after him the Lord-Chancellor made the following Speeches:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'THIS being our first Meeting in Parliament, after The High  
' the Loss of our late Glorious Sovereign, we can- Commis-  
' not forbear to condole his Death, with the most ten- sioner's  
' der and sincere Expressions of Gratitude and Esteem: Speech.  
' He was the great Deliverer of these Nations, the  
' Defender of the Protestant Interest, and the Support  
' of the General Liberty of *Europe*; you have so often  
' testified your Sense of his great Actions, by your du-  
' tiful Acknowledgments, that I need not insist upon it;  
' for while Religion and Liberty are in any Value,  
' King *William's* Memory must be in perpetual Ho-  
' nour.

' Nothing could repair this Loss, and compose our  
' Minds, but her Majesty's happy Accession to the  
' Crown, who from her Infancy has given the most  
' undeniable Proofs of her Affection to the Protestant  
' Religion, against the strongest and most insinuating  
' Temptations: And it is a great Blessing that we have  
' a Queen with such Principles of the Royal Blood  
' and Line of *Scotland*, and especially a Princess who  
' has been amongst us, and has a particular Regard  
' for us.

' The first Acts of her Majesty's Government were  
' ready and seasonable Encouragements and Assistance  
' to her Allies, in the Prosecution of the Treaties made  
' by the late King, to unite and animate *Europe* against  
' the exorbitant and encroaching Power of *France*; so  
' that her Majesty's Zeal for the true Religion, her  
' steady and evident Purpose to prosecute all Measures  
' for advancing the Glory and Interest of her King-  
' doms, and for the Defence and Security of her Al-  
' lies, with that unparallelled Goodness that appears  
' in all Her Resolutions and Actions, do promise us  
' all Happiness under Her most auspicious Reign.

' Her Majesty's Letter to the Parliament gives all  
' Her Subjects of this Kingdom, the most desirable  
' Assurances of Her firm Resolution to protect our Re-  
' ligion, Liberties and Laws, and particularly the Pres-  
' byterian Government, as now established, and this  
' Her good Mind, Her Majesty thought fit to signifie



June.

by you to Her People, knowing that this Loyal Parliament did establish our present happy Settlement, and hath ever shewed a firm Zeal to maintain the Same, and by calling you together, Her Majesty hath afforded you this early Opportunity to congratulate Her Accession and Entry to the Royal Government, and to make Her such Offers as are necessary for the Support of Her Authority and your own Preservation.

The present, just, and necessary War which Her Majesty was obliged to declare in all Her Dominions, in pursuance of the Treaties made by the late King, does require sufficient Supplies for the Maintenance of such Forces as are needful for the Security of the Government, and the Publick Safety of the Nation.

There is nothing can contribute more to the Interest of the Protestant Religion, and the Security of the present Constitution of the Government, than an Union betwixt the Two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*: It was amongst the last Things recommended by the late King, and the first proposed by Her Majesty to the Parliament of *England*: You see how concernedly Her Majesty recommends it to you, and you all know how far the Parliament of *England* hath advanced in this Matter, by empowering Her Majesty to name Commissioners to treat with such as shall be empower'd from this or any subsequent Parliament of this Kingdom.

I can assure you from my proper Knowledge, That there appears at this time a greater Disposition in the *English* Nation towards an Union, than could ever be discovered formerly, which is a very great Encouragement; and I hope you will give them suitable Returns.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It has pleased Her Majesty to Honour me with this high Trust to represent Her Royal Person, as Her Commissioner. If her Commands had left place for my Excuses, I had Reason enough to decline so weighty an Employment: But the Experience I have had of your Kindness and Regard for me, while I was formerly employed in this Trust, and my own sincere Intentions to serve Her Majesty, and my Coun-

Country to the utmost of my Power, are the principal Encouragements I have in this Undertaking: Therefore I resolve to maintain Her Majesty's Authority, and answer that Confidence She has been pleased to repose in me, with all Loyalty and Firmness. And I hope from your Prudence and Zeal for the Government, That Her Majesty shall receive Satisfaction, and the Nation Advantage.

The High-Commissioner having thus ended, Patrick, Earl of Marchmont, Lord High-Chancellor, seconded the Same to this Purpose.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I Had but too confidently hoped that I should never have Occasion to speak from this Place to you under such Circumstances.

This Kingdom has lately got so fore a Wound in the Head, that it is impossible but the whole Body, and every Member of it, must have adeep Sense, and be feelingly affected with it.

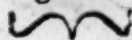
GOD has called from us our great Deliverer, a Good, a Wise, a Just, and an Heroick King, to the Glory for which he was fitted; He went to Fulness of Joy, and left us in a full Measure of Grief.

Never did People stand in greater Need than we, of a powerful and cordial Consolation, and the merciful GOD has been pleased seasonably to give us the most suitable One that our Hearts could imagine or wish for, by setting our Sovereign Queen ANN, whose Right it is, upon the Throne, who has given so full Proof in the whole Course of Her Life of her Stableness in, and Fidelity to the Protestant Religion, as may convince us that there is a Blessing from on High about Her.

Her Majesty's most gracious Letter, and his Grace my Lord Commissioner his Discourse upon it, are so full and plain, that they need no Commentary or Illustration; so that there is little left for me to say.

Only I would entreat you to call to Remembrance the great Dangers this Nation was in Fourteen Years ago, the great Deliverance it met with by the Hand of our late King of Ever-glorious Memory: The

June.



great Benefits and Advantages which it has enjoy'd in Thirteen Years of his auspicious Reign, by the excellent Establishment of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, upon the sure and solid Foundation.

I intreat you likewise to consider, that her sacred Majesty, now our Sovereign, gives us so express Assurance of her firm Resolution to maintain and protect us in the full Possession of our Religion, Laws and of the Presbyterian Government of the Church, as at present established; and that her Majesty will aim at nothing more, than the preserving and securing to us the Enjoyment of the Advantages we get by our Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and having our ancient Rights and Privileges restored to us, that every one will rely upon it, and rest assured who is a sincere Protestant, and duly affected with the Goodness and Favour of God in ordering and accomplishing the happy Revolution.

After the Royal Word given of a Person of so known Probity as her Majesty is, it may be thought unnecessary to add any thing: Yet I must say, it cannot be but a great Satisfaction to us to see that the Interest of her Majesty and her People are united to confirm her Majesty in her wise and gracious Resolution; And that her Majesty adheres to the Alliances made by, and follows the Methods wherein her Majesty's Glorious Predecessor was necessarily engaged, for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, for supporting the Protestant Religion, for maintaining the Interest of her own Kingdoms, and for resenting the Indignity offered against her Majesty and them by the *French* King, in his owning the Pretended Prince of *Wales* as King of her Majesty's Dominions.

Another clear Evidence of her Majesty's gracious Intentions towards us, is, That she is so disposed to contribute her utmost Endeavours for accomplishing an Union of her Two Kingdoms in this Island, and considers it as a Thing necessary for the Security and Happiness of them both.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I am confident, when you have duly ponder'd her Majesty's Letter, and his Grace my Lord Commissioner's Discourse, that all Doubtings, Jealousies and

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'Animosities will fly away, and you will be disposed  
'to receive your Sovereign's Message with loving  
'Hearts, and resolve to act and give a kind, dutiful  
'and suitable Return, by complying to all what her  
'Majesty has proposed in all the Parts of it, nothing  
'being required by her Majesty of us, but what is evi-  
'dently necessary for our own Security and Happiness.

'Her Majesty having so earnestly recommended to  
'you for providing competent Supplies for maintain-  
'ing such a Number of Forces as may be necessary  
'against the Design of her and our Enemies, it is cer-  
'tainly requisite that we effectually do it so, as her Ma-  
'jesty may be supported, to the utmost of the Nations  
'Power, in prosecuting the War, in which her Ma-  
'jesty, her Kingdoms and her Allies are engaged.

'If our Actings in this Juncture shall be such as her  
'Majesty doth hope and expect, it will tend to our  
'everlasting Reputation, a Foundation will be laid of  
'that firm Union and true Understanding between  
'her Majesty and her People, as will advance the  
'Happiness of both, and be of vast Advantage both to  
'our Honour and to our Interest, by engaging to us  
'the Heart and good Will of our Sovereign, and of  
'our Neighbours in her Dominions.

Upon the 11th, the Parliament met again, and pro-  
ceeded to chuse Committees for Security of the King-  
dom, for Controverted Elections, for drawing an An-  
swer to her Majesty's Letter, and for revising the Mi-  
nutes, and receiv'd Overtures for the following Acts,  
*viz. An Act recognizing her Majesty's Royal Authority; An Act*  
*declaring this present Meeting of Parliament to be a Law-*  
*ful and Free Meeting of Parliament; and An Act for Se-*  
*curing the true Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian*  
*Church Government.* Now Sir A. B. laying hold of the  
Opportunity, delivered himself after this Manner in a  
Speech against Presbyterian Government.

My Lord Chancellor,

'I Have the Honour of being an old Servant to the Sir A. B's.  
'Crown, and to my Country; and I am very sorry Speech a-  
'to see what has now happen'd amongst us. There gainst  
'was never such a Conjunction in this Kingdom; nor Presbyte-  
'can Imagination form a more dismal Prospect. rian Go-  
vernment

June.

‘ I own that my Wishes agreed with the Universal  
 ‘ Opinion of a new Parliament; judging that, to  
 ‘ be most for the Honour and Service of the Queen,  
 ‘ and for the Satisfaction of the whole Nation; with  
 ‘ which the Saving or Supporting a few unhappy In-  
 ‘ struments of the late Administration is never to be  
 ‘ put into the Balance.

‘ Yet, without knowing or enquiring into the Mo-  
 ‘ tives for continuing us, I submit my own Judgment,  
 ‘ and chuse to stay within Doors, that Malice it self  
 ‘ may find no Objection against my Obedience to the  
 ‘ Queen, or my Respect to her High Commissioner.

‘ But by staying in this Assembly, I do not mean in  
 ‘ the least to renounce any Liberty of speaking my  
 ‘ Thoughts very freely, though they may be very dif-  
 ‘ ferent from those of others. And the Subject at pre-  
 ‘ sent before us being the Presbyterian Government, I  
 ‘ shall give my Opinion on that Head in very few  
 ‘ Words, and very plain Language.

‘ My Lord, We may all remember in what Man-  
 ‘ ner, and for what Reasons the Zeal of this House  
 ‘ pull’d down Episcopacy at the Revolution. It had  
 ‘ been the Legal Establishment for many Years be-  
 ‘ fore: And it was always formerly the Government  
 ‘ of our Church in orderly Times of Peace and  
 ‘ Loyalty.

‘ It is a very melancholy Reflection, to consider  
 ‘ how many excellent Pastors we lost by that Altera-  
 ‘ tion: For pray give me Leave to say it impartially,  
 ‘ that our Pulpits were fill’d with a Set of Men at that  
 ‘ Time, who for good Life and good Doctrine were  
 ‘ inferior to no Church in Christendom, in Proportion  
 ‘ to our Number.

‘ The Misery of these poor Gentlemen, and their  
 ‘ starving Families at Home, or their wandering in  
 ‘ Want over the World, has brought a Reproach on  
 ‘ our Country; and it is but a very indifferent Charm  
 ‘ to invite any Country in the World to unite with us,  
 ‘ while we are in this Situation.

‘ The Reason we gave to the World for our new Fa-  
 ‘ brick of Presbitery, was its being suitable to the Inclina-  
 ‘ tions of the People, and both our Neighbour Nation  
 ‘ and Strangers generally believe it to be so. But  
 ‘ I wish we had first poll’d the Kingdom, to know their  
 ‘ Inclinations.

‘ The

'The Episcopal Clergy have always offer'd to put the Cause upon that Issue, being very confident of a vast Inequality; and truly the Force, and other extraordinary Methods that were used in most Places to pull them from their Parishes, were no great Proofs of the Inclinations of their People against them.

'But seeing we pretend to go by this Rule; and seeing the Inclinations of all People are changeable; perhaps, though Presbitery had been the Inclinations of the People at the Revolution, it may be very far from it at present. And therefore, that we may not support an Error by Publick Authority, My humble Opinion is, That it is both just and necessary at this great Period of Time, and at the Beginning of her Majesty's Reign, to address her Majesty to take the properest Methods of consulting the Inclinations of the Kingdom in this Matter.

'I am afraid our Spiritual Rulers will oppose it as an ungodly Numbring of the People; and they are not ignorant how little Ground they have gain'd by their late Domination. But it is neither fair nor excusable not to put it to a Trial, now when themselves are in the Saddle, and possess'd of the Chair with the Means of Influence.

'For my part, without waiting for that Occasion, I declare my own Judgment freely. I was formerly pretty indifferent, as many of us, Gentlemen, used to be in these Points. We fancy'd it a kind of Generosity too, to pity those that were under the Hatches. But now we have seen them in their own Colours, and no Argument like Matter of Fact is.

'When our Blood and our Stomachs are in Disorder, we are for extraordinary Meats, and sometimes for Mountebank Receipts and Experiments. But when our Pulse comes to beat more calmly, and we have a little recover'd our Health, with a sedate Temper; our plain and natural ordinary Food is not only more nourishing and healthy, but also more agreeable.

'To be very plain, My Lord Chancellor, I have read, and heard, and seen a great deal of the old Presbyterians, and I have practis'd many of the new ones, and for my part I have enough of them.



June.

‘ I am perswaded, that King *James* the Sixth had Reason for what he said and wrote against the Puritans. He was bred by the Bigots of that Sect, and his Experience and Knowledge of them brought him to hate them; as indeed the breeding a King to any sort of Bigotry is the readiest way to give him an Aversion to it, when he comes to make use of his own Reason, and has more liberal Conversation.

‘ Nor can I reflect without Indignation on the Presbyterians of the late rebellious Times, who hatch’d and promoted, and too late repented the Destruction of the Best of Kings, whose Birth was an Honour to this Country.

‘ I shall say Nothing of the Nature of this Government it self, while it is by Law established: And, perhaps, our Modern Presbyterians may be brought to renounce the Maxims of their Predecessors.

‘ But of former Times I may safely say, That such Hellish Principles were advanced, and the Practices so suitable to the Principles, as gave a full Demonstration to the sober Part of the World, that Presbytery was inconsistent with Monarchy; that it maintain’d a constant Opposition to the Rightful Sovereign; and that like Vice and Hypocrisie, and the other Pests of Mankind, it spread and flourished most in turbulent Times of Anarchy and Rebellion.

‘ And I do not wonder that our Predecessors, in cold Blood, and taught by woeful Experience, prefer’d Order and Decency in the House of God, to the Pride and Infallibility of a Pope in every Parish.

‘ I shall have one Reason to believe, that the present Presbyterians have renounced those pernicious Principles, if I am not persecuted for this Freedom; But if I am, I have the Satisfaction of having discharg’d my Duty. And Thanks be to those worthy Persons that contriv’d the Taking the Sting out of Excommunication.

Sir *Alexander* was so far from gaining his Point by this Speech, that he was not only expelled the House; but they proceeding vigorously on with the Act, for asserting the Legality of that Meeting of Parliament, and for

for establishing the Church-Government, they were both past on the 12th; and ran thus:

June 12. 1702.

OUR Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of the Kingdom presently assembled in Parliament, enacts, statutes and declares, That the Meeting of Parliament now convened, by Virtue and Warrant of the Seventeenth Act of the Sixth Session of this Parliament, intituled, *Act for the Security of the Kingdom*: And by her Majesty's Adjournment agreeable thereto, is a lawful and free Meeting of Parliament for the Ends therein mentioned. And farther, in pursuance of the First Session of this Parliament, and without any Derogation thereto; It is declared, That it shall be High-Treason for any Person to disown, quarrel, or impugn the Dignity and Authority of this present Meeting of Parliament upon any Pretence whatsoever. And ordains these Presents to be published at the Market-Cross of *Edinburgh*, that none pretend Ignorance.

Act for declaring the Meeting of the Scotch Parliament lawful.

*ACT for Securing the True Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Government.*

June 12. 1702.

OUR Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, ratifies, approves, and perpetually confirms, all Laws, Statutes and Acts of Parliament made against Popery and Papiſts, and for the Establishing, Maintaining and Preserving of the True Reformed Protestant Religion, and the true Church of Christ, as at present owned and settled within this Kingdom: As likewise for establishing, ratifying and confirming the Presbyterian Church-Government and Discipline: That is to say, the Government of the Church by Kirk-Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Assemblies, to be agreeable to the Word of God, and the only Government of Christ's Church within this Kingdom, and particularly without Prejudice of the Generality foresaid, Her Majesty with Advice and Consent foresaid, ratifies, approves and confirms the

Another for securing the Presbyterian Government.

June.

‘ the Fifth Act of the Second Session of this current Parliament, intituled, *Act Ratifying the Confession of Faith, and Settling Presbyterian Church-Government*, in the hail Heads, Clauses and Articles thereof, as if at length herein set down, but Prejudice nevertheless to the 27th Act of the Fifth Session of this present Parliament, intituled, *Act concerning the Church*; as to the Allowance therein given to certain Ministers not actually assumed by the established Church Judicatures, under the Conditions and Provisions always express’d in the said Act.

Having proceeded thus far, they went upon an Act for a Supply of Ten Months, and the same obtain’d the Royal Assent on the 19th; about which time the Union Bill was also pass’d, being the same with that in *England*; though some dissented from it, because they could not get a Clause insert’d therein, about Presbyterian Church-Government, it being thought more convenient that no Letter should be sent to the Queen about that Matter.

In the mean time, the Majority of the Parliament, I mean those who adhered to her Majesty’s Authority of convening them, in Answer to Her Majesty’s most gracious Letter to them, at the Opening of the Sessions on the 18th, read and approved of this which follows, to be transmitted to her.

*May it please Your Majesty,*

Scotch Par-  
liaments  
Letter  
to the  
Queen.

‘ YOUR Majesty’s most Gracious Letter was received and accepted by us in this our first Meeting, after the Death of our late Glorious Sovereign, as a high and most seasonable Favour.

‘ The late King *William*, of Ever-blessed Memory, by his Accession to the Throne, delivered us from imminent Ruine, and under his Royal Government we for many Years enjoy’d such a happy Settlement, as, in the Times of War as well as Peace, gave us the quiet and full Possession of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, and all that could be dear to us.

‘ But when so great a Loss did fill us with Sorrow and Fears, your Majesty’s Succession, by undoubted Right, to the Crown of your many Royal Ancestors, under whose Scepter your ancient Kingdom hath so long

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long flourished, was the only Comfort whereof we were capable.

‘Your Majesty’s firm Constancy in the true Protestant Religion, is the great Satisfaction of all its Well-wishers; and you have, at your Entry to the Royal Government, shew’d that Care and Concern for the Interest and Prosperity of your Kingdoms, and for the Libery of *Europe*, as have every where reviv’d with a new Vigour whatever during the Life of the late King was projected for those great Ends.

‘It is our Misfortune that we are at this Time deprived of your Majesty’s Royal Presence; but your Majesty doth so fully make up this Disadvantage by the benign Influence of your Royal Favour, in giving so full Assurances of your firm Resolution to protect our Religion, Liberties and Laws, particularly the Presbyterian Government, as now established, as gives us only Ground to regret, that by this necessary Distance we should be hinder’d to express in your own Presence our most cordial and dutiful Acknowledgments.

‘It pleased the late King to continue us, during his Reign, as the Parliament and Representative of his People; and there could be nothing more for our Honour, and we hope for your Majesty’s Service, and the Kingdom’s Satisfaction, than that you have been pleased to call us together at this Time, and so graciously to signify by us your good Mind to all your Subjects.

‘We most heartily and unanimously embraced this Opportunity to recognize your Majesty’s just Right and Title, and to congratulate your Entry into the Royal Government, and withal, to offer our best Endeavours to maintain your Majesty’s Authority to the utmost of our Power.

‘At our first Meeting, some of our Number not waiting to hear your Majesty’s Commission or Gracious Letter read, did, without Regard to your Majesty’s Authority, and to the Authority and Dignity of Parliament, withdraw and remove themselves from their Attendance, and from concurring, as in Duty obliged, to recognize your Majesty’s Right and Succession, or assisting in what appears so necessary at this Time for the Defence of the Protestant Religion, and

June.

‘and the Preserving and Securing the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom: But leaving this to your Royal Consideration, we shall only assure your Majesty that their groundless Secession shall encrease and strengthen our Care and Zeal for your Majesty’s Service, and what you have been pleased to recommend to us.

‘The growing Power and unbounded Ambition of the *French* King, and his most injurious owning the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, as King of this, and your Majesty’s other Dominions, having engaged your Majesty in a just and necessary War, we should be wanting to our selves as well as to your Majesty’s Care for our Preservation, if we did not provide Supplies for our own Defence and Security.

The Union of the Two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England* hath been long desired by all good Men; and the late King at his first Accession to the Government, and we, when convened as a Meeting of the Estates of the Kingdom, did judge it one of the best Means for Procuring the Happiness and Settling the Peace of these Nations; and therefore we are resolved to prosecute your Majesty’s Recommendation, and the Advancement already made by the Parliament of *England*, with such a suitable Return, as may best contribute to accomplish this great Design to your Majesty’s Satisfaction and Glory.

‘We take it for a singular Mark of your Royal Favour, and a very promising Encouragement to all our Proceedings, That your Majesty hath been pleased to appoint *James*, Duke of *Queensberry* to be your Commissioner to represent your Royal Person in this Session of Parliament; We have been already Witnesses of his great Sufficiency, Faithfulness and Zeal in the Discharge of this high Trust; and we assure your Majesty, That next to your Royal Person he is to us most acceptable.

‘Being therefore fully convinced, that all that your Majesty demands or expects from us, is our own Security and Happiness; and that you give us all the Encouragements for these Ends that we can possibly desire, we doubt not but that all Matters shall be so managed and concluded in this Session of Parliament

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for the YEAR, 1702.

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ment, as may be most for the Advancement of your Majesty's Service, and the Peace and Welfare of the Kingdom.

*Signed in Presence by Warrant, and in the Name of the Estates of Parliament, by,*

May it please Your Majesty,

*Your Majesty's most Humble and Obedient,  
And most Faithful Subject and Servant,*

Marchmont, Cancel. *ipd. Par.*

On the other hand, the dissenting Party, of whom Duke Hamilton was the Chief, having prepar'd an Address to be presented to the Queen, to justify their own Proceedings, and sent the same up by the Lord Blantyre, her Majesty declined to receive it, though she was pleased to allow my Lord to see her; and having well weigh'd this perplexing Affair, resolv'd to adhere to the Parliament conven'd by her Authority, and sent them the following Letter to signify as much, as well as her Resentment of the irregular and unusual Proceedings of those that withdrew.

ANN R.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**B**EING inform'd that at your first Meeting, by Virtue and Warrant of the 17th Act of the 6th Session of this current Parliament, and Our Proclamation of Adjournment agreeable thereto, several Members of Parliament, after Prayers said, and declining to wave the Reading of Our Commission granted to James, Duke of Queensberry, representing Our Royal Person in this Meeting of Parliament, did presume to declare openly, That they did not conceive themselves warrant'd to meet and act in this present Session of Parliament; and therefore dissented from any thing should be done or acted therein: And thereupon did take Instruments, and withdrew, and removed from their Attendance. We have thought fit to signify to you our just Resentment of their irregular

Queen's  
Letter to  
the Scotch  
Parliament.



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‘gular and unusual Proceeding, and Our Resolution  
 ‘to own and maintain this present Session of Parlia-  
 ‘ment, and the Dignity and Authority of the same,  
 ‘and of our High Commissioner thereto, against all  
 ‘Opposers; And as We thought fit to declare for your  
 ‘better Encouragement, that you may proceed vigo-  
 ‘rously to your Work, for Defence of the true Prote-  
 ‘stant Religion, the Maintaining the Succession to the  
 ‘Crown, and for the preserving and securing of the  
 ‘Peace and Safety of the Kingdom. And so We bid  
 ‘you heartily Farewel.

*Given at Our Court at St. James's the 17th Day of June,  
 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.*

Now the Dean and Faculty of Advocates having not only reasoned and voted upon the foremention'd Address of the withdrawn Party, and the Queen's Advocate having thereupon set forth a Complaint and Charge against them, they, in order to justifie, as well as they could, their own Conduct, set forth the following information, which because it gives some Light to this Matter, we have thought proper to be inserted in this Place.

Informa-  
 tion for  
 the Scotch  
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 Faculty of  
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 cates.

‘**H**ER Majesty's Advocate in his Complaint, does  
 ‘charge the said Dean and other Advocates for  
 ‘assuming to themselves the Name of the *Faculty of Ad-*  
 ‘vocates (albeit a very small Part of them) and pre-  
 ‘suming, contrary to Law, and particularly the Act  
 ‘of Parliament *Ja. 6. Par. 8. Cap. 131.* and *Charles 2.*  
 ‘*Par. 1. Cap. 4.* to treat, reason and vote upon a Pa-  
 ‘per, called *An Address*, and Matters of State; and  
 ‘that without Regard to the present Meeting of Par-  
 ‘liament; and especially to put and vote upon the Que-  
 ‘stion, whether the Dean of Faculty should sign the  
 ‘foresaid Paper in the Name and Behalf of the Facul-  
 ‘ty? And carried it in the Affirmative. Likeas, the  
 ‘Dean of Faculty signed the same, albeit he had no  
 ‘better Warrant, and that the said Paper was dis-  
 ‘sentenced from and protested against by several Advo-  
 ‘cates, and that no less than Seventy Advocates (be-  
 ‘sides Absents) did compear before the Committee,  
 ‘and declared they gave no Warrant: So that the  
 ‘Dean of Faculty was either expressly disown'd, or  
 ‘open-

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openly deserted: And that the Persons complained upon did refuse to give Answer, upon this express Reason, first given by Sir Patrick Hume, and then by the rest, That they were not obliged to answer what the Paper contained, or whether they gave Warrant or not, seeing it might import a Crime: And so precipitant were the said Persons, that they neither kept Principal nor Copy, nor made any Record of what was signed, whereby it might happen, that the Dean of Faculty, and a few Number associating with him, might at their Pleasure engage the whole Faculty, and abuse all Men, as if the whole Faculty were consenting to, and combining in the worst of Things. And further, the said Persons when required to declare, in the Exhibition of the Paper, most of them refused the having a Copy; and Sir John Erskine being required to depone before the Committee, refused so to do, and thereupon ought to be holden as confess'd. From all which it is manifest, that the aforesaid Meeting was a Surprize to engage the Faculty without any Warrant, that they treated and voted in Matters of State wholly without their Line: And so had no Authority to vote as a Faculty in the said Matter; and that they were only a pick'd Meeting, for a Design prohibited by Law; and that the Concurrers were not Twenty for Seventy that disowned, besides the Absents; and that it was a most abusive Practise to engage the Faculty, whereby there might be the worst of Consequences; and that the Dean of the Faculty had no Warrant for what he had done, from the Faculty, nor even from those whom he gives up for Authors and Concurrents: And therefore the said Persons being guilty Art and Part of the aforesaid presumptuous Contravention, and the other Disorders and Abuses above-mentioned, ought according to their respective Accessions, to be censured and punished, as Her Majesty's High Commissioner, and the Estates of Parliament shall see Cause.

To which it was answered for the Advocates, (denying the whole Libel and Qualifications thereof) That in so far as the Complaints are founded upon the Acts of Parliament, the same is no ways relevant: For as was said, *First*, That these Acts do concern

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gular and unusual Proceeding, and Our Resolution to own and maintain this present Session of Parliament, and the Dignity and Authority of the same, and of our High Commissioner thereto, against all Opposers; And as We thought fit to declare for your better Encouragement, that you may proceed vigorously to your Work, for Defence of the true Protestant Religion, the Maintaining the Succession to the Crown, and for the preserving and securing of the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom. And so We bid you heartily Farewel.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the 17th Day of June, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

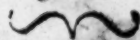
Now the Dean and Faculty of Advocates having not only reasoned and voted upon the foremention'd Address of the withdrawn Party, and the Queen's Advocate having thereupon set forth a Complaint and Charge against them, they, in order to justifie, as well as they could, their own Conduct, set forth the following information, which because it gives some Light to this Matter, we have thought proper to be inserted in this Place.

Information for the Scotch Dean and Faculty of Advocates.

HER Majesty's Advocate in his Complaint, does charge the said Dean and other Advocates for assuming to themselves the Name of the *Faculty of Advocates* (albeit a very small Part of them) and presuming, contrary to Law, and particularly the Act of Parliament *Ja. 6. Par. 8. Cap. 131.* and *Charles 2. Par. 1. Cap. 4.* to treat, reason and vote upon a Paper, called *An Address*, and Matters of State; and that without Regard to the present Meeting of Parliament; and especially to put and vote upon the Question, whether the Dean of Faculty should sign the foresaid Paper in the Name and Behalf of the Faculty? And carried it in the Affirmative. Likeas, the Dean of Faculty signed the same, albeit he had no better Warrant, and that the said Paper was dissembled from and protested against by several Advocates, and that no less than Seventy Advocates (besides Absents) did compear before the Committee, and declared they gave no Warrant: So that the Dean of Faculty was either expressly disown'd, or

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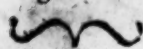




' openly deserted: And that the Persons complained  
 ' upon did refuse to give Answer, upon this express  
 ' Reason, first given by Sir *Patrick Hume*, and then by  
 ' the rest, That they were not obliged to answer what  
 ' the Paper contained, or whether they gave Warrant  
 ' or not, seeing it might import a Crime: And so pre-  
 ' cipitant were the said Persons, that they neither kept  
 ' Principal nor Copy, nor made any Record of what  
 ' was signed, whereby it might happen, that the Dean  
 ' of Faculty, and a few Number associating with him,  
 ' might at their Pleasure engage the whole Faculty,  
 ' and abuse all Men, as if the whole Faculty were  
 ' consenting to, and combining in the worst of Things.  
 ' And further, the said Persons when required to de-  
 ' clare, in the Exhibition of the Paper, most of them  
 ' refused the having a Copy; and Sir *John Erskine*  
 ' being required to depone before the Committee, re-  
 ' fused so to do, and thereupon ought to be holden as  
 ' confess'd. From all which it is manifest, that the  
 ' aforesaid Meeting was a Surprize to engage the Fa-  
 ' culty without any Warrant, that they treated and  
 ' voted in Matters of State wholly without their  
 ' Line: And so had no Authority to vote as a Faculty  
 ' in the said Matter; and that they were only a pick'd  
 ' Meeting, for a Design prohibited by Law; and that  
 ' the Concurrers were not Twenty for Seventy that  
 ' disowned, besides the Absents; and that it was a most  
 ' abusive Practise to ingage the Faculty, whereby there  
 ' might be the worst of Consequences; and that the  
 ' Dean of the Faculty had no Warrant for what he had  
 ' done, from the Faculty, nor even from those whom  
 ' he gives up for Authors and Concurrents: And  
 ' therefore the said Persons being guilty Art and Part  
 ' of the foresaid presumptuous Contravention, and  
 ' the other Disorders and Abuses above-mentioned,  
 ' ought according to their respective Accessions, to be  
 ' censured and punished, as Her Majesty's High  
 ' Commissioner, and the Estates of Parliament shall  
 ' see Cause.

' To which it was answered for the Advocates, (de-  
 ' nyng the whole Libel and Qualifications thereof)  
 ' That in so far as the Complaints are founded upon  
 ' the Acts of Parliament, the same is no ways relevant:  
 ' For it is plain, *First*, That these Acts do concern

June.



' Convocations and Meetings of the Subjects in no  
 ' legal Character, otherwise these Acts of Parliament  
 ' might be opposed to all Societies and Incorporations  
 ' within the Nation: But it being incontroverted, that  
 ' the Advocates are a Society, which have certain Pow-  
 ' ers and Privileges, and has always been in use to meet  
 ' as a Faculty, their last Meeting can never be under-  
 ' stood as contrary to the Acts of Parliament, no more  
 ' than any former Meeting: And it is certain, that  
 ' these Acts do not concern the Meeting of Societies  
 ' and Faculties, *Secondly*, It is not every Meeting of  
 ' the Subjects that is condemned by these Acts, but  
 ' such as are designed on purpose to disturb the Quiet  
 ' and Peace of the Country, and wherein Matters of  
 ' State are treated, concluded and determined, which  
 ' are the Words of the Act King James 6th, ratified  
 ' by the first Parliament K. Charles 2d. But if there  
 ' be any Number of Persons assembled together, that  
 ' do not enter into the Combinations, and treat of,  
 ' and determine in State Matters, but do only make  
 ' use of a Right and Privilege belonging to the Sub-  
 ' jects in general, and every Subject in particular, the  
 ' Use and Exercise of this Privilege in a Meeting, can  
 ' never make it an unlawful Convocation: On the  
 ' contrary, the giving the Right and Privilege does,  
 ' by a necessary Consequence, give the Means, with-  
 ' out which it cannot be rightly used and improved to  
 ' good Effect; so that it is most evident, That the  
 ' Subjects being to address and petition Her Majesty,  
 ' their Meeting for that End is so far from being un-  
 ' allowable, or contrary to the said Acts, that it is cer-  
 ' tainly the natural Right of the Subject, and declar'd  
 ' to be a Fundamental in our Claim of Right, in such  
 ' express Terms, *That the Restraint of it, and all Prose-*  
 ' *cutions upon that Account, are declared to be contrary to*  
 ' *Law*: And therefore the Complaint, taking Notice  
 ' of the Dean of Faculty and Advocates Meeting, to  
 ' consult, treat and vote upon a Paper, which the  
 ' Complaint calls an Address, does carry its Answer in  
 ' its own Bosom, obvious to every Person; That as  
 ' the Faculty are allow'd to meet and assemble, so  
 ' they might (both from the natural Right of the Sub-  
 ' ject, and Claim of Right) meet to address and peti-  
 ' tion Her Majesty: And Petitioning is so far from

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‘determining in State Matters, as meant by the Acts of  
 ‘Parliament, That the Acting nothing but Petitioning  
 ‘plainly implies the contrary. And the Name of Sup-  
 ‘plicant does import, That he is acting nothing, but  
 ‘desirous that something may be done in favour of  
 ‘himself, or the Society whereof he is a Member, by  
 ‘that Power, which has the sole Right to act and de-  
 ‘termine in the Matters of the Supplication. Where-  
 ‘as these Convocations and Meetings, to which the  
 ‘Acts of Parliament relate, were not in order to peti-  
 ‘tion, but to act and determine, and thereby to indan-  
 ‘ger the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, which the  
 ‘Dean and other Advocates do absolutely abhor and  
 ‘detest, and therefore did not expect their innocent  
 ‘Meeting and dutiful Petitioning should be challeng’d  
 ‘and prosecuted, that being the natural Right of the  
 ‘Subject, declared by the Claim of Right, and an ex-  
 ‘cellent Expedition for the Goods of the Subject, for  
 ‘their Relief and Redress of Grievances, if at any  
 ‘Time they chance to be under such: And whatever  
 ‘be the forced Inferences in the Complaint, as it is  
 ‘conceived, yet it plainly resolves in nothing else,  
 ‘than that the Faculty of Advocates met, and that  
 ‘they voted and approved of an Address to be sent to  
 ‘Her Majesty, For that of being a pick’d Meeting,  
 ‘and that it was not the Deed of the Faculty, the Dean  
 ‘of Faculties not being sufficiently warranted, the Dis-  
 ‘sent of Seventy, the meddling with Things without  
 ‘their Line, or in State Matters, and without Regard  
 ‘to the Parliament sitting, the not keeping of Records  
 ‘of what was done, refusing to answer to the Questions  
 ‘put by the Committee, and in the Exhibition, or  
 ‘what was the Dean of Faculty, Sir Patrick Hume, or  
 ‘Sir John Erskin’s particular Concern, and some other  
 ‘Things of the like Nature, shall be particularly clear-  
 ‘ed and answered: And these imaginary Aggravations  
 ‘being taken off, it will be manifest, there was not  
 ‘the least Ground for a Complaint.

Secondly, ‘Whereas it is libell’d, *That a Paper was  
 ‘presented in the Faculty touching frequent Meetings in  
 ‘Parliament, and for a new Parliament, and other Mat-  
 ‘ters of State.* It is answered, *First*, That a general  
 ‘and indefinit Complaint of treating of Matters of  
 ‘State, is no ways relevant, unless the Particulars had



June.

‘ been condescended upon, that it might be known, if  
 ‘ they were Matters of State, and in what Manner  
 ‘ treated of: For, if it was only by way of Petition-  
 ‘ ing and Addressing Her Majesty, it is simply impos-  
 ‘ sible this can be reckon’d a Treating of Matters of  
 ‘ State, so as to infer a Crime, otherways there should  
 ‘ never be any Petition or Address upon Grievances,  
 ‘ because hardly these can be touched, but indirectly,  
 ‘ one way or other, they will fall within the Line or  
 ‘ Compass of Matters of State, and so the unvaluable  
 ‘ Privilege and Right of Petitioning should be entire-  
 ‘ ly eluded, and be a meer Shadow and Appearance of  
 ‘ Right, without the just Benefit or Use of it. And as  
 ‘ to the Alledgeance, that the Address touched frequent  
 ‘ Parliaments, and a new Parliament, the same is like-  
 ‘ wise general and indefinite, not bearing the Words  
 ‘ inferring the Alledgeance, and however not relevant,  
 ‘ not being disagreeable or inconsistent with the Laws  
 ‘ of the Land, or the Claim of Right, and amounting  
 ‘ at most but to Petitioning: And it cannot be deny’d,  
 ‘ but that the Addressing His late Majesty, upon the  
 ‘ French King’s Owning the Pretended Prince of Wales,  
 ‘ as King of His Majesty’s Dominions, by his Subjects  
 ‘ in this Nation, was a great interesting themselves in  
 ‘ Matters of State, yet being by Addressing, was  
 ‘ kindly accepted, and the Royal Thanks returned:  
 ‘ And it is the known Objection in Law against all  
 ‘ Criminal Libels, That they ought to be special and  
 ‘ definite, otherwise not to be regarded. 2dly, Meddling  
 ‘ with Matters of State is not simply libelled, but  
 ‘ with respect to a Paper, called an Address, and there-  
 ‘ fore the Paper it self ought to have been specially  
 ‘ narrated, and given out with the Libel, otherwise  
 ‘ *non constat de corpore delicti*: And the Complaint  
 ‘ mentioning in general only a Paper of Address, can  
 ‘ never infer a Crime, as is clear from what has been  
 ‘ said.

‘ These Things being premised; It is answered to  
 ‘ the particular Circumstances. And, *First*, To the  
 ‘ Alledgeance of a pack’d Meeting; That there are no  
 ‘ Qualifications thereof libelled, nor can any such  
 ‘ thing be proved, it being certain there was nothing;  
 ‘ for the Meeting of the Faculty was, in the same Way  
 ‘ and Manner it useth to be, twice publicly intimate

in the Session-house, during the Sitting of the Lords, and at the ordinary Time; so that all might be present: Whereas the Notion of a pack'd Meeting is where Means are used to have Persons present who are favourable to the Design, and the Opposers kept either ignorant, or diverted from the Meeting. But no such Practice can be pretended here, publick Intimations being duly made, as is said; and likewise the necessary Business of the Faculty required the Meeting that Day, it being expected the Session would be then adjourned, which accordingly fell out. And the Complaint it self does afford an Answer to the Alledgeance of a pack'd Meeting, in acknowledging that the Occasion of the Faculties convening that Day, was for naming some of their Number to assist the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, in laying on their Stent, and by mentioning the Dissent and Protestation, of some: For, if there had been any Design of a pack'd Meeting, either the Contrivers have been ignorant of their Measures, or these might have been diverted, and others brought thither, who would have more favoured the pretended Project.

As to what is alledged, That it was not a Deed of the Faculty, and the Dean not sufficiently warranted, and the Dissent of Seventy, and not keeping of Records of what was done. It is answered, That it was as valid and unquestionable a Deed of the Faculty, as any Act or Deed that ever past among them, being made after the same Way, in the same Form, and with the same Solemnities, as all their other Acts: For it was brought in and voted in the Presence of a great Number far exceeding a *Quorum*, the Plurality whereof makes the Deed of the Faculty, not only according to the Use and Custom of the Faculty of Advocates, but of all other Societies of the Nation: And when a *Quorum* of the Faculty is present (as in this Case there were many more) what the Plurality thereof agrees to, is an Act of the Faculty, which necessarily obliges the Dean to sign it as such, and there can be no more question, whether there be a greater or lesser Number of the Faculty, if the Number meeting make a *Quorum*. And altho' it might be said, That any thing of Importance did

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‘ require a more frequent Meeting; yet that is only  
 ‘ an Objection of Caution, but *nihil ad jus*: And it is  
 ‘ notour, there are few of the Meetings of the Faculty  
 ‘ more frequent, where Attendance is but voluntary;  
 ‘ nor could that Meeting be delay’d, because of the  
 ‘ Adjournment of the Session, as is already remarked:  
 ‘ So that it plainly appears to be a most formal Act of  
 ‘ the Faculty, to which the Dean was legally autho-  
 ‘ rized, as in other Matters. And as to tho Allegiance  
 ‘ of Seventy dissenting; it is strange this should be ob-  
 ‘ truded to the Complaint, seeing the Dissenters, who  
 ‘ are known, are very few, and the rest were absent,  
 ‘ who can neither be said to have assented or dissented:  
 ‘ And there can be no presuming upon the Judgment  
 ‘ of Absents, unless a new Meeting were call’d for  
 ‘ knowing the same; and the Reason of their Absence  
 ‘ is known, many not being present at the Intimation,  
 ‘ the Report of Adjourning the Session occasioning lit-  
 ‘ tle Business, and consequently the Advocats not at-  
 ‘ tending the House, and then a customary Neglect of  
 ‘ exact keeping the Meetings, the Intimations being  
 ‘ ordinarily made in the general, without expressing  
 ‘ the special Business. And as to the not keeping of  
 ‘ Records: It is answered, That the Minutes were  
 ‘ drawn, signed and kept, according to Use in such  
 ‘ Cases.

‘ As to the other Circumstances alledged, to wit,  
 ‘ That the Faculty of Advocates being no Court of  
 ‘ Judgment, nor so much as a Society incorporated by  
 ‘ any Deed or Charter, did interest themselves in Mat-  
 ‘ ters of State, and Things without their Line; and  
 ‘ that without Regard to the present Meeting of Parlia-  
 ‘ ment. It is answered, The Faculty of Advocates  
 ‘ would be very loth to meddle with Things without  
 ‘ their Line; and it were very strange, if they should  
 ‘ be guilty of any such disorderly or illegal Practise,  
 ‘ seeing as their Education, Profession and Character  
 ‘ makes them understand what is Law: So the con-  
 ‘ stant Course of a dutiful and loyal Behaviour, shews  
 ‘ they never inclined to go beyond the Bounds of the  
 ‘ Law. But to prosecute the Answer, seeing there is  
 ‘ an Insinuation against the Privileges of the Faculty,  
 ‘ his Grace and the honourable Estates of Parliament  
 ‘ would be pleased to be informed, That the Society

‘ of



of Advocates were always consider'd as a Faculty, which was never before call'd in Question, as appears from their constant Exercise of certain Privileges, viz. To meet for trying Intrants, and keeping good Order amongst themselves, &c. So that the Question is, Whether or not this Faculty could petition Her Majesty? And it is plain they could, as well as any other Subjects: For the Right of Petitioning is a natural Right, competent to every Subject in particular, and declared to their Privileges by the Claim of Right. And why a Collective Body has not as good Right of Petitioning as every Individual, cannot be understood. And as this is undeniable, so there are Instances in all Ages of Addresses and Petitions from Societies and Incorporations; and especially of late in this Nation, wherein were contained Things not particularly relating to the respective Society, but concerning the Good of the People in general. These are too recent to be condemned on, and make it appear, that the Right and Privilege of Addressing by Societies, or Collective Bodies, is not restricted to the special Concern of this Society, as such.

But, *Thirdly*, The Faculty of Advocates has formerly been in use to address their Majesties, upon the publick Emergencies, and particularly, address'd his late Majesty not many Months ago, upon the French King's owning the pretended Prince of Wales, and were so far countenanced in it by his Majesty, that they had the Honour of Letters \* from both the Secretaries of State, by special Command of his Majesty, returning them Thanks: Which Letters were especially directed to them as a Faculty: And it is hoped this will not be denied to be a Matter of State.

So upon the whole Matter, this Complaint expressing nothing of the Matter contained in the Address, but in such general Terms as cannot be considered in a criminal Libel, and the Address being neither narrated nor produc'd; the whole resolves upon the

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\* See the Appendix.

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the Power and Manner of Petitioning: As to which it is conceived, it is obvious the Advocates complained upon, are free of any Crime or disorderly Procedure, they not having exceeded the Bounds allowed to any Subject or Society, and which was formerly practised by themselves, and approved by his late Majesty. Nor can it be pretended, that in this there was any Disrespect to the Parliament: For 'tis certain, the Privilege of Petitioning Her Majesty by the Claim of Right, is restricted to no Time nor Season: Nor is there any more Illegality in using it during the Sitting, than in the Intervals of Parliament.

As to the Allegiance, *That Sir Patrick Hume, and others, refused to answer certain Questions put to them by the Committee:* It is answer'd, As this Circumstance signifies nothing to the Relevancy of the Libel, so it is hop'd, it will not be consider'd as any Mark of Disingenuity or Contumacy, but meerly the using the common Privilege and Benefit of Law allowed to all Her Majesty's Subjects, viz. That they are not obliged to answer Questions, when challeng'd for a Crime, which is so natural and necessary a Privilege, and competent to every Person, that it is needless to insist any more upon it.

The same Answer is repeated for Sir John Erskine's refusing to depone upon Exhibition of the Paper, and being holden as confess'd: For as no Man is obliged to answer Questions, that may infer a Crime against him, so neither is he obliged to exhibit Writs, that may have the same Inference: And as he is not obliged to exhibit in such a Case, so he is not oblig'd to depone: But if it had been declared, That what should be answered or exhibited, should neither militate nor infer a Crime against the Defenders, or any others, they would not have refused to answer and depone; which not having been done, it is plain, they only made use of the common Benefit of Law, the Claim of Right, and what Self Defence allows.

From all which it evidently appears, how groundless and irrelevant this Complaint is: And it is humbly expected, his Grace, and the honourable States of Parliament, will not only be convinc'd of the In-

no-

'nocency of the Defenders, but likewise have a particular Satisfaction to know, That Persons of their Character and Station, are able to vindicate and clear themselves of any Umbrage taken at the said Meeting of the Faculty: And therefore will assoilzie them from this groundless and irrelevant Complaint and Charge.

The Dean and Faculty, not content to have made the foresaid Information, thought fit also to publish the following Answers.

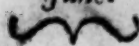
**H**ER Majesty's Advocate having exhibited a Complaint before the Parliament, aganst Mr. Robert Benner, Dean of Faculty, and other Advocates therein nam'd; a Paper is gone abroad, bearing by way of Inscription, *Complaint and Charge against the Advocates*; mentioning, *That there being a Faculty of Advocates conven'd upon the 11th of June instant, for naming some of their Number to assist in laying on of the Stent of the Town of Edinburgh, a Paper, call'd An Address, was presented by Sir John Erskine, touching frequent Meetings of Parliaments, and for a new Parliament, and other Matters of State; which, albeit no way proper to be treated by the Faculty of Advocates, yet the said Persons assuming to themselves the Name of the Faculty of Advocates, presumed, contrary to Law, and particularly the 131 Act, Parl. 8. Ja. 6th. and Act 4. Parl. 1. Car. 2. to treat, reason and vote upon the said Paper, and Matters of State: And that therefore the said Persons being guilty of presumptuous Convocation, they should be censured and punished, as the Parliament should see Cause.*

'It is answered for the Defenders, (denying always the whole pretended Complaint and Charge) That Process ought not to be sustain'd against them thereupon; Because,

First, 'The Defenders being charged with an alledg'd Crime, the Prosecution thereof ought to be conform to the Solemnities requir'd by Law: Nevertheless, there is no formal Libel raised, nor Warrant to execute the same, upon the Days requir'd by Law: and to sustain Process upon such a summar and informal Complaint, is against Form, without Precedent, and of most dangerous Consequence to the Defenders, and to all the Lieges.



June.



Secondly, 'No such Libel or Complaint was duly delivered to, or executed against the Defenders, there being no Execution thereof.

Thirdly, 'Though the pretended Libel had been duly delivered or executed, yet it could never oblige the Defenders to prepare Defences against the same, in so far as it is neither under a Signet, nor warranted by my Lord Advocate's Subscription, whereby the Defenders might have been certified, That the Paper alledg'd to have been given by him, was the true Accusation of Complaint.

Fourthly, 'Although the said Paper had been duly warranted, yet no Procedure can be sustained thereupon, unless the Place where the alledged Convocation was, had been condescended upon, as well as the alledged Day, to the Effect that the Defenders might have had the Benefit of Exculpation, in Relation to Time and Place, as *de facto* the Defenders could have exculpated, as to the Day mentioned in the Paper.

Fifthly, 'The pretended Complaint being for the Defenders their Meeting in the Faculty, about the Concurring in an Address to the Queen, Process cannot be sustain'd against them upon any such Charge, because, by the Claim of Right, it is declared, not only to be the Right of the Subject to petition the King, but also, that all Prosecutions for such Petitioning are contrary to Law. And this being a Defence that is *impeditiva litis*, it ought to be sustained, to exclude all Process upon the foresaid Complaint and Charge, conform to the Claim of Right.

*In Respect whereof, &c.*

Having done now with the Dean and Faculty, we return again to the Parliament, who fell upon the Succession to the Crown. It had been settled already in *England*, by Two Acts of Parliament, upon the House of *Hanover*, after Her Majesty and her Issue in the Protestant Line; but nothing of this Nature having been done in *Scotland*, it was thought proper to propose it at this Time. Now, though those that continued to act in the House agreed well enough in other Points, they could not at all in this; and the Party who opposed the Settling of the Succession

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cession at this Time (which they alledg'd would have been a Bar rather than an Encouragement to the designed Union of the Two Nations) being willing to admit the dissenting Members to come into the House to their Assistance, which they attempted to do: The Lord High-Commissioner fearing the ill Consequences of this Procedure, thought fit, on the 30th, to Adjourn the Parliament to the 18th of the following Month, but first spake to them in the following Manner:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

THE Chearfulness and Unanimity of your Proceedings in this Session of Parliament, in recognizing Her Majesty's Royal Authority, securing the Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Government, and expeding the other Acts that have been made for Her Majesty's Service, and the Good and Safety of the Kingdom; will, I am perswaded, be very acceptable to Her Majesty, and satisfying to all her good Subjects, and I do assure you, is very obliging to me.

*Scotch High-Commissioner's Speech in Parliament.*  
30.

But I must regrave, that when I was expecting we should have parted in the same happy Manner, a Proposal which I had some Ground to think was laid aside, was offer'd the other Day to my Surprise, as well as that of Her Majesty's other Ministers, which occasioned some Debate and Difference in the House. My early Ingaging, and firm Adherence to the present Establishment, is so well known, that none can doubt my Readiness to enter into all Measures for Her Majesty's Service, and securing our happy Settlement according to the *Claim of Right*, and I am confident that you are all of that Mind.

Since then we are all perfectly the same, as to our dutiful and faithful Adherence to Her Majesty, and that the *Claim of Right* is our unalterable Security; I judge it fit for Her Majesty's Service, and your own Interest, to prevent further Contest and Debate amongst Persons, I know to be so intirely well affected to Her Majesty, and for whom I have all imaginable Honour, to dismiss this Session of Parliament.

‘We



June.

‘ We have had no particular Acts or Ratifications, that do require an Act *Salvo*, and I do render you hearty Thanks, in Her Majesty’s Name, for the Loyalty you have testified by your publick Acts, and which I shall be careful to report to Her Majesty, and shall only recommend to you to let the Country know, the gracious Assurances Her Majesty has been pleased to give us, and to dispose them to their Duty, and to comply with Her Majesty’s Royal Intentions, for their own Welfare and Happiness: And thus I do, in Her Majesty’s Name, and by her Authority, Adjourn this Parliament till Tuesday, the Eighteenth Day of *August* next, which my Lord Chancellor is to declare in the usual Form.

Thus having run over the Affairs of *England* and *Scotland*, and meeting with nothing material in respect to *Ireland*, we shall proceed now to other Countries.

There were various Reports spread up and down about this Time, not only in *England*, but also in *Holland*, and other Parts of *Europe*, concerning the Proceedings of the King of *Sweden*, and very likely to have been first raised by the *French*, or some others that were main Enemies to the Confederacy. We have given an Account already of a Convention between *England*, *Holland* and *Sweden*, the last of which being to receive certain Sums of Money from the other Two, in Consideration of some Troops wherewith he was to assist them in Defence of the Common Cause: Instead of this, there were Censures made, as if the Money, which in part had been paid that Prince, had been made use of by him to carry on his own particular Quarrel against the King of *Poland* and the *Muscovites*. How far this was true or false is not fit for me at present to determine, that Prince is our Ally, and as generous as he is valiant. However, I must observe, that several false Reports having more particularly been dispers’d in *Holland*, as if his *Swedish* Majesty was entred into some Engagements with *France*, contrary to the Interest of that Republick and her Allies; and his Ambassador Extraordinary, the Baron of *Lilienroot*, having thereupon presented a Memorial to the

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States, to complain of the same, their High and Mightinesses took the same into Consideration, and return'd him an Answer to this Purpose:

‘THAT their High Mightinesses were very sorry States  
 ‘ that the false Reports mentioned in the said Me- Answer  
 ‘ morial had been spread in those Provinces, and that to the  
 ‘ they would enquire who were the Contrivers there- *Swedish*  
 ‘ of; and that being informed there was false News in Memorial  
 ‘ one of the Courants, the States of *Holland* and *West-* 21.  
 ‘ *frisland* would call to an Account the Author, and  
 ‘ reprimand him for the same. That in the mean  
 ‘ time the States did entirely disown the said Reports,  
 ‘ and were assured, that they had not their Spring in  
 ‘ those Provinces, but from abroad, from such who  
 ‘ were sorry to see the good Correspondence and  
 ‘ Friendship between his *Swedish* Majesty and the States  
 ‘ and their Allies; and endeavour by those Means to  
 ‘ create some Misunderstanding between them, if pos-  
 ‘ sible; but that their High Mightinesses were firmly  
 ‘ perswaded, that the Artifices of their Enemies would  
 ‘ not succeed, and that his *Swedish* Majesty would not  
 ‘ upon this Account alter his good Affection for the  
 ‘ States and the Common Cause. That the States on  
 ‘ their part would not give any Credit to those ground-  
 ‘ less Reports, nor alter in the least the Trust and  
 ‘ Confidence they ever had, and had still in the Ami-  
 ‘ ty of his *Swedish* Majesty. That their High Mighti-  
 ‘ nesses had the Happiness and Honour, not only to  
 ‘ live in Peace and Amity with his said Majesty, but  
 ‘ were likewise ty’d with him by strict Alliances,  
 ‘ which they were resolv’d strictly to observe on their  
 ‘ side; and that his *Swedish* Majesty had on his part,  
 ‘ since the Beginning of his Reign, given such Marks  
 ‘ of his Affection to that Republick, and such undeni-  
 ‘ able Proofs of his Noble and Glorious Resolution to  
 ‘ stand by his Word, that their High Mightinesses did  
 ‘ entirely rely thereupon, and were firmly perswaded,  
 ‘ that his Majesty would strictly maintain the said  
 ‘ Treaties of Alliance. As to what concern’d the said  
 ‘ false Reports, which seem’d grounded by the not  
 ‘ giving the Succours desired by the States of his *Swe-*  
 ‘ *dish* Majesty, the Continuation of the War with the  
 ‘ King of *Poland*, and the Manner of Prosecuting the  
 ‘ same,

June.

' same, as if it were intended in favour of *France* :  
 ' Their High Mightinesses said on the first Head, that  
 ' they had been very glad that in the present War,  
 ' in which they had been engaged for their own De-  
 ' fence, and the Defence of their Allies, and the Pre-  
 ' servation of the Common Liberty and Security, some  
 ' of his Majesty's Troops had come to their Assistance,  
 ' knowing of what Weight and Consequence this would  
 ' have been. That they, in Conjunction with *Eng-  
 ' land*, having made several Instances for it, they were  
 ' very sorry that the Affairs of his Majesty could not  
 ' allow him to comply with the same; but that they  
 ' were so far from imputing the Cause of it to any  
 ' want of Affection for that State, that on the contrary  
 ' they were firmly perswaded, that his Majesty  
 ' would have granted the Succours desired of him,  
 ' had not his own Occasions prevented the same.  
 ' That their High Mightinesses were not so unrea-  
 ' sonable, as not to consider the true Cause of it, and  
 ' hoped still, that the Affairs of his Majesty might take  
 ' such a Turn, that he would be in a Condition to  
 ' spare some of his Troops, and send them to the As-  
 ' sistance of that State for the Common Cause. As to  
 ' the War in *Poland*, their High Mightinesses had been  
 ' very glad that the same had been stifled in its Begin-  
 ' ning, and therefore did offer their good Offices to his  
 ' Majesty, the *Czar of Muscovy* and the King of *Poland*,  
 ' and sent the *Sieur Haersolte*, who was still at *Riga*, to  
 ' endeavour to procure a firm and lasting Peace, if  
 ' their good Offices were acceptable. That their High  
 ' Mightinesses would still contribute their utmost Ef-  
 ' forts for the same, and rather the more, because they  
 ' saw, that by the Continuation of the said War, his  
 ' Majesty was less in a Condition to express his good  
 ' Affection for the Welfare of their Republick, and  
 ' the Advantage of the Common Cause of *Europe*. And  
 ' as to what had been spread by some, as mentioned in  
 ' the said Memorial, that the said War was continu'd  
 ' in favour of *France*, according to some Engagements  
 ' taken with that Crown, their High Mightinesses  
 ' did take and accept for Truth what the *Baron de Le-  
 ' lienroot* had declared thereupon, and that those false  
 ' Reports had been forged, to create, if possible, a  
 ' Mistrust between his *Swedish* Majesty and the Allies.

That

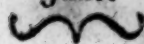


That otherwise their High Mightinesses would wrong themselves, seeing they had so great an Opinion, not only of his Majesty's Magnanimity and Heroical Vertues, demonstrated by his Actions, but also of his great Wisdom and Prudence, that they were assur'd, that the exorbitant Power of *France*, augmented now by the Accession of the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, and her vast ambitious Designs were so well known to his *Swedish* Majesty, that in the Prosecution of that War, he would do nothing that might divert the Arms of the Allies, and facilitate to *France* the Execution of her Projects, which were for the Oppression of her Neighbours, the Ruine of the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Extirpation of the Protestant Religion. That their High Mightinesses did not think it necessary to say any more to contradict those false Reports; but must take Notice, that the Menaces, mentioned in the End of the said Memorial, made it visibly appear, that the said Reports were altogether groundless, and the Baron *Lelienroot* having by his Experience and Penetration, so perfect a Knowledge of the Constitution of that State, might see that those Reports had not their Spring in that Coutry, wherein Menaces were altogether unusual and unknown. That their High Mightinesses hoped that those invented Rumours would make no Impression to the Prejudice of the State, and that his Majesty of *Sweden*, and the Baron of *Lelienroot*, would give no Attention to what one or the other might say, either through Inadvertency or Malice, but on the sincere Declaration and Intention of their High Mightinesses; who still declared that they had so great an Esteem for the Friendship of his Majesty of *Sweden*, that they were perswaded of his Affection for that State, and the Common Cause of the Allies; that they were assured, that his Majesty would observe all Treaties and Engagements, and would do nothing contrary to it, or that might be prejudicial to the Allies, and that they slighted and rejected all Reports contrary thereunto. That their High Mightinesses would religiously observe all Treaties, and give all possible Proofs that they had in their Heart the Preservation of the Friendship of his *Swedish* Majesty.

Upon



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That otherwise their High Mightinesses would wrong themselves, seeing they had so great an Opinion, not only of his Majesty's Magnanimity and Heroical Vertues, demonstrated by his Actions, but also of his great Wisdom and Prudence, that they were assur'd, that the exorbitant Power of *France*, augmented now by the Accession of the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, and her vast ambitious Designs were so well known to his *Swedish* Majesty, that in the Prosecution of that War, he would do nothing that might divert the Arms of the Allies, and facilitate to *France* the Execution of her Projects, which were for the Oppression of her Neighbours, the Ruine of the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Extirpation of the Protestant Religion. That their High Mightinesses did not think it necessary to say any more to contradict those false Reports; but must take Notice, that the Menaces, mentioned in the End of the said Memorial, made it visibly appear, that the said Reports were altogether groundless, and the Baron *Lelienroot* having by his Experience and Penetration, so perfect a Knowledge of the Constitution of that State, might see that those Reports had not their Spring in that Country, wherein Menaces were altogether unusual and unknown. That their High Mightinesses hoped that those invented Rumours would make no Impression to the Prejudice of the State, and that his Majesty of *Sweden*, and the Baron of *Lelienroot*, would give no Attention to what one or the other might say, either through Inadvertency or Malice, but on the sincere Declaration and Intention of their High Mightinesses; who still declared that they had so great an Esteem for the Friendship of his Majesty of *Sweden*, that they were perswaded of his Affection for that State, and the Common Cause of the Allies; that they were assured, that his Majesty would observe all Treaties and Engagements, and would do nothing contrary to it, or that might be prejudicial to the Allies, and that they slighted and rejected all Reports contrary thereunto. That their High Mightinesses would religiously observe all Treaties, and give all possible Proofs that they had in their Heart the Preservation of the Friendship of his *Swedish* Majesty.

Upon



June.

Upon the 21<sup>st</sup>, the King of *Prussia* arrived at the *Hague*, in a manner, *Incognito*. For he had expressly declared to the Deputies of their High and Mighty Lordships at *Wesel*, That he came into *Holland* to rest himself, and not to undergo the Fatigues of Ceremonies; that he look'd upon himself to be in some measure a *Hollander*, since his Mother was a *Dutch* Woman, and therefore he desired they would let him enjoy the Liberty of the Country; in a Word, he would not let them be at the Charges of any publick Reception: So that the Splendor of Ceremony was forborn, and those Decencies only were observ'd, which were usually paid the King of *England*. He was complemented upon his Arrival by Four Commissioners of the States of *Holland*, and Eight of the States-General. Afterwards the Foreign Ministers were admitted to pay him their Respects, and all Persons of Quality. From that Time, his Majesty always eat in Publick, with the said States and publick Ministers, and was so free in giving Access to all Persons, that all People were charm'd with it. Moreover, he shew'd his Magnificence to a high Degree; was bountiful to a great Number of Persons, more especially, to the Poor of Deaconry, to Orphans, to Ministers who had the Honour to preach before him, as well in the *Dutch* Churches, as in the *Walloon* Congregation; and in general to all, who having particular Merit, had Occasion to approach his Majesty's Person. The Business he came about being well known to be about the Estate of the late King of *England*, we need mention it no further on this Occasion, tho' we may the Result of it in its proper Place.

It is time now we should take the Field; and first we'll pursue the remaining Paces of the Siege of *Keyserwaert*, till the final Reduction of the Place. We shall here make no Recapitulation of the last Sally made by the Besieged in the preceding Month, nor of Count *Tallard's* having posted himself on the other side of the River, from whence he very much annoy'd the Besiegers in their Trenches, and having the River open, supplied the Town with frequent Succours of Men and Ammunition: To say nothing of the Rainy Season, which kept the *Rhine* continually swelled, to the great Damage of the Assailants.

How-



Siege of  
Keyser-  
waert pro-  
secuted.

However, all this while, the Besiegers so warmly ply'd the Town with their Cannon and Mortars, that the Place was wholly reduced to Ashes; and now having batter'd the outward Fortifications with 48 great Guns, and 30 Mortars, upon the 9th Instant, they made a general Attack upon the Counterscarp and Ravelin. The Conflict was bloody and obstinate; so that nothing was to be seen for Two Hours together but Smoak and Flame; nevertheless, the Besieged were at length constrained to give Ground, and leave the Besiegers Masters both of the Ravelin and the Counterscarp, upon which they immediately lodg'd themselves. The Prince of *Nassau*, flew from Place to Place, giving his Orders every where, contemning Danger, and the thick Firing of the Enemy. Both Officers and Soldiers did Wonders, beyond what could be expected from 'em. However, this Action cost the Lives of many brave Men on both sides. The *Prussians* lost a Colonel, and Four Lieutenants slain outright; and had Three Colonels, One Major, and Three other Officers wounded. By the List it appear'd, that the *Hollanders* and *Prussians* had 1902 Men wounded, and 680 kill'd. Count *Tallard* being inform'd of this Action, broke up his Camp and march'd off; believing he could do the Town no farther Service.

By another List it appears, that the *Dutch* lost during this Siege, Three Principal Officers, Six Captains, Five Lieutenants, Nine Ensigns, 29 Serjeants, and 439 Soldiers killed; 18 Principal Officers, 32 Captains, 53 Lieutenants, 33 Ensigns, 99 Serjeants, and about 1252 Soldiers wounded. Among the *Prussians*, one Principal Officer slain, and Five others wounded; 18 Inferior Officers kill'd, and 99 wounded; 108 Soldiers slain outright, and 180 wounded; Five Engineers slain, and Four wounded. Nor had the Besieged any great Reason to boast of their vigorous Resistance, there being no question but that they lost as many Men as the *Imperialists*, though they sprang Three Mines during the Attack. The Ground lay strew'd with dead Bodies, and a great Number were drown'd in the Moats, into which the Defendants flung themselves in Hopes to have made their Escapes into the Town; and the Truce which the Governour demanded,

June.

manded, and which was granted him, to bury his Dead, was no small Argument of a considerable Loss. This being expir'd, both sides began to Fire upon one another again, as if the bloody Game had been but newly begun. And now the Besiegers thought it high time to prepare for a general Storm, and all Things were in a Readiness when the Enemy beat a Parley, which produced an Honourable Agreement, consisting of several Articles and Conditions, of which the Chief were,

Articles  
for the  
Surrendry  
of *Keyser-*  
*wært.*

' That the Fortifications of the Town should be levell'd with the Earth.

' That the Garrison should march out with their Horses, Arms, Baggage, &c. Drums beating, Colours flying, and Bullets in Mouth, and to be conducted to *Venlo*.

' That the Garrison should be furnish'd with Seventy Waggon, with Four Horses apiece, to carry their Baggage and wounded Men. But if the wounded Men desir'd it, or that Necessity requir'd it, they should have Liberty to stay in the Town, where they should be supplied with Diet and Medicaments for their Money, till they were in a Condition to make use of their Limbs.

' That the Treasure of the Garrison should be conveyed under a strong Guard to *Venlo*.

' That the Garrison should carry along with 'em Six Pieces of Cannon, and Four Mortars at their Choice, with Nine Waggon, and a sufficient Number of Horses to carry their Utensils.

' That they should carry along with 'em as much Powder, Bullets, Bombs, and Balls, as would serve for Sixty Discharges of every Piece, and Sixteen Discharges for every Soldier. But that the rest of the Ammunition should be faithfully deliver'd to a Commissary such as the Besiegers should appoint.

' That the Prisoners taken on both sides, before and after the Siege, should be deliver'd without Ransom.

' That all Acts of Hostility should cease within the Electorate of *Cologne*, till the entire Evacuation of the Place.

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That the Burghers should be maintain'd in their Privileges, and in the Exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion.

That several German Officers particularly mention'd, belonging to the Elector of *Cologne*, should have Liberty to depart with their Families, with this proviso, That this should be no Precedent for others of the same Nation in the said Elector's Service,

That the *Cow-Gate* should be deliver'd up by Four a Clock in the Morning, and that the Officers on both sides should take Care that no Disorder be committed.

In pursuance of this Capitulation, which was sign'd the 15th Instant, the Fort of *Keyserwaert* was surrender'd, and the Garrison march'd out upon the 17th, as agreed by the Second and Third Article. And thus a considerable Body of the Confederate Army being at Liberty for other Atchievements, one part was order'd to join the Earl of *Athlone*; the rest were posted in other Places as was deem'd most convenient for the common Safety.

The Emperor was no sooner inform'd of the Surrender of this Place, but he sent this Congratulatory Letter to the Prince of *Nassau Saarbrug*, for his good Conduct and Success in the Enterprize.

Leopold, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the Romans,  
always August.

Most Serene Uncle and Prince,

AS you have given us the great Satisfaction by your Letter, dated the 15th Instant, to acquaint us, that by the Reduction of *Keyserwaert*, the Siege of that Place is happily at an End; and for that we understand full well how much the Publick is oblig'd to acknowledge the Zeal of a good Patriot, and your Vigilance and Care upon that Occasion, we were also willing to testify our Acknowledgment, out of an entire Confidence, that you will continue with your wonted Valour and Prudence, as much as in you lies, to forward the Operations of the Campaign against the Enemy, in order thereby to facilitate so much the sooner the Success of our Arms upon

Emperor's Letter to the Pr. of *Nassau Saarbrug*, upon the Taking of *Keyserwaert*.

30.



June.

‘the Upper Rhine: To which Effect, for important  
 ‘Reasons, and chiefly to demonstrate our Paternal  
 ‘Cares for the Good and Welfare of the Empire, we  
 ‘deem’d it expedient to confer the general Command  
 ‘of our Army, and of that of our Allies and Confe-  
 ‘derates upon the said Upper Rhine, upon our most  
 ‘dear Son the King of the Romans and Hungary, who is  
 ‘already set forward to join them with all speed, of  
 ‘which we were willing to give you the Knowledge;  
 ‘to the End you may take your Measures accordingly.  
 ‘And we continue with our Imperial Favour, your  
 ‘most Affectionate.

*Dated at Our City of Vienna, the 30th of June, and  
 of Our Imperial Reign the Forty Fourth: Over Hun-  
 gary the 48th, and over Bohemia the 46th.*

Sign’d,

LEOPOLD.

And Lower,

Mansfeld.

*Ad Mandatum Sacrae Caesaris**Majestatis proprium.*

CAR S LOEZR &amp; LINTENHEIM.

In the mean time, the Mareschal de Boufflers, being reinforced with several numerous Detachments, and particularly, the Troops of the King’s Household, decamp’d from Santen without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet; and setting forward about the Beginning of this Month, by Eight a Clock in the Morning, bent his March through the Plains of Goch, seeming to incline towards the *Mockerhide*, close by Nimeguen, as if he had formed a Design to get between the Confederates and Nimeguen, and by that Means to cut them off from their Provision, Ammunition and Forage; which would very much have exposed that City, and several other Neighbouring Towns. Upon which the Earl of Athlone having timely Notice of the Enemies Motion, and rightly conjecturing what he aim’d at, called a Council of the General Officers, wherein it was unanimously resolved, That the Confederates should be-

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gin their March about Eight the same Evening, in the following Order. The Baggage was sent away to Nimeguen, leaving *Cranenburgh* on the Right-Hand. The first Line marched in one Column, between the Woods at the Head of the Confederates Camp and *Cranenburgh*, in which Woods the *French* had by that Time posted a numerous Body of Foot and Dragoons; while the second Line march'd between the first Line and *Cranenburgh*, leaving the Town on the Right-Hand. The Prince of *Wirtenburgh* was detach'd with a great Body of Horse, upon the Left of the Confederates March, and Colonel *Frederick Hamilton*, with Three Battalions of *English*, under the Lord *Cutts*, was likewise detach'd to secure the Prince's Retreat, if there should be Occasion, and to take care of the Highway of *Norgina*, by which the Enemy might have more easily fallen upon the Confederates in their March, which Two Detachments both rejoin'd the Earl upon his Entrance into the *Mockerbide*. About Break of Day the Earl made a Halt, and receiving farther Intelligence of the Strength of the Enemy, it was resolv'd, the Cavalry should be drawn up in Order of Battle, to cover the March of the Infantry, which at the same time was directed to keep along the rising Grounds, making Halts, and putting themselves in Battle-Array from time to time, as the Generals that led them should think fit, and keeping always in Sight of the Horse, that they might be ready to support them, if they should be attack'd. About Eleven in the Morning, the Foot had gain'd the narrow Passes, and lined the Hedges; and the *French* Horse advancing in great Numbers, with the Companies of the Household at their Head, press'd hard upon the Earl, who was at the Head of the Horse. However, he made his Retreat in good Order, passing through the Lanes, along which the Foot were posted, and keeping at the same time as broad a Front as the Ground would permit. In the mean time, a considerable Body of Horse was ordered to the rising Ground upon the Right-Hand; at what Time the Troops of the *French* King's Household charged some of the Confederates Squadrons just as they were wheeling, in pursuance of their Orders, push'd 'em upon the Foot, and put 2 or 3 Battalions into Confusion, but by the Conduct of the General



*June.* Officers, no farther Mischief ensu'd, and the Enemy was soon repuls'd. On the other side, there happen'd a rude Encounter between some of the Squadrons of the French Household, and some Danish Squadrons, and some of the Earl's Carabincers, who so bravely distinguish'd themselves upon that Occasion, that the French were repuls'd with considerable Loss on their Side, and not without some on the Confederates; both Parties having charg'd Hand to Hand, without firing. By this Time the Confederates were got under the Cannon of *Nimeguen*, which then began to play upon the Enemy; and the English, who closed the Retreat, retired in good Order, being assisted by the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, who put a Stop to the Troops of the Household, which were advanced very near them, and preparing to charge them towards the End of their March.

This is the Account in general which the publick gave of this Action; to supply the Defects of which, we shall here insert the Earl of *Athlone's* Letter to the States from the Camp of *Nimeguen*, concerning the same Affair, confirming all the Circumstances of the general Account; which Letter was dated from *Nimeguen*, *June* the 11th, at Eight a Clock in the Evening, and runs thus:

*High and Mighty Lords,*

E. of Ath-  
lone's Let-  
ter to the  
States a-  
bout his  
Retreat  
to Nime-  
guen.

11.

I Wrote to your Lordships Yesterday, with my own Hand, that the Enemy were in full March, and were making their Way towards *Goch*, between *Nier* and the *Clevish*, in order to cut me off from the *Grave* and *Nimeguen*; whereupon I immediately, with the Advice of all my Generals, resolv'd to decamp, and therefore ordered the Baggage and Artillery to be sent away. But the Horses being then in the Meadows, they could not be ready till between Eight and Nine at Night. When I first detach'd Major General *Rhoo*, with Six Squadrons of Horse, and Two Regiments of Dragoons, to possess himself of the Eminencies above *Mook*, before the Enemy could come up, but the Dragoons going from him in the Night, he marched towards *Grave*, which he made and return'd in the Morning. I afterwards detach'd the Duke of *Wirtemberg* with 10 or 12 Squadrons



' in order to secoud the said Major-General, who had  
 ' the Misfortune also not to meet with him, but posted  
 ' himself in another Eminence above *Mook*, where-  
 ' upon I follow'd with all the Horse, making the Foot  
 ' go another Way from *Groesbeck* to *Nimeguen*; and  
 ' being come a good Half League out of the Defile  
 ' with the Head of the Cavalry, the Duke of *Wirtem-*  
 ' *berg* sent me Word, that some Squadrons appear'd,  
 ' whereupon I desired the said Duke to discover their  
 ' Number, and be pleased to retire to me, if he found  
 ' them too many to engage. And as I a little after  
 ' was riding towards him with Count *Tilly*, he sent an  
 ' Adjutant to me, to let me know, that he computed  
 ' them to be between 25 and 30 Squadrons, where-  
 ' upon he wheel'd about immediately, and came to-  
 ' wards me in very good Order. In the mean time,  
 ' I ordered my Horse to put themselves in Battalia,  
 ' and some small Skirmishes happen'd between him  
 ' and the Enemy from Time to Time, which never-  
 ' theless were of no great Consequence, the Enemy  
 ' making a Halt as they perceived us advancing to the  
 ' said Duke's Assistance. We made our Retreat from  
 ' thence in good Order to the Infantry, and the Ene-  
 ' my followed slowly; nay, even so, that we almost  
 ' judg'd them to be but a Detachment, and not the  
 ' whole Army; but I observing, nevertheless, that  
 ' they had made a Signal by blowing up some Gun-  
 ' Powder, I resolv'd, with the Advice of the Generals  
 ' about me, to march towards *Nimeguen*, sending a De-  
 ' tachment of Four Battalions towards the *Grave*,  
 ' which, I hope, are got in there. The Enemy being  
 ' in the mean time join'd by all their Horse, and per-  
 ' ceiving our Resolution, follow'd us with a much  
 ' quicker Motion, and being come about the Height of  
 ' *St. Anne*, began to press us very hard, and at the Be-  
 ' ginning push'd our Horse and Foot a little, but that  
 ' was immediately remedied, and they were bravely  
 ' repuls'd: After which they were joined by their Foot  
 ' and Artillery, and we continued to retire till we were  
 ' under the Works of *Nimeguen*. Seeing their Front  
 ' was larger than ours, I had Two Hours before sent  
 ' Orders to the Artillery, which was not with us, to  
 ' retire under the Cannon of the City; but it seems  
 ' they could not march with such Expedition, but that

June.

Eight small Field-Pieces, being Pounders, with some Waggon with Gun-Powder, which were cut off from the rest of the Artillery by the Baggage, fell into the Enemies Hands. We have lost but few Men in this Action, but the Cannon, however, have done some considerable Damage to our Horse, whereof I cannot as yet mention the Number killed. The Enemy were still before this City, but have again withdrawn their Cannon, making several Movements to the Left, and then to the Right; and according to my Opinion, they will this Evening go and encamp about *Dukenburg*. I cannot tell, if they have a Design against *Grave*; I hope General *Fagell* has thrown himself into that Place, who left me an Hour after I had detach'd the abovesaid Four Battalions. I am now disembarassing the Counterscarp of this City, and sending the Baggage on the other side, as I shall be obliged to do part of the Horse, and shall leave no more in the Works than shall be requisite, which I have provided with Twenty Battalions that remain with me. I am very sorry I could not otherwise make this Retreat; but the Enemy, according to the Report of all Deserters, were much superior to your High and Mightinesses Army, under my Command. 'Tis also said, That they have been join'd by all their Detachments, and even by Count *Tallard*, and the greatest Part of his Body, which the Prince of *Nassau Saarbrug* has confirm'd to me this Morning by his Letters. I hope my Zeal for your High and Mightinesses Service will be acceptable to you, it being usual to yield to the Superior Power. Our Troops are in good Condition, and very Resolute. 'Tis computed, not reckoning the Cannon which we left behind, that the Enemies Loss is much greater than ours. I remain, &c.

There was moreover a second Letter written by the Earl of *Atblone*, from *Niméguen*, dated next Day at Seven a Clock in the Afternoon, pursuing the Subject of the first, as follows:

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S I R,

YOU have seen by my Last how the Action past, and I still assure your Lordships, That but few Men were lost in the Shirmish: Only the Enemies Cannon kill'd some Troopers and Horses, when we were between the Fortifications of this City. I have required an exact List, and I will order it to be confirm'd upon Oath in every Regiment. The Enemy march'd back this Morning, and took the Road from *Cleves*. We are inform'd, that the Duke of *Burgundy* has taken up his Lodgings in the City of *Cleves*, and *Boufflers* is enter'd into our Camp. I am posted this Night along the *Waal*, with one part of the Horse which rested the last Night, to watch the Passage of the *Waal* and *Rhine*, in Conjunction with the *Lunenburghers*; and I shall order the rest to follow according to the Intelligence I shall receive by the way. I leave the Infantry still here, till I have more certain Advice of the Enemies march. Here are arriv'd this Day, a great Number of Men that were missing Yesterday. The Eight Field-Pieces also are come back, having chosen their Way through *Gep*, and arriv'd this Night before the Gate of this City. Nor should we have lost one Artillery Waggon, if the Rascally Waggoners had not cut the Traces of their Horses, and run away for Fear: For they had Three Hours time to gain the City, from whence they were not above Three quarters of an Hour's march. The Infantry which I detach'd for *Grave* arriv'd Yesterday between Eleven and Twelve a Clock without any Loss; and General *Fagel*, who staid with us till they had posted themselves in the Outworks of this City, enter'd into it Yesterday about Midnight. He wrote me Word, that no Enemy had yet appear'd before *Grave*; but that they have plunder'd upon the *Meuse* and *Wahal*, as far as *Wintse*; and have very ill observ'd what was agreed upon at *Brussels*.

P. S.

I make this March before the Fort of *Schenk*, to secure the Provinces of *Guelthers* and *Overijssel*, though, I believe, the Enemy can hardly pass the *Rhine*, because

June.

Another  
Letter of  
the E. of  
*Asblone*.



June.

cause 3000 Lunenburgh Horse, and Two Regiments of Prussian Dragoons lie quarter'd from the Fort of Schenk, as far as Rhees.

Thus was Boisslers disappointed of his Design: For, indeed, Nimeguen was in great Danger of falling into his Hands, and the Preservation of this Place may be look'd upon as a Miracle, and a great Favour of Heaven, being but in an ill Condition, and the Enemy missing but half an Hour of arriving in the Outworks before the Earl of Athlone. The Burghers did Wonders upon this Occasion, it being They themselves, who, upon the first Approach of the Enemy, broke open the Door of the Arsenal, and bringing out the Cannon, Bullets and Ammunition, hawl'd the same without Horses, and planted 'em upon the Ramparts and Outworks. So that in a little time they had form'd a Battery of 160 Pieces of Cannon; from which they play'd upon the Enemy with that Fury, that they were forc'd to retreat with considerable Loss, and in great Confusion; besides, (as was said) 1200 Inferior Officers and Soldiers who took that Opportunity to desert.

This Month did not remove General Coeborn from under the Walls of Sluce, whither he was forc'd to retire upon the Approach of the Counts of Bedmar and De la Motte, after some signal Progresses in taking Middleburg and Fort St. Donas, and the Bombing of Fort Isabel. However, to prevent Bedmar's retaking Fort St. Donas, he laid the Country under Water, and forced the Spaniards to retire towards Ghent, till he could be in a Condition to make Head against his Superior Enemy.

France affords us nothing worth recording in the Course of this Month; Spain is full of Fears and terrible Apprehensions of a Descent made on its Coast by the Confederates, while her young King, imprudently having left the Mother Kingdom in so Critical a Conjuncture, was in Italy hopping from one Province into another; but it being not worth our while to follow him on Board a French and Spanish Squadron of Gallies from Naples to Italy, we'll see what in the Interim has been in those Parts transacted in the Field: There has been already an Account given of the Re-

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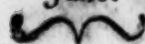
lief *Mantua* by the *French*, under the Duke of *Vendosme*, at least on one side; and having also hinted at Prince *Eugene's* having possess'd himself of the Post of *Ceresa*, we shall here give the Particulars of that Action.

This *Ceresa* was defended on the side next the Coun-try by a good Breastwork, and on that next the Town by a large square Tower, which defended the Causeway that leads to *Mantua*, and upon the Right-Hand of *Ceresa*, upon the River *Mincio*, stood another Fort, called *Pietola*, the Birth-place of the famous *Virgil*. The Prince having view'd this Post, resolv'd to attack it, beginning first with the Tower; upon which, after he had play'd for some time with his Cannon, some of the Shot took Place so luckily, that they fetch'd down the Chains of the Draw-Bridge, and gave the *Imperialists* Liberty to enter the Breastwork, and cut down the Gate of the Tower, which so frightened the Enemy, that they fled with great Precipitation into the City, leaving behind them Four Pieces of Brass-Cannon, with Six small Cannon, Six Faulcons, several Barrels of Powder, with other Warlike Ammunition, and a great Quantity of Spades, Shovels, Pick-axes, &c. At the same time also, the Enemy quitted the Fort of *Pietola*, and Three other little Forts that secured the City of *Mantua*, by this Means more closely block'd up than before. At this Time, the *French* were reckon'd about 50000 strong, and the *Imperialists* 40000, but there was certainly more Odds between them. In this Action Prince *Eugenius* charging the Enemies advanced Guards, and driving them before him, had his Horse shot under him, but was presently mounted again by the Count of *Guldenleu*, who supply'd him with another.

In this Post, and the Parts adjoining, the Prince so strongly encamp'd, that *Vendosme* could find no Way to attack him, without coming to the Decision of a Battle, which he deem'd it no way convenient to do, whether out of his Military Prudence, or in Obedience to his Master the young King of *Spain*, who commanded him in the comical Letter, already recited, to relieve *Mantua*, but withal enjoin'd him not to bear Prince *Eugenius* till he came, to rob him of that Honour.



June.



*Vendosme*  
like to be  
surprized  
by the  
*Germans*.

In the mean time, the *Germans* continued very successful in harrassing the Enemies Convoys, and it was not Prince *Eugenius*'s Fault, that *Vendosme* himself had not now been upon the Road to *Vienna*, to make a Visit to his Brother *Villeroy*, Fortune had like to have paid him him a Harlotry Trick, and he ought to keep an Anniversary for his narrow Escape, if she have not reserv'd him for some more remarkable Fate. For Prince *Eugenius*, upon a particular Piece of Intelligence, having formed a Design to surprize the *French* General in his Quarters, sent away Adjutant-General *Davia*, with 400 Men, in several Barks from *Pescolda*, up the Lake of *Mantua*, before break of Day; who being come to the Place that was pitch'd upon, and which was just by the Duke of *Vendosme*'s Quarters, the Adjutant-General landed with a few Men, and advanced toward the House where the Duke lay. In their Passage, a Centinel demanded, who they were? To which, Answer was return'd, They were a *French* Party with some sick and wounded Soldiers from *Mantua*. The Centinel being satisfy'd with this Reply, the *Germans* drew near him, and kill'd him, without making any Noise. Which done, they advanced toward the House, and were already within Eighty Paces of it, when a Soldier of the Imperial Party, fired inadvertently upon another Centinel that was placed near the House. Upon which they who were left behind in the Boats, mistaking it for some Signal, let flie at Random, all at once, and alarm'd the whole Army. So that General *Davia* was forced to give over a Design so well contrived, just upon the Point of Execution. It was said that Prince *Eugenius* was so concern'd at the Disappointment of so important a Design, that he caus'd 'em all to be cashier'd, and to cast Lots for their Lives.

In revenge of this Affront, the Duke of *Mantua*, now made a kind of General in the *French* Army, would needs perswade the Duke of *Vendosme* to Cannonade the Prince's Quarters; in Hopes, perhaps, some straggling Bullet might have prov'd more successful against the Imperial General. The Duke of *Vendosme* would fain have put him off, alledging, That he would not waste the King's Powder and Shot to no Purpose. This he did twice together; but finding the

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the Duke of Mantua persist in his Importunity, he gave him Liberty to do what he pleas'd. Whereupon the Duke went to work, and having planted his Batteries, play'd upon the Tower of *Ceresia* for a whole Day together, but with no great Damage to the *Imperialists*, only the killing Eighteen Soldiers, and obliging them to remove their Quarters. On the other side, Prince *Eugenius*, to pay the *French* in their own Coin, rais'd Three Batteries upon a rising Ground, and in like manner thunder'd upon the Town, and upon the *French* both at once; never ceasing, till he had ruin'd several Houses in the City, and kill'd many Soldiers in the *French* Camp. Which so incens'd the Duke of Mantua, that he made a Sally the next Day with 200 Men; thinking to have seized one of the Imperial Posts, but coming within the Reach of his prepared Enemies Musket-shot, he was so warmly receiv'd, that he was forced to a hasty Retreat with considerable Loss.

Since the Duke of Mantua's ineffectual Cannonading the Imperial Posts of *Curtatona* and *Ceresia*, so troublesome to this City, and his unsuccessful Sally, in Hopes to have driven Prince *Eugenius* from his Entrenchments in those Places, little considerable Action has pass'd between the Two Armies, unless it were the Prince's possessing himself of an important Post within Musket-Shot of the Gate of *Pradella*, which the Duke of *Vendosme* found to be of that Consequence, that he too late repented his Oversight, in not preventing the Prince from making himself first Master of it. Since which, Mantua found it to be an ill Neighbour, the Imperial General having rais'd a Battery of several Mortars upon the Post, from whence he gave the Mantuas a Taste of the same fiery Destruction. Particularly upon the 27th at Night, the *Imperialists* made themselves Masters of several Posts, and a Rising-Ground, not above Musket-Shot from the City, where they wrought hard all Night in raising a Battery of Mortars. By Break of Day they play'd upon the City with their Cannon, which was follow'd by such a fiery Tempest of Bombs, that the Mantuan Ladies were frighted out of their Wits, and dream'd of dying no other Death, but of being burnt to Death for Witches. The Garrison made several Sallies,

June.

Sallies, but all to no Purpose; among the rest, that of 500 Grenadiers, which were sent to drive the *German*s out of their Post of *Pradella*, was the most considerable, as well for the Honour of the Repulse, as for the Number of Men slain and wounded; the *French* being forced to retire with the Loss of Fifty Men kill'd outright, and as many more disabled.

But the main Business that now especially made a Noise in both Camps, was the intended Siege of *Bersello*. The News-Papers were full of it, and publish'd it both in *Gath* and *Ascalon*, as a Thing absolutely resolv'd upon: And the *French* reported it with all the Confidence imaginable; tho' the wiser sort of Mankind (considering the great Precautions taken by Prince *Eugene* for the Security of a Place of so much Importance) much doubted of it, though the *French* had a good and fresh Army to undertake it.

In the mean time, both Parties being willing to play at small Game, rather than stand out; the *French*, on the 30th, foraged near the *German* Entrenchments, which the *Germans* not enduring, sent out 300 of their Cavalry, who fell upon the *French* Horse that guarded the Foragers, and put them into Confusion, till some *French* Troops coming to their Assistance, the *Imperialists* were forced to retreat in their Turn. Which a Body of *German* Infantry observing, sall'y'd out of their Trenches to their Relief, which exasperated the Skirmish to that degree, that the *French* Dragoons were forced to alight, and fight a Foot, and the Encounter was sharp and bloody. But at last the *French* were forced to give Ground with the Loss of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Ruffec*, a Captain of Carabineers, several Inferior Officers, and a considerable Number of common Soldiers slain and taken Prisoners. The *Imperialists* lost a Lieutenant-Colonel, several Inferior Officers, and Five Soldiers taken Prisoners.

Nor was this the only Misfortune that befel the *French* about the same time, in an Encounter between the Regiment of *Soissons*, and a Party of *French* Dragoons and Carabineers; at what time it so fell out, that the Regiment of *Soissons* was laid in Ambush to have intercepted a Body of *German* Horse in the Night, and a Party of Dragoons and Carabines being de-



June.

detach'd to guard the French Foragers, came accidentally to the same Place before Day, and mistaking the Regiment of *Soissons* for Enemies, as the Regiment mistook them for *Germans*, for whom they lay in wait, they both fell upon one another with equal Fury: so that many brave Officers, and many Men were slain and wounded before the Mistake was found out.

But to tarry no longer in *Italy*, and meeting with nothing in our Passage through *Switzerland* that is worth remarking; we find that at *Ratisbonne*, toward the Beginning of this Month, Notice was given to *M. Chamois*, the French King's Envoy, of an Order from the Emperor to depart that City in Three Days, and in Fifteen to quit the Territories of the Empire, with all his Family, upon Pain of being seiz'd, and treated in the same Manner as the Baron of *Mean*, Dean of the Chapter of *Liege*. At first he exclaim'd against the Order, in Hopes he should have been well seconded. But the Magistracy giving him to understand, that they were resolv'd to make use of Force in the Execution of the Emperor's Orders, he took Post for the Elector of *Bavaria's* Court; not daring to stay the Expiration of the Time limited by the Emperor's Decree.

Now it is time we should come to the famous Siege of *Landau*, concerning which Place it will be proper to premise a few Words.

*Landau* is a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Alsacia*, *Landau* which was yielded to *France* by the Peace of *Munster*: describ'd. It is situate in the Territory of *Wassgov*, upon the River *Quatsch*, upon the Confines of the *Palatinate*, Four Leagues from *Spire* to the West.

This Town was the great Magazine, where the French, after they had plunder'd most of the Towns in the *Palatinate*, and a great Part of *Schmaben*, in the Year 1688, laid up the Booty, all which was burnt by an accidental Fire, May 1689. Immediately after the Peace of *Reswick*, the French fortified this Place very considerably and regularly, according to the best Skill of their famous Engineer *M. Vaubonne*, it being the strongest they had in those Parts, since the Surrender of *Philipsburg*, &c. into the Hands of the *Imperialists*, which was done by Virtue of the aforesaid Peace.

Here



June.

Landau  
belieged.

Here we must observe, that the French having made their utmost Efforts this Campaign in the Netherlands and Italy, had not so well provided for their Frontiers in Germany; where their Army being but weak, and drawing together but slowly, under Cambrin, it gave the Germans an Opportunity to lay Siege to this important Place: So that about the Sixth of this Month, the Prince of Baden dislodg'd from Longencandel, and posted his Army before Landau, in order to lay a formal Siege to the Town. Monsieur Melac, the Governour of that Town, kept himself all that Day with his Regiment of Horse before the Gate, called the Gate of France, and fir'd continually upon the Imperialists, with some Great Cannon, insomuch, that some Men and several Horses were killed; however, at length he retreated into the City, not daring to attempt any thing farther. The next Day a Trumpeter was sent to the Prince of Baden, desiring Leave, that the Ladies might depart the City: But his Highness made Answer, That he would not give any such Permission, and therefore, that it would be in vain for them to send a second Time. At the Beginning of the Siege, the young Count of Leiningen took the Brigadier de Gasse, and Colonel Nettancourt, with some inferior Officers and their Servants, who intended to have thrown themselves into the Town, and made a good Booty of a great Number of *Louis d'ores*, which they were carrying to the Governour: For Money, as well as Provision, was said to be very scarce in that Fortress. The Prisoners were conducted to Frankfort, which upon their Parols was allow'd 'em for their Prison. By this Time the Besiegers falling close to their Work, had open'd their Trenches, and rais'd Three Attacks; the first on that side next the Gate of France; the second on that side next to Queich, toward Neustadt, and the Third over-against the Citadel, or Grand Fort. Upon the 25th Instant, the Besieged made a Sally with 200 Horse, against whom 150 of the Imperial Cavalry were sent, who charging the Enemy in some Disorder, gave the Besieged some Advantage over them, till a Detachment of Foot coming up to their Relief, so warmly entertain'd the Besieged, that they drove them back to the Town with considerable Loss.

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On the 26th, a Deserter came from the Town, who said, Many of Garrison, being unable to go through the hard Labours they were put to, were fallen sick. Eight Deserters came from Marshal Catinat's Army, who said, He intended to march very soon from *Haguenau* to *Brun*. A Reinforcement of Two Regiments of Horse, with Six Field-pieces, was sent to the Camp at *Weissembourg*. This Day they had only an Officer and a few Soldiers wounded. Next Morning the Imperial Regiment of *Cuirassiers* and *Gronsvelt*, consisting of 1000 Men, and the Regiment of Dragoons of *Pesbra*, belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*, arriv'd in the Camp; and the same Day in carrying on their Works they had Six Men killed, and Nineteen wounded. On the 28th, several Deserters came from *Landau*: And on the 29th, Thirteen Deserters came from Marshal Catinat's Army, as did likewise Four from the Town, who pretended to confirm all what the other Deserters have told, concerning the ill State of the Place. Next Day Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* visited the Works, and was very well satisfied with the good Condition he found them in. A Deserter came to them from *Landau*, who said, The Besieged were under great Consternation, and were much surpriz'd at the *Germans* advancing so far without firing a Gun, which was done to save all unnecessary Expence and Ammunition. They had that Day a Captain killed, and Fourteen Soldiers wounded. Lieutenant-General *Auffass*, who commanded the Imperial Forces at *Weissembourg*, sent to the Camp 13 Deserters, who reported, Catinat was still at *Haguenau*, the Imperialists having been reinforced the Day before with Two Battallions of the Elector of *Mentz* Troops, still carried on their Works, and had Four Men killed, and Thirty wounded; and having planted their heavy Cannon upon several Batteries, fired all Day upon the Place, and were at the same time furiously cannonaded by the Besieged; though they did the Assailants no other Mischief, than the wounding of Two of their Men, and dismounting Two of their Cannon. And thus having carry'd the Siege on to the End of the Month, we shall at present leave, and proceed to other Matters.



June.

Proposals  
to the E.  
of Bavaria  
by the  
Emperor.

Elector's  
Answer.

July.

There was a Negotiation all this while on Foot between the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Court of *Vienna*, at leastwise they endeavour'd to make one another believe so; and now the Count *de Schlick*, Envoy from the Emperor, being arriv'd at the Elector's Court, made the following Proposals to him in the other's Name. 1. To enter into the Association of the Circles, and the Grand Alliance. 2. To grant free Passage through his Territories for some Imperial Regiments. 3. To quit the Party of *France*. 4. To give such Instructions to his Envoy at the Dyet of *Ratisbonne*, that he might second the Deliberations begun there for the Good of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire,

To these the Elector return'd for Answer: *That he could not give Passage to the Emperor's Troops, because of the Disorders which the Soldiers usually committed, notwithstanding all the Care that could be taken to keep them to their Duty; and that as to the other Points, they were to be referred to the Dyet, where his Electoral Highness would propose Things in Order.*

We had an Account also, that the Elector of *Mentz* did about the same Time, by his Minister, lay before the Elector of *Bavaria*, *That the French King being Master of the Spanish Monarchy, sought only to subdue the other Potentates of Europe, one after another, to set up his Universal Monarchy, in which the Elector himself could hope for no other Favour, than to be reduced the last under the Yoke of Servitude.* Besides this, the Elector of *Mentz* offered his Mediation for a sound Amity and good Correspondence between the Emperor and his Electoral Highness: But the Answer reported to have been given by the Elector to this Offer, was, *That he could not enter into the Association in that present Conjunction; and that not knowing of any Enemy he had, he thanked the Elector for his Offer.*

It is time we should give another Visit to our own native Country, though we shall not meet with much there that affords Matter of History at present.

We find Her Majesty, on the 9th, appoint the Duke of *Somerset* to be Master of the Horse, and the Earl of *Pembroke* made President of the Council in his Room; and the same Day the Queen in Council at *Hampton-Court*, made a most excellent Order, wherein

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she declared, 'That she judg'd the Selling of Offices and Places in her Household and Family to be highly dishonourable to Her Majesty, prejudicial to her Service, and a Discouragement to Vertue and true Merit, which could and should only recommend Persons to her Royal Approbation; and that Her Majesty was resolv'd to prevent such Selling of the same; and therefore declared her Pleasure to be, That no Officer or Servant whatsoever, that was, or should be of her Family or Household, should procure to sell or buy, or suffer to be sold or bought, any Office or Place therein, under Pain of incurring Her Majesty's Displeasure, and of being removed from her Service.

Queen's Order against Selling of Places.

9.

All the Talk of the Town about this Time, was the Business of Sir John Munden, who having been detach'd with a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships, to endeavour to intercept a French one, under du Cass, designed for the West-Indies, he failed of the Design; for they got between him and the Shoar safe into *Coronna*. Upon Sir John's Return home, some were for condemning him forthwith to Destruction, and others as much vindicated his Conduct, as their various Inclinations led them, without staying for his Trial, which came on the 13th Instant, at a Court-Martial, held on Board Her Majesty's Ship *The Queen*, of which take these Particulars.

Present,

Sir Cloudsley Shovell, Admiral of the *White*, President.

|         |   |            |                 |
|---------|---|------------|-----------------|
| Captain | { | Coale,     | Crow,           |
|         |   | Myngs,     | Stewart,        |
|         |   | Leake,     | Crow, (Leonard) |
|         |   | Greenhill, | Littleton,      |
|         |   | Good,      | Turvill,        |
|         |   | Mayne,     | Ward,           |
|         |   | Kerr,      | Hollyman,       |
|         |   | Clarke,    | Swanton,        |
|         |   | Bridges,   | Cooper,         |
|         | { | Maynard.   |                 |

All Sworn, according to the late Act of Parliament.

July.

Sir John  
Munden's  
Tryal.

13.

Pursuant to an Order from his Royal Highness the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, &c. bearing Date the 6th of *July*, 1702, a strict Enquiry was made by this Court into the Behaviour of Sir *John Munden*, Rear-Admiral of the Red, during his late Expedition near the *Groyne*, on the Coast of *Gallicia*, in the Month of *May* last, whither he had been sent with a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships to intercept several Ships of War and Transports, belonging to the *French* King, and bound for the *Groyne*; or else to burn, or otherwise destroy them in that Harbour, if practicable, in case he found them there. The said Sir *John Munden* was charg'd with ill Conduct, and ill Management in several Particulars in that Service, and especially in the Instances following, *viz.*

*First*, 'That after he had got Intelligence of the 'Enemy's Ships being daily expected, he did stand off 'so far from Land as Ten Leagues, or more, on the '27th of *May* in the Evening, and did tack too late 'at Four in the Morning following, by which Means 'the Enemy's Ships pass by his Squadron.

The Court having strictly inspected and examined the Journals of the Commanders, and other Officers of that Squadron, it appear'd to them by the general Computation, that they were about Three Leagues off the Land of *Cape Prior* at Night, when they stood off. At about Seven in the Morning they tack'd and stood in; and in Consideration of its being hazy Weather, and no anchoring on that Coast; and that *Cape Ortingal*, the Station they were making for, was a proper Place for intercepting the Enemy, as also Sir *John*'s having order'd his Scouts in a proper Station for giving him Notice of the Enemy's appearing,

The Court was of Opinion, That there was no Mismanagement, or Failure in the said Sir *John Munden*, with relation to this particular Head.

*Secondly*, 'For not following the Ships which were 'seen to go into the *Groyne*, and for not endeavouring 'to destroy them there.

The

The Court having duely weigh'd the Motives that innuenced Sir *John Munden*, and the Captains at their Consultations, to desist from attempting the said Ships in the Harbour, are of Opinion, That considering the Difficulties that attended the going in, and the Strength of the Place, it was neither adviseable, nor practicable to have attack'd them after they had got in.

*Thirdly*, ' For calling off the *Salisbury*, by a Signal, ' from the Engagement with a *French* Man of War on ' the 16th of *May*, (reputed to be a Ship of about Seventy Guns) and for not sending some other Ship or ' Ships to her Assistance, by which Means the *French* ' Ship might probably have been taken.

Sir *John Munden* sets forth in his Defence, against this Article, that when the Ship *Salisbury* gave Chase to the *French* Ship standing right with her, he had Hopes of her falling in with them by the Course she steer'd, but that when he perceiv'd the *Salisbury* to be engaged, he stood to her Assistance with his whole Squadron, and so continu'd to do till they had made the Land; and not being able to come up with her, did then pursue his Instructions, in keeping himself, as much undiscover'd as he could, in order to gain Intelligence of the Enemy: The Court being satisfied with his Account of this Matter, does not think him blameable in his Proceeding.

*Fourthly*, ' The setting on Shore the Men and Women taken in the *Spanish* Boats, which might have ' been exchanged for such *English* as are in Confinement at the *Groyne*.

The Court having examined into this Matter, and it appearing, that those that were taken were all Women, and indigent People, and no Military Persons amongst them, does think it conformable to the usual Practice in the like Cases, and finds no Reflection, or Blame, on this Occasion.

And therefore the Court having fully and maturely deliberated on all the Circumstances of the foregoing Allegations, is of Opinion, That Sir *John Munden* has



*July.* fully cleared himself from the whole Matter contained in them, and as far as appears to the Court, has complied with his Instructions, and behaved himself with great Zeal and Diligence in this Service, and accordingly the Court does acquit Sir *John Munden* from all the Particulars of this Charge.

Sir *John Munden* turn'd out.

*Aug. 9.*

Sir *John* having in this manner been acquitted by a Court-Marshal continued in his Post, and seem'd to stand so fair at Court; that the very Gazette of the 21<sup>st</sup> took Notice, That as Rear-Admiral of the *Red*, he hoisted his Flag on the Mizzen-Topmast of Her Majesty's Ship *The Victory*; but the Queen having required the Proceedings of his Trial to be laid before her, considered the Circumstances relating to the Expedition to *Coronna*, and finding he had not done his Duty pursuant to his Instructions, did not think fit to continue him in her Service, and therefore declared her Pleasure on the 9<sup>th</sup> of the following Month, That his Royal Highness the Lord High-Admiral of *England* should immediately discharge him from his Post and Command in the Royal Navy, which was accordingly perform'd.

As for the grand Fleet, People talked so variously of the Design they were to go upon, that the more intelligent sort seem'd mightily pleas'd to find our Councils so close, and hoped we should not make a *Brest* Business of it. Some would have *Lisbone* to be the Place, and that the King of *Portugal* was to join his Forces with ours, and so that way invade the Heart of *Spain*; and they grounded their Conjecture upon the Prince of *Hesse* being sent thither, as well as Mr. *Methuen*, L. Chancellor of *Ireland*, tho' his Son was already there. Others talk'd of the *Groyne*, as a proper Place to be attack'd; some People's Heads rov'd so far as *Messina*, *Naples* and *Port Mahon*, so as that the Fleet and Land-Troops would go up thither, or at least some part of them. Others would lay Wagers, *Barcelona* would be attack'd: But the most likely Place (as is afterwards in Reality prov'd) was *Cadiz*, and besides other Reasons that I have heard offer'd for it, it was a very substantial one, That there was no other Place that could countervail so grand an Expedition. To go on therefore with the Proceedings of the Fleet

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for this Month, we must look a little back into the last.

On the 19th of June, they weigh'd from *Spirhead*, and come to an Anchor at *St. Hellen's*; his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* being on Board Her Majesty's Ship the *Ranelagh*, Captain *Fitz-patrick* Commander. Monday the 22d, Admiral *Fairborne* sail'd thence with Sixteen Men of War and Two Fire-Ships; together with a Squadron of *Dutch*, in all Thirty Sail, towards *Portugal*. Next Day the Generals, Officers, Horses and the Dragoons (being about 100) were shipp'd off at *Cows*, in the *Isle of Wight*, and the Artillery Horses at *Portsmouth*; also the Prince *Hesse Darmstadt* sail'd thence in the *Adventure* for *Lisbone*.

On the 1st of July, in the Morning, the Admiral made a Signal to unmoor, and at Seven in the Evening he hal'd home his Main-top-sail Sheets, and fir'd a Gun for the Fleet to weigh. The Wind at N. E. a small Breeze. They had nothing extraordinary till Sunday, July the 5th, when at Six in the Afternoon, Five Sail came out of *Plymouth* Sound, and join'd the Fleet, (which then amounted to 160 Sail.) They had on Board them Colonel *Seymour's* Regiment; also Five Companies of Colonel *Villars's*, which were to join the *Fuzileers*. On the 7th, the Winds being contrary, at Eight in the Morning, the Admiral made his Signal to bear away to *Torbay*; at Ten they run Five Leagues N. E. by N. the Wind at W. N. W. and by Twelve the Bolt bore N. E. at Two Leagues and half distant, the Wind then at W. S. W. Tuesday, about Five in the Evening they came to an Anchor in *Torbay*, where they got on Board fresh Water, and repair'd what Damage they sustain'd before they came in; also the Horse-Ships were better provided for Security of the Horses. On the 12th, Colonel *Brown* died, much lamented for his great Bravery, and extraordinary Skill in the Art of Bombing; at Four that Morning the Wind veering to the E. N. E. easie Gales, the Admiral made a Signal to weigh, which he with the whole Fleet did, in order to proceed on their Voyage, and they were under Sail by Five, the Wind then at N. E. by E. On the 16th, at Five in the Morning, a Fleet of Transporters, with their Convoy from the Eastward, join'd them; they were 22 in Number,



July.

which made them 182 Sail. On the 17th, in the Morning, a Court-Martial was held on Board them, on the Account of one Lieutenant *Harris* (of Colonel *Fox's* Regiment) for Mutiny, &c. of which he was found guilty, and received Sentence accordingly. On the 18th, the Duke sent a Warant to the Keeper of *Dartmouth* Goal, for the securing of Captain *Newey*, till Her Majesty's Pleasure was known by one of her Secretaries of State; he being committed the 16th, by his Grace's Order, for scandalous Words against the Government and his Grace. Also his Grace went ashore, and review'd the Officers, with the rest belonging to the Train: And about Four in the Evening, Her Majesty's Ship *The Chatham* anchor'd there, with Eighteen Merchant-Ships, under her Convoy from the Westward, and sail'd that Morning to the Eastward; at did Mr. *Methuen*, Her Majesty's Envoy, at the same time in the *Lastaff* for *Lubene*. On the 19th also, at half an Hour past Seven, the *Pembroke* sail'd from *Fersey*. And the 20th, in the Morning, Two Deferters belonging to the Lord *Donegal's* Regiment, were taken some Miles from the Shoar, and brought on Board, from whence they were sent into Custody of the Provost-Marshal. In the Evening, the *Newfoundland* Fleet, being Eighteen Sail, came to an Anchor in the *Offin*; and next Morning they sail'd with their Convoy to the Westward; also at half an Hour past Nine the foregoing Night, they had a Signal to weigh, and by Ten were under Sail, and in the Morning, being but little Wind, and the Tide of Flood being made, came to an Anchor, the *Start* bearing S. W. by W. and *Berry-Head* N. by E. Thursday the 23d, about Two in the Afternoon, the *Pembroke* returned to the Fleet again; but Her Majesty's Ships the *Norwich* and *York*, with Seven Sail more under their Convoy, for the *West-Indies*, having left our Fleet; they now consisted of about 173 Sail. On Sunday the 20th, the Admiral made a Signal to the *West-India* Fleet to keep their Course, they being the same Ships that left them the 22d Instant, but fell into their Company e'er they took their Departure; also that Morning the Cruisers saw Two French Privateers, to whom they gave Chase, but they taking to their Oars, made their Escape. On the 27th in the Morning,

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Morning, the *Lime* Frigate took a *Spanish* Merchant-Man, laden with Oil and Whale-bone, from *Greenland*; he had on Board Seventy Hands, and Sixteen Guns; at Noon they found themselves in the Latitude of 46 Degrees, 50 Minutes. On the 28th, the *Flamburgh* Frigate brought into the Fleet a *French* Prize, laden with Sugar and Indigo, from *Martinico*. Next Day they judged themselves to be about 25 Leagues off Cape *Finister*; and at Eight next Morning they had the Cape South of them. On the 31st, the *Barfleur* made a Signal, and fired a Gun, being in Distress.

Having sail'd thus far with Her Majesty's Navy on their intended Expedition, we shall at present, by reason the Time is elapsed, keep them Company no longer: And therefore having nothing more to observe concerning the Affairs of *Britain*, saving that the Parliament now in Being, which must have been dissolved in Course, within Six Months after the Decease of the late King, were, on the 2d Instant dissolved by Her Majesty's Authority, and another call'd to Sit on the 20th of *August*: We shall look into our Neighbouring Kingdom of *France*. The several Declarations of War by *England*, *Holland*, and the Emperor, having been published against *France* and *Spain*, so far back as the Beginning of *May* last, one would wonder, that so haughty a Monarch as *Lewis XIV.* should stay till the 3d of this Month, before he put forth his in Opposition to them: The Truth of it is, in all the other Wars he had been engaged, he himself was the Aggressor; but never any Prince in the World had so little Stomach to it as this: But to the Declaration it self, upon which I shall make no Reflection.

Parliament dissolved, and another call'd.

By the KING.

Although the Treaty concluded at *Reswick*, in a Time when the King by the Superiority of his Forces, was in a Condition to have given Laws to the Neighbouring Princes that were jealous of his Power, was a certain Proof of the sincere Desire that his Majesty had always to give Peace to his Subjects, and to restore Peace to *Europe*; his Majesty nevertheless finds that the Emperor without any lawful Right

Fr. King's Declaration of War.  
3.

July.

Right to the *Spanish* Monarchy, hath put himself in  
 a Condition by the Augmentation of his Troops,  
 by Treaties and Alliances with several Princes, and  
 particularly with *England*, and the States-General of  
 the *United-Provinces*, to trouble the Repose of *Europe*  
 by a new War, as unjust as it is ill grounded. They  
 have begun Hostilities on all sides, against, and con-  
 trary to the Treaties, so solemnly sworn to; all *Eur-*  
*ope* is witness of his Majesty's Moderation; He hath  
 seen Places attack'd, advantageous Posts seiz'd, Con-  
 voys stopp'd, and Prisoners taken before any Decla-  
 ration of War, and at a Time when his Majesty was  
 endeavouring by his Ambassadors and Envoys to  
 preserve the Peace. All these Steps being so contra-  
 ry to sincere Dealing and their own Interests, and the  
 Manifesto's and Declaration of War of the Emperor,  
*England*, and the States-General having been pub-  
 lished: His Majesty finds himself under an indispen-  
 sible Necessity, in order to preserve his own and the  
 King his Grandson's Dominions, to Arm on his side,  
 and to make Levies sufficient to oppose the Under-  
 takings of the common Enemies; and for that End  
 his Majesty is resolv'd, to employ all his Forces by  
 Sea and Land, and by the Help of Divine Protecti-  
 on, which he implores on the Justice of his Cause,  
 to declare War against the Emperor, *England*, the  
 States-General of the *United-Provinces*, and the Princes  
 their Allies. His Majesty orders and commands all  
 his Subjects, Vassals and Servants, to cruise upon the  
 Subjects of the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*, and  
 on the Subjects of their Allies; and strictly forbids  
 his Subjects to have henceforth any Communication,  
 Commerce or Intelligence with them, on Pain of  
 Death. And therefore his Majesty hath revoked,  
 and by these Presents revokes all Permissions, Pass-  
 ports, Safe-guards and Safe-conducts, which may  
 have been granted by him or his Lieutenant-Generals  
 and other his Officers, contrary to these Presents;  
 and hath declared, and does declare them to be void  
 and of none Effect and Force, forbidding all Per-  
 sons whatsoever to have any regard unto them. His  
 Majesty orders and commands the Admiral, Maref-  
 chals of *France*, Governours and Lieutenant-Gener-  
 als for his Majesty in his Provinces and Armies,

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Mareschals de Camp, Colonels, Camp-Masters, Captains, Chiefs and Leaders of his Majesty's Soldiers, both Horse and Foot, *French* and Strangers, and all his other Officers to whom it may pertain, what is herein contain'd, to cause, execute, each in his Office, within their Towns and Jurisdictions: For such is his Majesty's Will and Pleasure, that these Presents be publish'd in all the Maritime and other Towns, and in all the Ports, Havens, and other Places of the Kingdom and Lands under his Obedience, where Need shall be, to the End that none may pretend Ignorance.

Given at Marli, July 3. 1702.

Sign'd,  
L O U I S.

Underneath,  
Chamillard.

Somewhat before this Declaration was proclaim'd in *Paris*, that is to say, about the latter End of the last Month, the Assembly of the *Gallican* Clergy, having granted to the King what he demanded, brake up their Sessions, and took their Leaves of the King at *Versailles*, at what time the Bishop of *Toulon*, harangu'd his Majesty in behalf of all the rest. Upon the First of this Instant, he also sign'd the Contract between him and the Clergy, who had obtain'd a Discharge from Taxes, which they had signify'd to the Diocesses that had purchased the Employments of Apostolick and Oeconomick Notaries, &c.

Having no farther Occasion to tarry in *France*, should we from thence cross the *Alps*, and pass into *Italy*, we shall there find the Cavalier de *Fourbin*, with a few *French* Frigats, domineer in the Gulph of *Venice* (under Pretence of hindring Provisions to be sent to the Imperial Troops) as if he were Sovereign there, and the *Venetians* his Vassals; but this being a Trifle not fit for us to dwell upon, we shall enter into the Lists of the Field.

We have already given an Account of the Relief of *Mantua* in some measure; but not to recapitulate, the separate Bodies of the *French* Army being join'd, about the



July.

the middle of this Month, the *Spanish* King put himself at the Head of them, and march'd along with them toward the River of *Parma*, in order to pass it, and at the same Time he told the Duke of *Vendosme* That having no Experience in the Art of War, he could not put himself into better Hands than his to learn it. As for Prince *Eugenius*, his principal Care now was to provide for the Security of *Bersello*; to which Purpose he detach'd General *Visconti* with Three Regiments, to reinforce the Body of the Army that lay entrench'd along the Banks of *Lenza*, and to dispute the Passage of the River with the King of *Spain*, who was advanced towards it with a numerous Army; while that he kept *Mantua* close begirt on that side next the Gates of *Ceresa* and *Pradella*. On the other side Prince *Vaudemont*, Governour of *Milan*, lay with 20000 Men in the Entrenchments which the *French* had rais'd at *Rivalta*, near *Mantua*; M. *Pracornal* was posted with 10000 Men under one of the Forts of that Place, in a Readiness to join either the King of *Spain*, or the Prince of *Vaudemont*, as there should be Occasion; M. *Zurlaube* commanded the Garrison of *Mantua*, which was reinforc'd with 8000 Men, and *Crequi* kept at *Marcaria* with a small flying Army, to cover the Bridge which the *French* had laid over the *Oglio*, to preserve the Communication between the Two Armies: Moreover, by the King of *Spain's* Order, the Duke of *Vendosme* drew out a Detachment to raise the Entrenchment, with a Battery against *Borgo-Forte*, but Prince *Eugenius* opened the Sluices of *Borgo-Forte*, by which Means the Plains of *Bescoldo*, were overflow'd, and the Detachment was forced to retreat; 'twas also said, that malignant Fevers, and other Distempers, began to be very rife among the *French* Troops. M. G. *Solari* sent an Account to Prince *Eugenius*, that the Enemy lay near *Colorno*, on the other side of the *Parma*, and seem'd to have a Design of making an Incurfion toward *Reggio*, the Prince sent *Staremberg's* Regiment, with Four Field-pieces to join the Forces that lay along the *Croftolo*. He also commanded *Herberville's* Regiment of Dragoons to reinforce the Marquis *Visconti*, who lay posted at *Santa Vittoria* with Three Regiments of Horse, and directed Lieutenant-Colonel *Martigni*, with a strong Party

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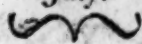
July.

of Horse and Foot, to pass the *Croftolo*, and cut down all the Corn and Forage that might be of use to the enemy, and to bring it away. Soon after they received other Intelligence, That General *Visconti*, with his Three Regiments of Horse, had been surpriz'd and put to the Rout; upon which he immediately took Horse, and arriving on the Banks of the *Croftolo*, found, that notwithstanding his Orders, to retreat from the Post of *Sancta Vittoria*, because he thought not secure enough, on this side the River *Tassone*, and after they had join'd with *Staremburg's* Regiment, to cast up a Redoubt, they, believing they had Time enough, not dreaming the Enemy had been so near, neglected to put their Orders in Execution, insomuch that a whole Column of the *French* Army fell upon them so unexpectedly, that they had hardly time to mount their Horses. Nevertheless, though the *French* had there all their *Gens d'Arms*, their Carabineers, and others, the Flower of their Cavalry, yet those Three Regiments, which did not amount in all to above 1500 Men, so bravely defended themselves, that they repulsed the Enemy Three times, and at the Beginning of the Combat took some Standards, and would have made a saving Retreat with little Loss, had it not been for the Enemy's Infantry, which coming up between the Rivulets, fired so thick upon the *Imperialists*, that not being able to make any farther Resistance, they began to think of retreating. But the Bridge being pester'd with their own Waggon and Baggage, they could not make that orderly haste they should have done. So that crowding too eagerly one upon another, they fell, some into the River, some into the Morasses, and were drown'd. And the Loss would have been greater, had not *Herberville's* Regiment of Dragoons come up in time to their Assistance, who perceiving some Troops of the Enemy, alighted to the Number of 2 Squadrons, and drove 'em back, and by that Means secured *Visconti's* Retreat. Here Count *Junger*, Major of the Regiment, was wounded, and a Standard was taken, the Cornet being kill'd. The Prince of *Comerci*, who then lay very ill at *Gua-Stalla*, no sooner heard that *Visconti* was engaged, but he mounted, though so weak and faint, that he swooned twice by the Way; however, he came too late.

In



July.



In this Action the Imperial Detachment lost Two P of Kettle-Drums, and all their Baggage. As to the Loss of Men, not above 400 were missing, of which 270 were taken Prisoners, among whom were reckoned Count *Arenberg*, Lieutenant-Colonel of *Darmstadt* Regiment, and Three Captains of the same, the Lieutenant-Colonel, much wounded, and a Captain of *Comerci's* Regiment, *Staremburg's* Major, and several Subaltern Officers. Among the slain, were a Major and Two Captain of *Comerci's* Regiment, Two Captain of *Darmstadt's*, and One of *Visconti's*; besides, the young Count *Visconti* much wounded. However, the *French* paid dear for their Victory, which cost 'em, by the Report of some Deferters, and others, about 200 Men kill'd and wounded, 300 of the Latter being sent to *Casal Maggiore*; but this is hardly credible. In the mean time, the Loss of the *Germans* began, according to the Accounts they gave us, to abate, by the daily return of many that were either thought to have been slain or taken Prisoners.

On the other Hand, the *French* magnified this Action to a high Degree, as appears more particularly by the following Letter of the King of *Spain* to his Grandfather.

King of  
*Spain's*  
Letter to  
the *French*  
King.

' I Send your Majesty a particular Account of a very  
' brave Action of my Cavalry, at which I could  
' not be present early enough, though I made all possible  
' Diligence. M. de *Vendosme* having a mind to  
' view the Passage of the River *Croftolo* with Nine  
' Squadrons, M. de *Crequi* march'd on his Left with  
' some other Troops, they perceiv'd about 100 of the  
' Enemies Horse, who offer'd to dispute the Passage,  
' but retired, thinking, as it's suppos'd, to draw our  
' Troops, whom they thought to be few in Number,  
' into an Ambush. M. de *Vendosme* having 400 Horse  
' in View of them, and perceiving them in Disorder,  
' charged them briskly, having desired that I should  
' send Troops to sustain him: The Enemy were imprudently  
' posted, having the *Tassone* behind them,  
' with Two little Bridges only over it; so that my  
' Horse charged, overthrew and defeated them entirely.  
' The Action was over in a manner before I came up.  
' The River *Tassone* was fill'd with their Slain, so that  
' my



July.

ny Soldiers pass'd it dry : There were above 400 of the Enemies drown'd in the said River, whose Banks are about as high as the Terrass of *St. Germain's* ; we kill'd 5 or 600 upon the Place, took about 1000 Prisoners and above 1500 Horse ; we pillaged their Camp, and took their Tents, with their Ammunition and Provision. We took likewise Ten of their Standards, and Three Pair of Kettle-Drums, which I have sent to *Madrid* ; some few of the Enemy escaped into the Woods. They were commanded by General *Visconti*, we had only about 150 Men killed and wounded. *M. de Mantua* followed me every where, as did all the Spaniards, except the Duke de *Offuna*, who did not think it meet to do so. *M. de Crequi* fought on Foot and Horseback, *M. de Melac*, *M. le Marquis de St. German Beaupres* and *M. de Mortin*, behaved themselves well. I pray your Majesty to remember their good Service. Five or Six Hundred Grenadiers are returned with Horses, and are in a Moment's time become Horse Grenadiers. We shall fight to Morrow, as its thought, for the Enemies have sent 8000 Men to cover *Bersello*. The Place of Battel is called *Santa Vittoria*, and we call it now the Height (*Le Comble*) of Victory. I leave it to *M. de Vendosme* to send you a Courier, for I would not ascribe the Honour of this Action to my self, which is altogether his Due. I neither write to my Father nor my Brothers, therefore you will impart this good News to them.

Next Month we shall hear of a much greater Action than this between the Armies, as we have all this while heard of the great Numbers of People in Arms in the Countries of *Abruzzo* and *Basilicata*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*, in favour of the House of *Austria* ; but I doubt if there was any thing at all in it, they were no better than *Banditi*, who taking Advantage of the Disorders of the Times, got together to follow their Robbing Trade ; and therefore having nothing to say to them, we shall now move to the Northern Parts of *Europe* ; and there we are to take Notice, that the Negotiations for an Accommodation between the Two Kings of *Poland* and *Sweden* being broken off, the Cardinal-Primate, together with the

Ge-

*July.* General of Grand Poland, retired to the Abbey of Oliwa, there to wait an Opportunity more effectually to employ their Cares and good Offices for the Restoration of the Tranquility of Poland. At the same time, the King of Sweden caused the best part of his Army to pass the *Vistula*, and march'd directly in Three Columns for *Cracow*, resolv'd to decide the Question between him and the King of Poland by the Point of the Sword. Upon the 26th of *June* he set forward himself and the rest of the Army, and continued his March the following Days for the same City.

*June.*  
26.

On the other side, the King of Poland, lying at *Cracow*, took all necessary Measures to fight the Enemy with the best Advantage. He sent an Express to hasten the March of the *Saxon* Forces, and as they arrived, he muster'd them, and recommended his Interests to their Valour. He also gave Orders for the 8000 Men which he had promised the Emperor, to be sent to him with all Speed, judging, that considering the Posture of his Affairs, the greatest Obligation that lay upon him, was to look after himself. He also dispatch'd away his *Universals* a Third time, with Command to the Nobility, upon Pain of Death and Confiscation of Estates, to mount their Horses, and follow him. He also gave the same Commands to the Crown-Army, offering to pay them down half a Year's Arrears in ready Money, and in a little time to pay them all that was due to them. By these and several other Means, in a few Days, he put all Poland into extraordinary Motion. The Nobility of the Palatine of *Cracow* immediately resolv'd to mount their Horses, and engaged moreover to sacrifice their Lives in his Majesty's Service. Some other *Palatinates* also sent their Commissioners to assure his Majesty, That they were ready to obey his Orders, and the Crown-Army testified their Inclinations to the same Effect. In the mean time, all the *Saxons* which the King expected, except the 8000 Men, arriv'd at the Rendezvous before the 8th of *July*, and some Days after, a good Number of the Nobility and *Polish* Troops arriv'd there also, with an appearing Resolution to perform their Duty like brave Men. The whole Army encamp'd at *Lobson*, near *Cracow*, the King of Sweden lying about Ten Leagues off, or thereabouts. It was thought, that

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that the King of *Sweden* had any Intention to give his Adversaries Battle, his Army not amounting to above half the Number of the King of *Poland's*, as having received no Succours out of *Lithuania*, and his *Pomeranians* being still at a great Distance from him. But not having any other in his small Army than Soldiers devoted to his Service, well disciplin'd, stout and hardy, and trained up by himself, he neither fear'd being attack'd, nor minded the Number of his Enemies; as the Event soon shew'd.

For General *Fleming*, who had been sent with a Body of 3000 Men to view the Countenances of the *Swedes*, sent the King of *Poland* Word, That he had met their Vanguard, upon which the King set forward with his whole Army, sending back his Orders to the General not to engage till he came up. Upon the 19th of *July*, both Armies met at *Lisław*, the very Day that the King of *Sweden* had so gloriously passed the *Duna*, and defeated the *Saxon* Army on the other side of the River. Nor would his Majesty of *Swedeland* stay till the Enemy attack'd him first, but fell with that Fury with his Left Wing upon the King of *Poland's* Right, which consisted of *Polish* Troops, that they were presently broken, and put in Confusion. At the same time the Right Wing of the *Swedes* advanc'd against the Enemies Left Wing, where the *Saxons* were embattel'd, who made a much stouter Resistance, but a last retreated fighting, behind a Morass; and by their Flight put all the Cavalry into Confusion. They who were left to guard the Baggage, seeing this, unspang'd the Draught-Horses from the Waggon, and fled. In short, the Rout was general, and the Fugitives never stopp'd till they came to *Cracow*, so that it was impossible for the *Swedes* to follow them. All the Artillery, and all the Baggage, fell into the Hands of the *Swedes*, as also the Chest of War, which, as was then reported, contain'd 2000000 of Florins.

This Victory was magnified to that Excess, that some reported, the King of *Poland* was run away into *Saxony*, others, that it was not known what was become of him, that he had lost above 13000 Men slain in the Battle, of which Number was General *Trump*, and several other General Officers, and that General



*July.* *Steinau* was mortally wounded. But in a little time all these Stories proved false, and the 13000 dwindled into 130 of the Cavalry, and 1500 Foot slain, of which Number was M. General *Marwitz*, the Count of *Rew*, and one Colonel more. The Generals *Fleming* and *Wackerhaert* were slightly wounded. 'Tis certain, the Saxons fought bravely enough, and had the Poles stood, in all Probability would have won the Day; but they hastily going off, and the other fearing to be surrounded, made all the Haste to retreat they could, though they said after all, that 3000 of them were taken Prisoners: However, 400 of them being sent into *Pomerania*, without any other Convoy than a Commissary to defray their Charges, after Two Days March, revolted, seiz'd the Swedish Commissary and the King's Money, and march'd back again to the King of Poland's Camp at *Cracow*.

'Twas said, that the *Polanders* pleaded in Justification of their ignominious Flight, That seeing themselves attack'd alone by the *Swedes*, they believed the Two Kings held a private Correspondence together to oppress their Liberty; but finding the contrary by the Success of the Battle, they were resolved to sacrifice their Lives in his Majesty's Service. 'Twas also reported, that several of the *Palatinates* had sent their Commissioners to him with Complements of Condolance for his Loss, and to assure him, that they were ready to mount their Horses, and assist him to recover his Honour: But his Majesty made answer, That for the future he would fight at the Head of his Saxons; that the *Polanders* might fight the Enemy apart; nevertheless, he thank'd them for their Offer, so full of Consolation.

As for the *Swedes*, the most considerable Loss which they sustain'd in this Battle, was that of the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, who was shot with a Cannon; others say, a Musket-Bullet, at the Beginning of the Fight, and died within an Hour and half after he was wounded. For we must no more believe the first Relations, which make the Loss of the *Swedes* to amount to 1500 Men, than those who amounted up the King of Poland's Loss to above 8000. Only a Newsmonger is to be commended for observing a due Proportion. However, the Loss of the *Swedes* was generally computed

puted to be about 400 Men slain, and about 800 wounded.

But to return to the King of *Poland*, he did not appear any way dismay'd with his Losses, but presently made it his Business to rally his shatter'd Forces, with a Resolution, so soon as his 8000 Men from *Saxony* join'd him, to venture a second Encounter for his Crown.

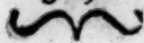
No sooner had the King of *Poland* evacuated *Cracow*, but the *Swedes* took Possession of it. At their first coming, the Inhabitants deny'd them Entrance; but upon the King of *Sweden*'s giving Order to force open the Gates, they opened them themselves, and the *Swedes* enter'd without Opposition, and presently demanded a Contribution of 60000 Dollars from the Citizens, for shutting the Gates against them. The rest of the *Swedish* Army lay encamp'd within Three Miles of *Cracow*.

This is the Account we have of the Battle in general; but if you would hear what the *Swedes* wrote concerning it, take the following Letter, dated from the Camp at *Clissoff*, 11 July.

'THE 8th of this Month, O. S. M. *Morner* join'd A Letter  
' us, with the Troops that came from *Vilna*, near concern-  
' *Obyzce*, where we lay encamp'd a long League from ing the  
' the Camp of the Enemy. Presently the King gave Battle of  
' all the Commanders to understand, that he would *Lisaw*.  
' march the next Day toward the Enemy. At the same 24.  
' time false Reports were brought us, that the Enemy  
' designed to come up to us; but he stay'd for us quiet-  
' ly in his Camp, not believing we would be so bold  
' as to attack him there. The 9th, about Six in the  
' Morning, we march'd out of our Camp at *Obyzce*, at  
' that Time the Army was embattel'd, which made us  
' lose some Time, so that we could not file off thro'  
' a Wood that was between us till Eight a Clock in  
' the Morning. The Enemy perceiving us, presently  
' gave the Signal by the Discharge of Two Great  
' Guns. The King commanded the Right Wing, and  
' the Duke of *Holstein* the Left: The Cavalry was  
' placed on both Wings; and the Infantry in the Body  
' of the main Battle, commanded by Lieutenant-Gener-  
' al *Lieven Reenschel*, under the King, and *Welling* un-  
' der the Duke. The Enemies Camp was secured on



July.



Three sides, which render'd it very difficult of Access, but not impossible. So that the Enemy, to make his best Advantage of it, drew up behind the Morass, and expected we should charge them, in hopes to make the best of the Disorder, which our Defiling might put us into. But the King took another Course, and advanced his Left Wing as far as he could, that he might flank the Right Wing of the Enemy; which was done, notwithstanding the Fire of the great Guns which kill'd us some few Men, but would not have caus'd us any considerable Loss, had it not been for that fatal Blow, which carried off Monsieur the Duke, a little before we came to close Fight. The said Prince was mortally wounded in the Reins, and expired some Minutes after, with much Resignation. The *Polanders*, who were in the Right Wing of the Army, first of all charged our Left Wing, whither the King flew with all speed, seeing the Fight begun on that side: But having endured one discharge of our Fire, and not being able to break into our Cavalry, they fled immediately, and though they halted sometimes, yet they would never return to the Charge: So that the Defeat of the Enemies Right Wing, cost but little time, the *Polanders* drawing the *Saxons* after 'em into the Rout. In the mean time, the Enemies Left Wing, finding themselves superior in Strength to those that made Head against 'em, the rest being upon the Pursuit of the flying Enemy, resolv'd to fill the Morass with Bavins, and having pass'd it, to thunder in upon our Right Wing, which had as much time as was necessary to make Head against 'em by the Favour of the Ground, which was very narrow between the Marsh and the Wood. There it was that the greatest Slaughter happen'd, but our Squadrons stood their Ground, and were so well seconded by the Infantry, secured by a Village and Hedges, that after some Discharges, the Enemy was driven back to the other side of the Morass, into their Camp. There it was that the Enemy made Head against us again behind their Caltrops, but they were attack'd with so much Vigour, and so much Speed, that they could no longer stand. The Regiment of *Steinau* beat a Parley, and surrender'd upon Composition. The rest of

the



the Infantry was cut in Pieces, or escaped through the Morass which was behind the Camp; into which the Baggage being thrown at the same time with Disorder, the greatest Part of the Men perish'd, and all the Baggage was taken, even to the King of Poland's Equipage. The Cavalry had time enough to save themselves by the High Road of *Pintzau*, and ours being extreamly fatigu'd, could not arrive soon enough to cut 'em off. The Action lasted from Two a Clock in the Afternoon till Five, yet it cost us no Officers of Note, except M. the Duke of *Holstein*. The King, who was still in the thickest of the Firing, return'd safe and sound to the Right after the Fight was over. We had very few kill'd, but the Number of the Wounded amounts to 800. The Loss of the Enemy is computed to be above 3000. We have taken 2000 Prisoners, with a prodigious Number of Women and Children, 46 Pieces of Cannon, all very lovely Guns, which the Enemy was forced to quit, with a great Quantity of Powder and other Warlike Ammunition. All the Prisoners agreed, that the *Saxons* were about 16000, and the *Polanders* 6000; when we could hardly make up 10000 Men, weary with a long March and Scarcity of Victuals. The Combat while it lasted, was extreamly obstinate, and the Ardour of the Soldiers was so extraordinary, that they could hardly be restrain'd by the Prayers of their Officers, who conjured 'em not to press too forward, and to avoid Confusion. Nevertheless, they would not hear, but forced their Officers to advance in spite of their Teeth. Now, because the Ground was intercut with Marshes, Brushes, Hedges and Villages, there happen'd several detach'd Combats, where our Men seconded one another so effectually, that the Enemy was repuls'd every where. We enter'd their Camp victorious about Five in the Afternoon.

Kill'd, The Duke of *Holstein*, Colonel *Hidderkowitz*; Captains, *Tornfeldt*, *Vaciraldt*, *Reenschild*, and *Polus*, Quarter-Master *Sablan*; Lieutenants, *Fritz*, *Schnolske*, and *Myersticht*. Ensigns, *Sireig* and *Flosk*. Wounded, Major-General *Rosse* and *Horn*; Major *Sperling*; Captain *Gronberg*; Ensigns *Tigerbichin*, *A-mynhoff*, and *Coor*.

July.

The Battle of  
Stagnitz.  
18.

To compensate this Loss in some measure, and that the *Swedes* might not always triumph, and be thought invincible, News came that the *Muscovites*, as being the *Pole's* Confederates, having now with a numerous Army enter'd their Country of *Livonia*: This was no sooner understood by the *Swedish* General *Schlippenbach*, but he detach'd 300 Men to observe the Enemy, who upon the 18th, in the Morning, met with a Body of a Thousand *Muscovites*, which they attack'd, and drove to the Body of their Army. But the *Swedish* Cavalry being surpriz'd at the Sight of such a numerous Host, durst not make any long stay, but retreated in great Confusion; so that being pursued by the Enemy, the *Swedes* lost Major *Ruse* and some other Officers, who were slain. The Major-General being inform'd of what had happen'd, rode himself to view the Enemies Army, and presently perceiving they had a Design to environ his small Body, he judg'd it convenient by the Advice of a Council of War, to cross the the River of *Emback*, to prevent their Design, which was done in view of the Enemy, and in very good Order, over Two Bridges that were broken so soon as the *Swedes* were over. But the River being then very low, and the Enemy making use of several Pontons to waft over their Artillery, 'twas impossible to prevent their passing with the rest of their Army: So that General *Schlippenbach*, finding that a great Number of the Enemy were already got on his side, could not dispence with coming to a Battle. All the Advantage at the Beginning was on the *Swedes* side, they beat the Enemy at first, pursued them above a German Mile, took from 'em Six Pieces of Cannon, part of their Baggage, and some Colours; and at length press'd so hard upon 'em, that they threw themselves into the River; but the rest of their Army, ashamed to see their Fellows flie, and mad to be beaten by such a small Number of Men, faced about of a suddain, and put the *Finland* Cavalry into such Disorder, that they fell foul upon the Infantry, and betook themselves to flight, without any Possibility of being rally'd. So that the *Swedish* Artillery, as well as that which they had taken, fell into the Enemies Power, and their Infantry, after a stout Resistance was almost cut in Pieces. This Action began at Six in the Morning, and lasted for

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for Ten Hours together. The *Swedish* General would fain have rally'd them again, and posted 'em at *Helmer*; but finding it impossible to stop the Horse that were fled and disperfed; and being no longer able to stand his Ground with the Remains of his small Body, he was constrain'd to retreat to *Pernau*.

Upon this Occasion the *Swedes* lost 7 Captains, 30 Lieutenant or Ensigns, 25 Subalterns, 37 Drums, and 1916 common Soldiers. We have no certain Account of the Loss of the *Muscovites*, but the sad Consequence of this Victory was their putting all *Livonia* to Fire and Sword; which they have done in a most cruel Manner, till within some Leagues of *Riga*.

If from *Livonia* we should make a Journey to the Court of *Vienna* in *Germany*, we shall there be entertained with some News from *Turky*; particularly, with the Audience given to Sir *Robert Sutton*, the *English* Ambassador at the Port, which was perform'd in the Month of *March* last, though it is much out of its Place: Wherefore, on the 14th, he had his first Audience of the Grand Visier, in order to his first Audience of the Sultan himself. In order to which the Lord *Paget*, about Eleven a Clock the same Day, came to the new Ambassador's House with his own Train, and all the *English* Merchants residing in the City. About half an Hour after the *Chiaux Bacha*, who officiates as Master of the Ceremonies, came in the Grand Visier's Name, with the *Chiauslar Chiatibi*, or Secretary of the *Fanizaries*, attended by Fifty *Chiaux*, and Fifty Horses out of the Grand Visier's Stables, to mount the new Ambassador and his Train; soon after which the Cavalcade began.

Sixty *Fanizaries*, with their Bonnets of Ceremony, commanded by the *Zorbagi*, or Colonel, and *Caffas Bacha*, or Grand Provost. Fifty *Chiaux* on Horseback, with the Grand Turbans of the *Divan*. The Lieutenant and the *Fanizaries* that always kept Guard in his Excellency's House. The Ambassador's Squire, follow'd by Six beautiful Led-Horses, magnificently harness'd, and led by the Groom in *Greek* Habit. The Steward of the Household, at the Head of 34 Lack-queys, 12 in long Scarlet Habits, lined with Sattin, and 24 clad after the *French* Mode, in Coats laid with a broad Gold-Lace, intermix'd with a little blue and

*Engl. Am-  
bassador's  
Audience  
at the  
Port.  
March 14.*



July.

white Silk. Officers of the Household richly habited *à la Franca*, as also Four Pages on Horseback, clad with red Liveries, laced with Silver-Lace. Interpreters and Children of the Language. The *Chiauslar Emini*, *Chiauslar Chiatibi* and *Sombacha*. The *Chiaux Bacha*, environ'd with a great Number of his Domestick Servants on Foot. The Ambassador himself, mounted upon a beautiful *Arabian* Horse, whose Harness was covered with precious Stones, attended by Four Heydukes and Four Grooms. The Secretary carry'd the King's Letter, and a great Number of *English* Merchants finely mounted.

In this Order they march'd to the Grand Seignior's Palace, where the Ambassadors were receiv'd at the Foot of the Stairs by several *Aga's*, and Young *Mauro Cordato*, and at the Top of the Stairs by *Mauro Cordato*, the Father, Grand Interpreter at the Port, and a Person reputed to be the best Linguist in *Europe*, who conducted them cross the Grand Hall of the *Divan*, to the Grand Visier's great Room. So soon as the Ambassadors were got upon the *Sopha*, the Grand Visier entered at the same time, and advancing a little toward it, saluted them very civilly. After which they sat down, the Grand Visier upon a Carpet and Cushions *à la Turquesca*, and their Excellencies upon Two Seats covered with Velvet: The *Reis Effendi*, or Grand Chancellor of the Port, the *Kibaia*, or Grand Steward of the Grand Visier's Household, the *Chiaux Bassa*, and several other *Turks* of Quality, all standing about the Visier, as the *English* Knights and Gentlemen did about the Ambassadors. And then it was, that the Lord *Paget* presented Sir *Robert Sutton*, his Successor, to the Grand Visier, to whom, at the same time, the new Ambassador deliver'd the King's Letter, and made him the usual Complements, as well in his own, as in his Majesty's Name, to which the Visier answered in a very obliging Manner. All Ceremonies being over, the Ambassadors were presented with very sumptuous Castans, and others of less Value were given to 32 of the *Chevalier Sutton's* Train, and so they parted.

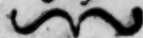
Being unwilling to tarry any longer in such remote Parts, we'll now descend down the *Rhine*, and come to the Electorate of *Cologne*, where we find the Elector had put forth a *Manifesto*, in Justification of his late Pro-

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Proceedings, and joining with the *French King* against the Emperor, containing in Substance:

July.



THAT upon the 17th of *May*, 1696. certain Canons of the Church of *Cologn*, undertook of their own Authority, contrary to the Will and Protestations of his Electoral Highness, to assemble the States of the Electorate, under the specious Pretence of the Union of the Country. Which irregular Proceedings oblig'd his Electoral Highness to send the Grand Chancellor to stifle the growing Sedition by gentle Means, offering at the same time to refer the Question to a lawful Superior; but the Canons took upon them to be Judges themselves, and to withstand their Sovereign. Thereupon his Electoral Highness appeal'd to the Emperor, requesting a fix'd Interpretation of the Terms *Union of the Country*. The Council of *Vienna* referr'd the Discussion of this Affair to the Electors of *Treves* and *Palatine*, who was refused by his Electoral Highness, as being suspected of Partiality to him. The Canons having thus started new Business for the Elector, he obtained a Receipt from his Imperial Majesty, by Means of which, finding Peace and his Authority re-established, he took no other Care than to contribute toward the general Repose of the Empire.

During these Transactions, the King of *Spain's* Sickiness encreasing every Day, the Elector, in Concert with some other Princes of the Empire, thought, that for the Security of *Germany* in general, and his own Territories in particular, it behov'd all the Members of that great Body to keep themselves closely united, without meddling with the Treaty of Partition. Therefore he address'd himself to the Electors of *Treves* and *Mayence*, that by the Union of their Forces they might preserve the Neutrality, and their Countries from the like Misfortunes which others had suffer'd during the late War. The Chapter obstructed this Union, and the Neutrality which his Royal Highness solicited at the *Hague* and *Vienna*, being refused him, he was obliged to raise Forces, and make necessary Provisions for the Security of his Country, which not being able to execute without extraordinary Subsidies, he summon'd together the States

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nifesto.



July.

States of the Electorate, and the Dutchy of *Westphalia*. But the Bishop of *Raab*, Grand Provost and Treasurer of the Church of *Cologne*, starting more Difficulties every Day, and requiring that the Elector should, before all Things, acknowledge the pretended *Condomination* of his Chapter, he was obliged to dissolve the Assembly, and of his own Authority to impose a moderate Subsidy upon his Subjects. Upon which, the Bishop of *Raab* caused abusive Letters to be dispersed about, enough to have excited a general Revolt, and the Canons were so bold as to ridicule the Elector's Patents, and to demand of the Emperor a Military Execution against their Country. These Proceedings, so contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire, were upheld by the Elector Palatine, and his Solicitations were so prevalent at the Court of *Vienna*, that the Elector was required to declare himself for the Emperor, as Arch-Duke, against the Royal House of *Bourbon*, in Reference to the Succession of *Spain*, threatening otherwise to make his Country the Seat of the War.

In the midst of these Extremities, the Electorate being surrounded by the *Hollanders* on every side, the Elector, forsaken by his Neighbours, was constrained to call to his Aid the Forces of the Circle of *Burgundy*. Which not being approved by the *Aulick* Council, several Orders of the same Council were notified to the said Elector, by which he was required to justify himself upon the Six following Accusations:

1. To have violated his Oath to the Emperor and the Empire.
2. To have made a Treaty with the Enemies of his Imperial Majesty.
3. To have admitted the Forces of France and Spain, under the false Name of the Circle of *Burgundy*.
4. To have acted against his Country, and the fundamental Laws of the State.
5. To have caused the Dean of *Liege* to be convey'd to a French Castle.
6. To be resolv'd to oppose himself against the Execution of the Emperor's Mandates, committed to the Directors of the Circle of *Westphalia*.

In



July.

In Answer to these Accusations the said Elector al-  
 leged, That he took his Oath to the Empire and  
 the Emperor, as Emperor, not as Arch-Duke. Which  
 had been allow'd by *Charles IV. Charles V.* and him-  
 self. And as for the War in *Italy*, it only regarded the  
 Arch-ducal Family of *Austria*, and not the Body of  
 the Empire.

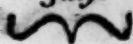
As to the Second and Third he said, That since  
 the Treaty of *Reswick*, the King of France was no  
 longer to be look'd upon as the common Enemy of  
 the Empire. That *Philip*, Duke of *Anjou*, having  
 been constituted Heir to the *Spanish* Dominions by  
*Charles II.* acknowledged by the holy See, by *England*  
 and the States-General, was in the just Possession of  
 the whole; and as the *Spanish Low Countries* were  
 part of the Circle of *Burgundy*, the Troops of that  
 Circle could not be call'd Foreigners. And as it  
 was lawful for the Emperor, as Arch-Duke, to  
 make Alliances with the *English* and *Hollanders*, so  
 might the Electors, and other Princes of the Empire,  
 seek among their Neighbours, though Foreigners,  
 for the Succour which they could not meet with  
 other where.

As to the Fourth, which regarded the Union of the  
 Country, the Elector reply'd, That the perpetual Con-  
 vention between the Prince his Chapter, and his o-  
 ther States, was extorted before the Peace of *West-*  
*phalia*, and in the Time of Troubles: And *Inno-*  
*cent XI.* acknowledged the Wrong which such an  
 Abuse did to an Ecclesiastical Principality, when he  
 absolved the Ecclesiastical Princes from all those  
 Oaths which they were constrained to swear without  
 the Apostolical Authority.

As to the Fifth Article, concerning *Dr. Meane*, his  
 Electoral Highness deny'd that he had any Hand in  
 it: Besides, that the Court of *Rome* having taken  
 Cognizance of it, he was to give an Account to none  
 but his Holiness.

As to his Opposing the Emperor's Mandates, the  
 Elector answer'd, That his Imperial Majesty had no  
 Power to proscribe an Elector, or put him to the Im-  
 perial Ban, or to absolve his Subjects from their Obe-  
 dience, or to order Military Executions against him  
 upon any Pretence whatever, which was a Privi-  
 lege

July.



lege belongs only to the German Body. Therefore the  
 'Aulick Council could not condemn the Actions  
 'his Electoral Highness, as being authoriz'd by the  
 'fundamental Laws of the Empire, &c. And there-  
 'fore his Crime did not consist in the Six Accusations  
 'but only because he refused to sacrifice the Dominions  
 'and Rights of the Empire to the Interests and Ag-  
 'grandisement of the House of Austria.

We must at present rest satisfied with this Answer  
 of the Elector, and here take Notice of what should  
 have been done a little sooner, that so soon as *Keyser-  
 swaert* was taken by the Emperor's Arms, it might  
 have been supposed, that the Emperor look'd upon it  
 as absolute Conquest, and upon that Account made a  
 Donation of it and its Dependences to the Elector Pa-  
 latine, in Recompence of his Assistance and Fidelity  
 to the Common Cause; who accordingly took Posses-  
 sion the Whole. But the Chapter of *Cologne* pretend-  
 ing a Right to the said Town, and the Jurisdiction be-  
 longing to it, were not so easily induced to resign their  
 Right, and therefore, not having any other way to  
 help themselves, they made the following Protestation  
 against it.

Chapter  
 of *Cologne's*  
 Protestations a-  
 bout *Key-  
 serswaert*.

21.

THE Metropolitan Chapter of this noble Arch-  
 bishoprick of *Cologne*, being given to understand  
 with as much Grief as Surprize, that his Electoral  
 Palatine Highness has made it his Business, contrary  
 to all Expectation, and more especially, contrary to  
 the Confidence which they ought to have had in the  
 Commissioners appointed, as well on their part, as  
 on the Behalf of his Imperial Majesty, to take away  
 from this Church, and to make himself Master of the  
 Town and Fortress of *Keyserswaert*, belonging to this  
 Diocess, since it was constrained by the Arms of the  
 most illustrious Allies to surrender it self, because that  
 in truth there was within it a French Garrison, though  
 it were evident that it was contrary to the Consent  
 of the Chapter, and contrary to the publick Protes-  
 tations of the laudable States of this Diocess, and the  
 Ordinances of his Imperial Majesty, yet, instead of  
 succouring the said Diocess in this same troublesome  
 Time of War, he has put himself into the actual  
 Possession of it.

Possession of  
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Possession of it, and has caused the Inhabitants and publick Officers to swear Fealty and Homage to him.

‘ Now in regard this is a Thing that will admit of no Excuse in Justice, that it is contrary and repugnant to the Peace of the Country, and more-especially to the Constitutions of the Empire, the Chapter lays it so much the more to Heart, because it is certain that for many Ages past, the said Fortres of *Keyferswaert* has been properly incorporated with the Arch-bishoprick of *Cologn*, by a continual Possession, which was never interrupted; and that according to all Equity it incontestably belongs to this Church, for this Reason only, that ’tis so long since, that it has depended upon it; therefore it would be to no Purpose to defend the Claim of this Chapter by more ample Documents, *extra terminos Possessoris*. For that this Nullity will also appear of it self by the Motives which his Electoral Highness has produced and affirm’d, that a Temporal Arch-bishoprick of *Cologn*, has possess’d for several Ages, the Castle, City and Toll of *Keyferswaert*, with all its Dependances, in the Name of the Diocese and the Church, and that visibly, and by just Title: Which peaceable Possession, though it were interrupted and troubled by one *Ruprecht*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, in the Year 1568, as is reported, cannot however serve as a Pretence, or to authorize a Pretence so far fetch’d, to excuse at this time the Palatine Elector’s Act, or to colour in any manner the Right of Succession, which he has appropriated to himself. Seeing that according to what he himself has advanced, it is above a Hundred a Year ago that any Instance of the same Nature has been made; nevertheless, so strongly refuted on the Behalf of the Arch-bishoprick, that for above an Age, the Possessors of *Zuliers* have never had any desire to insist upon the Decision of this Matter of Fact; which we are ready to prove on this side, if there be occasion. In the mean time, seeing it is requisite that to make a Possession just and equitable, *naturally and civilly*, that it should be founded upon the 17th Article of the *Instrument of Peace*, establish’d as a Rule among the States of the Empire, in the like Case, *viz. That it is not in any wise lawful for*

any



July.

any of the States of the Empire to prosecute their Right by Force or by Arms; or if any Difference shall afterwards arise, every one shall be bound to have it determin'd by the Course of Justice; and that whoever shall do otherwise, shall be guilty of a Breach, &c. And moreover, forasmuch as it is most certain that the Seige of Keyser-swaert was not undertaken but to remove the Enemies Forces from the Frontiers of the Empire, according to the Intention of his Imperial Majesty, in order to restore the Freedom of Trade upon the Rhine, to render Repose and Security to the Diocess of Cologne, and to preserve it for the Future by all manner of Means, but not to prejudice the Rights of it, by such kind of Enterprizes, more-especially since the Diocess has given such sincere Proofs of her Fidelity, and that the Emperor, and all the Illustrious Confederates have applauded her Conduct for the Good of the Country.

Though the illustrious Chapter believes that his Electoral Palatine Highness will acknowledge of himself, when he considers the Nature of the Affair, the Vanity of what has past, and the Mistake which has crept into it, and that in Consequence of their Goodness and Patience, he will suffer this Arch-bishoprick peaceably to enjoy her Ancient Possessions, more-especially when he shall understand all the just Ways of Possession *pro Manutentione*.

For these Reasons, to maintain their own and the Rights of this Church against the Taking of a Possession so unjust and invalid of it self; and to protest against all Attempts against her, in the strongest Manner that may be, to maintain and uphold all Ways of Equity, and to confirm the Protestation made at the Beginning, in the Name of the Chapter, by the Duke of Saxony, Provost of the Chapter; the illustrious Chapter has been pleas'd to interpose in the usual Forms before a Publick Notary and Witnesses, sitting in the General Chapter of Marguerite, as it is convenient according to Equity.

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'In Faith of which, we have caus'd the Seal of *July.*  
'the Chapter to be affixed hereunto, and the Secre-  
'tary to subscribe his Name.

Dated at *Cologne*, July 21. 1702.

Sign'd,

GERARD KENSING, Dr.

(L. S.)

We come now to the Siege of *Landau*, where no- The Siege  
thing of any great Moment happened from the latter of *Landau*  
End of the foregoing Month, till the 9th Instant, when prosecu-  
about Midnight the Besieged made a Sally, which was ted.  
begun with 40 Men, seconded by 40 more, and those  
40 by 200. They fell upon the Left Hand of General  
*Thungen's* Attack, where were only 40 Grenadiers,  
who made good their Ground with great Bravery till  
more Succours came up, and then the Enemy was re-  
pulsed with the Loss of 20 Men slain, not to reckon  
the Wounded, and a Captain taken Prisoner. The  
Besiegers had 13 Men killed, and 20 wounded, among  
whom were Two Captains.

Upon the 10th, Brigadier *Rovero* made a Slip out of  
the Garrison, with one of his Servants, and without  
being perceived by the advanc'd Guards, got as far  
as the General-Quarters, where he called for Meat and  
Drink, but thinking to return in the Evening to his  
Garrison, he chose to pass through General *Thungen's*  
Quarters, where, when he came to the advanc'd  
Guard, they ask'd him several Questions, to which  
not being able to give a ready Answer, they seiz'd both  
him and his Servant. He was presently carry'd to the  
General-Quarters, where the Prince of *Baden* order'd  
him to be put in Irons, with a Design, in all Likeli-  
hood, to use him as a Spy.

There being nothing of Moment from hence to 23d,  
when the Besieged made another Sally with 40 Horse,  
upon one of the advanced Guards, consisting of a Lieu-  
tenant and Twenty Troopers; they were put into  
some Disorder at first, but Twenty Foot coming out  
of the Trenches to their Assistance, the Enemy was  
chased into the Town, with the Loss of Eight Men.  
The Besiegers also lost some Men, both killed and  
wound-



*July.* wounded: More particularly, Adjutant-General Bibb was wounded, and a Lieutenant killed.

Upon the 27th, the King of the *Romans* arrived in the Camp; where he was no less indefatigable than venturous, so that he exposed his Person to the thickest Fire of the Enemies Cannon from the Town: He frequently visited the Posture of the Army, as also the Avenues and Works, upon a lovely Horse which the Prince of *Baden* presented him: He has been several times in the Trenches, and every time he view'd the Approaches, he distributed several Florins among the Soldiers and Pioneers. They farther added, that some Days after his Arrival at the Siege, *M. de Melac* sent a Trumpet to complement his Majesty upon his Arrival, and at the same time offered to forbear firing upon his Quarter, provided his Majesty would be pleased to let him understand which it was that he had made choice of. To which his Majesty return'd for Answer, *That he thank'd him for his Civility and his Offer, but that his Quarter was every where, and therefore he might fire where he pleased.*

Meeting with no Particulars of Moment relating to this important Siege for the rest of the Month, if we inspect into the Affairs of the Allies in the *Netherlands*, they look now with a much more promising Aspect there, than before the Siege of *Keyser'swaert* was over. It was agreed at the *Hague* upon the Earl of *Marlborough's* going last over, that he should have the chief Command of the Armies, which not only now outnumbered the *French*, but appeared to be much braver Troops; so that the Enemy gave way before them, after having left their usual Marks of Barbarity in the Country of *Cleve*.

In their first Removal from *Geldorp*, the Confederates marched to *Grewenbroeck*; where finding a *French* Garrison in the Castle, seated in a Morass, and surrounded with a double Moat, and good Palisadoes, they attack'd it, and after some Resistance, wherein a Lieutenant-Colonel, and some few Soldiers were wounded, and about Twelve slain, forced it to surrender at Discretion, to the Number of Eighty *Switzers*, of which the greatest part desired to serve the Confederates. From hence they advanced to *Petit Brugel*, following the Enemy so close, that they were oblig'd

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July.

Once more to leave the turbulent Affairs abroad, we'll hasten to see the Serenity of our own fortunate Isle, under the Auspices of our most excellent Queen; and the first Thing that occurs to us, is, that Her Majesty in Council, on the 6th, thought fit to prorogue the Parliament, which was to have met on the 20th Instant, to the 8th of *October* next ensuing: After which the Prince of *Denmark* finding himself indisposed in Body, and supposing the Waters of the *Bath* might do him good; Her Majesty's Goodness was such, that she would not let him go thither alone:

A g ft.

Wherefore they set out on the 26th from *Windsor*, intending to lie that Night at *Oxford*; and the University having understood, that Her Majesty design'd them the Honour of passing through *Oxford* in her Way to the *Bath*, took Care to receive Her Majesty with the utmost Solemnity. Her Majesty was met by the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors and Masters in their Robes on Horseback, at some distance from *Oxford*, whither the Right Honourable the Earl of *Abingdon*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Oxfordshire*, with the High-Sheriff and Principal Gentlemen, had conducted Her Majesty from the Borders of the County. Dr. *Maunder*, the Vice-Chancellor, in the Name of the University, addressed himself to Her Majesty, and then they all waited on Her Majesty to her Court at *Christ Church*. As Her Majesty entred into the Lodgings, the Dean, at the Head of the Canons, paid his Duty to Her Majesty in *English*, and to his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark* in *Latin*. When Her Majesty came into Her Room of State, she was Complemented in *English* Verse by Mr. *Harcourt*, Son to the Solicitor-General, and his Royal Highness by Mr. *Cowslade*: At Supper, Mr. *Finch*, Son to the Honourable *Heneage Finch*, Esq; one of the Burgesses for the University, paid Her Majesty the like Compliment; and when Her Majesty retired to Her Bed-Chamber, the like was done by Mr. *Pultney*; All Gentlemen-Commoners of that Society. Next Day Her Majesty was pleased, in a particular

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*August.* particular Manner, to Grace the University by her Royal Presence in Convocation, where the University having again presented their Duty and Thanks by their Orator, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express Her self in this Manner :

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and Gentlemen,  
*I Am very glad of this Occasion of assuring you of My Favour and Protection, and take these Marks of your Duty and Affection to Me very kindly. I shall always have a particular Regard to this Great Body, that is so Considerable in it self, and so Useful both to Church and State.*

During Her Majesty's stay there, these Noble and Honourable Persons then attending Her Majesty were created Doctors of Law, *viz.*

His Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, Master of the Horse to Her Majesty, and Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Fersy*, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Sandwich*, Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness Prince George of *Denmark*.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord *Delawar*, Groom of the Stool to his Royal Highness Prince George of *Denmark*.

The Rt. Hon. *Peregrine Bertie*, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain to Her Majesty.

Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, Kt. Cofferer of Her Majesty's Household.

Sir *John Waller*, Bar.

Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Kt. Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

*William Bromley*, Esq; one of the Members in Parliament for the University.

*Henry St. John*, Esq;

*Edward Nicholas*, Esq; Treasurer to his Royal Highness Prince George of *Denmark*.

*Charles Scarborough*, Esq; one of the Clerks of Her Majesty's Board of Green-Cloth.

From the Convocation-House Her Majesty went to the Theatre, where a Consort of Vocal and Instrumental Musick was perform'd, and Poems were spoken by

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by Mr. Oately and Mr. Restoff, Gentlemen-Commoners of *Baliol College*, and Mr. Bilson, Gentleman-Commoner of *New College*. After this, Her Majesty was pleased there to accept of an Entertainment from the University; and the usual Presents being made to Her Majesty of a Bible and Common-Prayer Book, and a Pair of Gloves, and to his Royal Highness of a Book of the Antiquities of *Oxford* and the Prints of the Colleges, and a Pair of Gloves, Her Majesty once more declared her self satisfied with the Expressions of their Duty, and took Coach for *Cirencester*.

Her Majesty at her setting out from *Oxford* was attended by the Earl of *Abingdon*, and several Gentlemen of that Country to the utmost Bounds of it; and then was met by *Samuel Ecclin*, Esq; High-Sheriff of the County of *Glocester*, with a great Number of Gentlemen, Clergy and Free-holders, on the Borders of that County, where the Rt. Hon. *John How*, Esq; presented the Sheriff to Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive him very graciously, and the same Night at *Cirencester*, at the House of *Thomas Masters*, Esq; (where Her Majesty lodged) conferred on him the Honour of Knight-hood.

On the 28th Her Majesty left *Cirencester*, and not far from thence was waited upon by his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*, and a great Number of Gentlemen, Clergy-men, and others, by whom Her Majesty was conducted to *Badmington*, his Grace's House, where a very splendid Entertainment was prepared for Her Majesty, with which Her Majesty was well pleased.

About Eight the same Night, Her Majesty and his Royal Highness arrived at *Bath*, having been met by *Samuel Rodbert*, Esq; High-Sheriff, and his Men, on the Borders of the County upon *Landdown*, and attended at *Hide-Park*, within half a Mile of that Place, by a handsome Company of the Citizens, all clad like Grenadiers, and about 200 Virgins richly attired, many of them like *Amazons*, with Bows and Arrows; and others with gilt Scepters, and other Ensigns of the *Regalia* in their Hands; all of them, with a Set of Dancers, who danced by the sides of Her Majesty's Coach, waited on Her Majesty to the West Gate of the City, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation in their Fomalities. The Mayor in



*August.* a short and loyal Speech welcomed Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and then, being accompanied by *Alexander Popham* and *William Blathwayt*, Esqs; their Representatives for the ensuing Parliament, proceeded in the following Manner through the City to the Abbey-House, which was prepared for Her Majesty's Reception. First marched the High-Sheriff's Men, all well mounted, and in blue Cloaks; then divers Gentlemen of the County, the High-Sheriff, a Company of the Citizens in the Manner of Artillery-men, with Fire-Arms, the Dancers, the Corporation, Two and Two, the Members of Parliament above-mentioned, the Mayor and eldest Justice bearing the City-Maces, next before Her Majesty's Coach, which was followed by the above-mentioned Grenadiers, with the City-Musick and the Two Companies of Maids; being come to Her Majesty's Lodging, the Mayor and Corporation were there graciously received by Her Majesty, and had the Honour of kissing Her Majesty's Hand. All the Streets were illuminated, and a great Number of Flambeaux were carried before, and on each side of Her Majesty's Coach; a Flag with St. George's Cross was display'd on the Tower, the Bells ringing in all the Churches, and the greatest Demonstrations of Joy to see Her Majesty in that Part of her Kingdom, and of Loyalty and Affection to Her Majesty's Person and Government, were universally given by Her Majesty's Subjects of that City, and by the Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Country, who came in great Crowds to be Spectators of Her Majesty's Entry there. On the 29th, their Mayor and Corporation, accompanied by their Representatives in Parliament, waited upon his Royal Highness, and was introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Delawar*, Groom of the Stool to his Royal Highness.

Proceed-  
ings of  
the Grand  
Fleet.

As to Her Majesty's Reception at *Bristol*, we shall hear of in the next Month: We shall now therefore resume the Thread of our Grand Fleet's Progress in the Expedition they were designed for. We left them last, about the End of the preceding Month, near *Cape Finister*, where the Admiral, on the 2d Instant, fired a Gun, which was a Signal for all the Flags to come on Board him. Next Day the *Lime*, which was sent towards the *Groyne*, to observe if Admiral

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*Fairborn* was there, came in with Advice, that he was not, nor any of the *French Fleet*; upon which the Admiral hoisted his Sail, and made a Signal for all the Flags and Land-Officers to come on Board him in Consultation, at which the *Dutch* were for continuing in that Station, for *Fairborn* to join them; but at length agreed to the Opinion of the *English*, which was to bear away towards *Lisbon*, in order to meet him. The Six Pilots also, which were taken on Board the Fleet at *Falmouth*, were sent for on Board the Flag, and on Shoar they observed a great Smoak on the Mountains, which they judged to be the *Spaniards* Signal to alarm the Country, at the Approach of the Fleet on their Coast. On the 4th, at One they bore away, and about Two the *Plymouth* came into the Fleet, and inform'd them, that he supposed Admiral *Fairborn* (with the Squadron) to be S. W. about Nine Leagues from them. He also told them, that Captain *Norris*, in Her Majesty's Ship the *Oxford*, had taken Three *French* Prizes, and the *Dutch* Two. On the 7th in the Morning, the Admiral made his Signal for all the Cruisers to come in, and he sent the *Lime* Frigate, and his Grace the D. of *Ormond* in the *Isabella* Yatch, to *Lisbon*, in order to bring them Advice from thence, and there they were kindly receiv'd. On the 8th, at Six in the Morning, the *Oxford* came into the Fleet, from Admiral *Fairborne*; and about Noon Admiral *Fairborne* with his Squadron joined them, and soon after they made the Rock of *Lisbon*, it being very high Land, at which time the Admiral made his Signal, and sent away the *Kent*, and *Pembroke* Frigats, towards *Lisbon*, the Fleet now consisting of 203 Sail. On the 9th, the *Kent* and *Pembroke* return'd from *Cascais*. That Evening they saw Land, and at the same time observed, that the *Portugueses* had set Beacons on fire, (to alarm their Country) at the Approach of the Fleet, on their Coast; their Cruisers also gave Chase to Two *French* Privateers, several Guns being discharged, but Night coming on, they made their Escape. On the 10th, the *Adventure*, *Lastaff*, and *Lime*, join'd them again, on Board the first of which was the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt*, in the *Lastaff* Mr. *Merhuen's* Son; and the *Lime* inform'd them, that she had left the *Isabella* Yatch, who was gone up the River to *Lisbon*,

*August.* from whence they expected Advice by her. A Council of War both of the Land and Sea-Officers being called on the 11th, next Day a Detachment of Grenadiers, were put on Board 2 or 3 Frigats, to be on Shore, near *Rota*, on a Discovery, &c. and they had on Board several printed Declarations, in *Spanish*, sign'd by my Lord Duke, in Behalf of the Emperor, which were to be dispersed about the Countries. That Morning their Cruisers brought into the Fleet, 3 Tartans, which they had taken; also their Yatch return'd from *Lisbon*, with Advice, That there were in that Harbour, Six *French* Men of War, and Four Gallies, who asked the Governour leave to sink her Majesty's Ships the *Adventure*, and *Lastaff*; but were answer'd, That as we were not their Enemies, they were obliged to protect us, being under their Cannon. At the Approach of the Fleet, they fired Two Guns from each Fort, to give Notice to the Court; this Morning also the Admiral made his Signal to draw up in a Line of Battle. After which they steered away for *Cadiz*; by Noon that Day they had *Cadiz* E. 1 N. about Six Leagues distant; about Five in the Afternoon, the Fleet anchored in the Bay of *Bulls*, in 21 Fathom Water, about 2 Leagues from *Cadiz*, *Rota* bearing N. by E. and *Cadiz* E. N. E. At the same time they saw the *Granadoos*, Wind from the W. N. W. to the N. E. with pleasant Weather.

There was in the Bay, at an Anchor, a *Genoese* Ship, whose Commander came on Board them; as also the Duke examined the Masters of the Tartans. At Three that Morning they sent to *Reconatre*, observing their Fortifications, and Depths along their Coast; and the Detachment of Grenadiers return'd again without any Discovery; for there being little Wind, the Ships could not get near the Shore: The Garrison fired several Guns at the Yatch, &c. whom they sent to *Reconatre*. In the Evening Three of the *Triumph's* Boat's Crew were kill'd, and Three wounded, by a *Spanish* Boat, whom they attempted to board; and that Morning the Admiral call'd a general Council of War. The same Day his Grace's Pardon was sent for Lieutenant *Harris*, who lay under Sentence of Death: Also that the Two Deserters, of the Earl of *Donegal's* Regiment, should be no farther prosecuted. And about  
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Three a Boat was sent to the Garrison, from the Admiral, with a Flag of Truce, and some Declarations, &c. The same Day in the Evening the Admiral made a Signal for a general Council of War; and on the 14th, in the Morning, for the Flag-Officers only: After which they weighed and came to an Anchor in Ten Fathom Water, about Three Miles from the Shore. On the 15th, the Forces began to land; and the following Instructions were given for the Descent:

That the several Companies of Grenadiers should Rendezvous in the Boats that should be appointed for them at Break of the 15th Day of Aug. at the Head of the *Ranelagh*, where they should receive farther Orders from Brigadier *Palandt*, and the Lord *Donegal*, who were appointed to command them. That the Grenadiers were to be sustain'd by the Guards, *Bellasis*, *Seymore*, *Churchil*, and *Forcy's* Regiments, who were commanded by Sir *Henry Bellasis*, Lord *Portmore*, Baron *Spar*, and Brigadier *Matthews*. That the Masters of the Transports should give Two full Days Provision of Bread, Cheese, and Beer for each Man. That a Chyrurgeon, with Medicines, should be taken with each Battalion. That an Officer of the Artillery should be at the Rear of each Regiment, with Twenty *Chevaux de Frize*, where the Quarter-Master of that Regiment must be ready to receive them, and the same for the Grenadiers. That no Drum beat, or Colours flie, but in the Boat of that General-Officer that commanded the Line; and when his Drum beat, the Line must row, when it ceased, lie upon their Oars. That no Soldier should fire upon Pain of Death, while he was in the Boat, nor unshoulder his Musquet, when landed, till commanded. That no Soldier, when landed, should stir out of his Rank upon Pain of Death. That the First Line should be at the Head of the *Ranelagh*, at farthest, by Break of Day. And, that so soon as the Second Line, consisting of the Regiments of *Columbine*, *Hara*, *Erle*, *Hamilton*, *Fox*, and Two Battalions of *Swansbelt*, were in the Boats, to parade immediately at the *Isabella* Yacht, which should be at the Head of all the Transports next the Shore, and there to receive the Orders of Sir *Cha. Hara*, and Brigadier *Hamilton*. That the Third Line, consisting

Instructions for the Descent at *Rora*.



August.

of the Regiments of the Lord *Donegal*, *Charlemont*, *Shannon*, and Two Battalions of *St. Amand's*; and the Pioneers should parade at the same Place, and there receive Orders of Brigadier *Lloyd*, in the Absence of Brigadier *Seymour*.

At their Arrival before *Cadiz*, when the Flag of Truce was sent, his Grace writ a Letter to the Governour, who returned a civil Answer, signifying, that he was much obliged to him for his good Opinion of him, and his Services in *Flanders*, and hoped he should do nothing to forfeit the same, nor the King his Master's Pleasure. The Disposition for Landing being agreed on, as aforesaid, 1200 Grenadiers were ordered to land first; so about Four in the Morning all the Boats in the Fleet were employ'd to take them in and the rest of the Forces, which then rendezvous'd together in the Boats near the Shore, and were placed in Order by his Grace, who was then in his Barge on the Right, with the *English* Flag; and Baron *Sparr* in his on the Left, with the Emperor's: They led the Van, and landed in the Bay of *Bulls*, between *Rota* and *St. Catherine's* Fort in *Andaloufia*, but with much Difficulty, through the Wind's blowing fresh, which caused so great a Swell of the Sea, and Surfe on the Shore, that about Thirty Boats were over-set and lost, and several Men drown-d, many of the Infantry being obliged to swim on Shore, and others to wade up to the Neck, &c. And no sooner were about Eighty of our Grenadiers (commanded by Colonel *Pierce*) landed, but they were briskly charged, with Sword in Hand, by a General Officer, at the Head of a Troop of *Spanish* Horse, who were so warmly encertained by our Men, that they soon retreated, leaving their General, with Five Troopers, dead on the Place, with several Horses, besides a Captain and a Cornet which were wounded and taken Prisoners, with their Horses; and on our Side we had only One Man wounded.

They had near the Water-side a Battery of Four Guns, from which they fired with little Success; so that at the Confederates Approach they quitted their Post, dismounting the Guns, and nailing them up; but from Fort *St. Catherine's* they cannonaded them all the time of Landing, tho' they kill'd no more than Two of their Men, and wounded Three others; and during that

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August.

Time Two of the Frigats kept firing at the Fort. In the Evening they march'd towards *Rota*, and lay all Night on their Arms (as did his Grace on the Ground) about Two Miles short of the Town, and the next Day they continued their March towards it, and were met near the Place by the chief Officer, and some others, who came to surrender it; so 100 Grenadiers were sent to take Possession of the same, and his Grace took his Quarters in the Castle; and the Army encamp'd before the Town till *Thursday* the 20th (at which Time the Dragoons and Train-Horses, with Four Field-pieces, Two battering Pieces, Four Mortars and Ammunition, &c. being landed) in the Evening they decamp'd, and march'd towards Port St. *Mary's*, till about Eleven in the Night, a Party of *Spanish* Horse, who lay in Ambuscade at a Pass, fired briskly on their advanc'd Guard, but without doing them any Damage, except killing Colonel *Gore's* Horse under him. So the Grenadiers advancing, they quitted their Post, and they lay on their Arms at the Pass till the Morning, and then march'd forward, where they discovered several Squadrons of Horse, computing them in all to be about 6000 Men, who once drew up, and they expected would have engaged them; but as they advanced, they still retreated, and at last march'd off into the Country, but they continued their March in very good Order to Port St. *Mary's*, where they look'd for an Opposition, but found the major part of the Inhabitants had left the Place: But about 200 Soldiers took themselves to a strong House, and stood to their Arms till the Confederates drew up, designing to set Fire to it, and burn them all, or give no Quarter; which they perceiving surrender'd, and became Prisoners at Discretion; and some others, who endeavour'd to escape over the River in Boats, were shot in landing. Yet before they left *Rota*, his Grace sent a Letter to the Governour of this Place, whose Answer was rude, it being unseal'd, and no Name subscribed, but in these Words, *That we Spaniards neither change our Religion or King*. Likewise his Grace's Declaration as to his coming, as also that of the Prince of *Hesse*, had been sent to *Cadiz*, and also distributed elsewhere; and that of the Duke of *Ormond's* ran in these Terms.



*August.* We James, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Ormond, Earl of Brecknock and Ossory, Viscount Thurels, Baron Butler of Lauthony and Lord Butler of Moore-Park, Baron of Arclo, Chief Butler of the Kingdom of Ireland, Lord of the Royalties and Franchizes of the County Palatine of Tipperary, Colonel and Captain of the Second Troop of Her Majesty's Guards, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Somerset, One of Her Majesty's Privy-Councillors, Chancellor of the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, High-Steward of the City of Westminster, General of the Light-Horse, and Generalissimo of the embarked Troops, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

To all the Subjects and Vassals of the Crown of Spain, of whatsoever Degree or Condition, Ecclesiasticks or Seculars, Health, &c.

Duke of  
Ormond's  
Declara-  
tion in  
Spain.  
21.

WHEREAS the Most Serene Princess *Ann*, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Our Lady (whom God preserve) hath been pleased to give Us the Supream Power, and make us General over the Troops and Navy, which Her Majesty by Agreement hath join'd with the States General of the United-Provinces; hath ordered the Settlement of the Rights of the most August House of *Austria*, in Conformity and Compliance with some Acts of Alliance and Confederacy made in the Life of her Predecessor *K. William* (who is in Glory) with his Imperial Majesty, and the aforesaid States-General of the United-Provinces; and finding our selves, with the said Troops, ready and prompt to obey their Royal Orders, we have judg'd it necessary, before we make use of them, to declare, and we do declare to all the good and loyal Subjects and Vassals of the Crown of Spain, That we come not with an Intention to subject, or put under the Government of our Lady the Queen or of the States-General, any Place, City or Provinces of this Monarchy, nor to use in them the accustomed Troubles and Calamity of War by means of Conquest, rather to defend the said good and loyal Sub-

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jects, and free them from insupportable Slavery, in which they live, being brought thereto, and sold to France by some disaffected Persons, who have delivered this Monarchy into the Custody of the ancient and cruel Enemies, the *French*. Wherefore, the Design and End of Her Majesty and the States-General being unitedly resolv'd to settle the Right of the August House of *Austria*, as Heirs of the Monarchy of *Spain*; we declare solemnly, All good *Spaniards*, which shall not make Opposition or Resistance to our Forces employ'd in so just and pious a Cause, to which the Motives of Honour and Loyalty obliges every one to concur and succour, shall be solemnly protected in their Persons and Honour of their Houses and Families, in which they shall be preserved with all the Privileges and Rights which they enjoy: It shall not reach the Propriety of their Goods, the Religion which they profess shall be respected, and in no manner ill treated or molested, on our part, or by them that are under our Command, and as we have already made a publick Declaration to all the Officers and Soldiers of our Army, That on Penalty of their Lives, they are to abstain from molesting or giving Disturbance to any Person, of what Quality or Order soever, in the Exercise of their Religion, we declare and promise in the most solemn Manner, that there shall be acted nothing on any Account whatsoever against the Churches, Monasteries, or against Religious Persons, Friars, Monks or Ecclesiasticks, of what soever Degree; not doubting, but on their side they will give Demonstration of their Submission and Fidelity to the ever August House of *Austria*; and that they'll unite their Forces to defend and seek the Rights of the most August House of *Austria*, and to defend these Realms from the *French* Slavery: And if after the having published the good Intentions of the Queen our Lady, and of the States-General, we have not the expected Countenance from the Inhabitants of those Territories on their parts, we call the Great Supream God to Witness, that the Hostilities committed by the Troops under our Command must be laid to the *Spaniards* themselves, who having so fair an Occasion and Op-  
por-

*Ausbnst.* 'portunity to shew their Loyalty, and follow the  
 ' Motives of their Obligations and Interests, will not  
 ' embrace it.

*Dated on Board the Navy,  
 August the 21st, 1702.*

By Order of his Excellency.

*Benjamin Portlock,*

On the 22d they sent a Detachment to St. Catherine's Fort, which refused to surrender, and fired at them, though only wounded one Man; on which they had Word sent them, *That if they would not quit the Place on Terms, not only the Governour should be hang'd, but all his Men must expect no Quarter.* To which he answer'd, *That if he must be hang'd, it was all one to him, whether by the Duke of Ormond, or the Governour of Cadiz, whom he was under, and so desired Leave to send thither to know his Pleasure,* which was refused him: So finding it was impossible to withstand their Force, he, with Forty more, surrender'd, and were made Prisoners of War. At their first coming thither that Night, only Four Regiments encamp'd without the Town. The next Day they march'd into Quarters, kept strong Out-Guards and Patrolling; but the Enemy encreasing, and oft drawing up between them and *Xeres*, the Army march'd out of the Town the 25th, and encamp'd at *St. Victoria*, where his Grace took his Quarters in a Cloister, and the 26th he had his Declaration read by the Provost-Martial through the Town, and at the Head of every Regiment, that no Man should plunder upon Pain of Death. The Provost having with him a Detachment both of Foot and Dragoons, to see this Order put in Execution: They having had private Intelligence, that they had in *Cadiz* a Garrison of regular Forces, between 5 and 6000 Men of Horse and Foot, on the 28th 'twas agreed to send Baron *Spar* with a Detachment of 2400 Men over the Water, on the Main, against the *Matagorda*; and the next Day his Grace went to view the said Forces, and

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and how encamp'd, which was about half a Mile from the Fort.

Things having been thus successfully carried on by our possessing our selves of *Rota*, Port St. *Mary's*, and concerting our Attack against the Fort of *Maragorda*, over-against the *Puntal*, behind which lay some *Spanish* and *French* Men of War and the Gallies. Our Hopes were strangely elevated, that we should now quickly become Masters not only of them, but of *Cadiz* it self; nay, we had several Reports, as if it had already been in our Possession, and so much the more in that our own *Gazetteer* took Notice of it, and said; That the Ships seem'd not only to be at our Mercy; but that though the Surrender of *Cadiz* was not altogether certain, yet from the Measures taken, we had Reason to expect News of good Success: But Things do not always fall out according to our Desires, and the best Measures by some unforeseen Accident or other, or Misunderstanding, have not reached the design'd Ends: But of this, more in the next Month.

There is nothing remarkable at this time within the Boundaries of *France* and *Spain*; to hasten therefore to the *Netherlands*, we left the Armies of both Crowns the last Month retreating apace before the Confederates, who not being able to bring them to an Engagement, were now disposing all Things for the Siege of *Venlo*: In the mean time General *Schultz* took in the Town and Castle of *Wert*, which capitulated after a short Resistance; and the Garrison was conveyed to *Ruremond*. Confederates take Wert.

The Confederate Army, on the 22d, march'd from *Everbeck* to *Holeterem*, in order to force the *French* to quit their Camp at *Bergeick*, or cut off their Convoys: When they came to their Ground, the *French* appear'd in Battle-Array, behind several Morasses and Defiles, upon which the Confederates advanced against them, though they found the Badness of the Ground was such, that they could not possibly come at them; so that they decamp'd on the 29th, and march'd to *Asch*.

Now *Venlo* had been invested the Day before, viz. the 28th, by the Baron of *Heyden*, with the Horse under his Command; but there having been no Progress made in the Seige for the Remainder of this Month,

we



August.

we shall say no more of it at this time, but proceed to other Matters.

Imperia-  
lists take  
the Coun-  
terscarp  
of Landau.

We have given some Account already of the Siege of *Landau*, and the Arrival of the King of the *Romans*, in the Imperial Camp before it; but it was carried slowly on, and the Reason given by some for it, was an Invention of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, to build Redoubts all along, for the saving of his Men. Indeed, there were but a very few killed, considering the Strength and Importance of the Place: However, some small Advances being made daily by the *Imperialists*; and every thing being ready by the 16th Instant, for Storming of the Counterscarp: The same was bravely perform'd that Night, and lasted above Three Hours, during which time it rain'd Showers of Bombs, Granadoes, and red-hot Bullets: The *Imperialists* ventured Three times to the Charge, and at length drove the Besieged from their Posts, after a most terrible Slaughter. The Besiegers lost about 300 Soldiers, and some few Officers of Note; and among the Wounded were several Persons of Quality, as the Count of *Soissons*, Prince *Eugene's* Eldest Brother, and the Prince of *Bareith*, who both died of their Wounds; but, I think, Count *Koningseck*, and some others, recovered. The Loss of the *French* we have not been able exactly to learn; but the Counterscarp was covered with dead Bodies in two Places: The Consequence of this Action was the Besiegers lodging themselves upon the Counterscarp, and perfecting their Lodgments in other Posts; at which we will leave them till the next Month, when we shall hear of the final Reduction of this important Place.

It's now high time we should enquire of the Event of Things in *Italy*; but we shall halt a little at *Ratisbone*, and then in *Switzerland*, at the first of which Places Cardinal *Lamberg*, the Emperor's chief Commissioner, being arrived about the Beginning of the Month, he went soon after to the Place, where the General Dyer of the Empire was held, and after the reading of his Commission by the Minister of *Mayence*, as Grand Chancellor, the same Minister complemented his Eminency, in the Name of the whole Assembly, declaring their Acknowledgment of his Character, and that they were extremely joyful that the Emperor had made

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made Choice of his Person for so honourable an Employment.

About Ten a Clock in the Evening, he ordered all the Deputies of the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, that were in Town, to meet him next Morning at the Dyet, where they all met accordingly, except the Elector of *Cologne's* Minister, who was not admitted into the Assembly; at what Time it was unanimously resolved to send a Deputation to the Cardinal, to complement him as Grand Commissioner upon his happy Arrival.

After this, the Cardinal made his Proposals to the Dyet, and the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers offered theirs. It was then propounded to the Dyet, That it was high time for the Empire to think of a Declaration of War against the King of *France* and the Duke of *Anjou*, in Conformity with his Imperial Majesty's Decree. But in regard a Resolution of that Importance was not easily to be taken upon the Spot, the Envoys and Deputies of the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, demanded time to inform their Masters, and receive their Instructions. Nevertheless, it appear'd, that the greatest Part of the Electoral College were inclinable to consent to the Emperor's Propositions. However, till they had received their Instructions, the Grand Commissioner suspended the Deliberations of the Dyet, and went to look after the Affairs of his own Diocess.

The King of *Sweden* also has caused a Memoir to be presented to the Dyet, wherein he complained of 300 *Saxon* Horse, for taking away by Force a certain Quantity of Arms, which the Commander of *Breme* had ordered to be made in the Province of *Hanneberg*, and for which he had paid 1800 Rix-Dollars; protesting, That if the said Arms were not forthwith restored, they were not to wonder if he sought his Payment in *Saxony*.

But to say no more of this, and to hasten to *Switzer-land*, the General Dyet of the Laudable Cantons met on the 4th, according to their Annual Custom to meet at this time of the Year. The Count *de Trautmansdorf*, the Imperial Ambassador, the Marquis *de Puisieux*, the French Ambassador, and the Count *Casati*, Ambassador from *Spain*, were admitted, one after another, to publick

Affairs of  
*Switzer-land*.



*August.* lick Audience, and every one recommended the Interests of their own Sovereigns in their accustomed Speeches. These Ministers spent the following Days in visiting their old Friends, and fixing them in their Party, and in procuring new ones: The principal Points of the Negotiations of two of them werethe *Acknowledgment of the K. of Spain*, and the Succours of *Milanois*, in Pursuance of their ancient Alliances; I mean, the *Marquis de Puisieux* and *Count Casati*, who demanded of the Laudable Cantons to do the one and the other in Favour of *Philip V.* whom they pretended to be the undoubted Monarch of all *Spain*, and Duke of *Milan*. On the other side, *Count Trautmansdorf* endeavour'd to divert them from it, by laying before 'em the Emperor's lawful Claims, as well to the Monarchy of *Spain* in general, as to the Dutchy of *Milan* in particular. Nor did he want Reasons to support his Cause; so that some few Days after the opening of the Dyet, he presented a Memoir to the Cantons, which perplexed them so much the more, because he demanded their speedy Resolution and positive Answer to it. But *M. Puisieux* accompanied his Memoirs with a large Distribution of *Louisdors*, which made his Reasons seem the better, especially among the Catholick Cantons; for, as for the *Evangelicks*, we do not find they suffer'd themselves to be dazzled with the Lustre of Gold. The Deputies of the Evangelick Cantons, upon the 17th of the last Month, had a long Conference with those of the Catholick Cantons, in order to divert 'em from interpreting the ancient Alliance with the *Milanois*, in Favour of *Philip V.* but all to no Purpose; and the latter of Two went presently after to wait upon *Count Casati*, and offer'd him to do what he would have 'em to do, provided he would pay 'em down a considerable Sum of Money upon Account of Arrears that were due to 'em from the Crown of *Spain*, and that Care might be taken to pay their Pensions more justly for the future: Which his Excellency promised to take into Consideration, to the End he might inform his Master.

On the other hand, *M. Valkenier*, Envoy from the States-General, arriv'd at *Schafouse* the 21st of the last Month, and being admitted to publick Audience, made an eloquent Speech to the Assembly, and presented

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sented them a Memoir, containing in Substance, 'That  
 'Europe being engaged a Third time in a bloody and  
 'ruinous War, through the meer Ambition of one  
 'Potentate to obtain the Universal Monarchy, all  
 'good and true Christians were obliged in Conscience  
 'to use all the Means that God had put into their  
 'Hands to prevent the general Slavery wherewith  
 'they were threaten'd. That their High and Mighti-  
 'nesses sought not to engage the Laudable Cantons in  
 'a troublesome and grievous War against their ancient  
 'Maxims, but only to dissuade them from strength-  
 'ning an unjust Power, seeing it would be contrary to  
 'Divine Institution, Natural Reason, and the Com-  
 'mon Safety. That the Balance of *Europe* was so in-  
 'dispensably necessary, that who were assisting in the  
 'Destruction of it, acted against themselves, and that  
 'it was but just to oppose him, who only sought the  
 'Ruine of his Neighbours. That it was most certain,  
 'that the Power of *France* was unjust, seeing it was  
 'faithful neither to God nor Man; that she made  
 'Treaties, and broke them according to her own Will  
 'and Pleasure; that she put an Arbitrary Sense upon  
 'clear and not to be contested Words, calling White  
 'Black, and Black White, laughing at her given Word,  
 'and looking upon it as a slavish Obligation to hold  
 'it; and believing all Things lawful for her to do,  
 'when Opportunity prompted her to oppress other  
 'Sovereigns: So that it would be against Reason in  
 'the Laudable Cantons to maintain and fortifie such  
 'an unjust Power, by granting her more Men, or suf-  
 'fering those which were already in her Service to act  
 'offensively against the other Princes: That as the  
 'Laudable Cantons, by their own Confession, could  
 'not be Judges of other Sovereigns, they could not by  
 'Consequence conclude any thing upon the Subject of  
 'the Capitulation of *Milanois*. And lastly, he left 'em  
 'to consider, whether it would not be necessary, safe  
 'and commendable to enter into a Defensive Alliance  
 'with the States his Masters, and the rest of the  
 'Princes in Confederacy with them.

Soon after the Laudable Cantons adjourn'd to the 3d  
 of *September* next, to put off the Debate of the Propo-  
 sals made 'em by the several publick Ministers before  
 mentioned, to the great Disappointment of *France* and

*August.* Spain, among the rest, who expected that the *Helvetian* Body would have given a speedy and favourable Answer to their Demands.

In the mean time, the *French* fortified themselves in the Neighbourhood of *Bale*. The last Month, 100 Men from the *French* Garrison in *Hunninghen* posted themselves in a small Island in the *Rhine*, over-against that Fort: And having taken along with them a great Number of *Bavins*, entrench'd so well in the Night-time, that by the next Morning they found themselves secure from the Fire of 400 *German* Dragoons that lay over-against them on the other side of the River. Which the Dragoons perceiving, gave a Signal, upon which Fires were lighted upon all the Hills in the Marquisat of *Baden Dourlach*, so that the Militia immediately betook themselves to their Arms, and with great Speed join'd the Dragoons. The *Germans* fired all Day upon the *French* in the Island with Three Field-Pieces, and were no less rudely Cannonaded from the Fort of *Hunninghen*, but without any great Harm done; which caused both sides to give over, and content themselves only with having a watchful Eye upon one another. It was thought that the Design of the *French* was to pass quite over the River, and to repair the Fort which they had raised and kept during the last War on the other side of the River. But the Margrave of *Baden Dourlach*, who lay encamp'd between *Wheyl* and *Fridlingen* with 8 or 900 Men of the Circle of *Suabia*, was preparing to dispute their Passage, and to take all imaginable Precaution to hinder them from ravaging the Country on that side the River.

'Tis time now we should take Notice of the Affairs of *Italy*, from whence we received the welcome News of the *Germans* Success in the Battle of *Luzara*, first by a Letter from Prince *Eugene* himself to the Count de *Goes*, the Imperial Ambassador at the *Hague*, which caused an universal Joy among the Confederates, and made the Friends of *France* hang down their Heads like so many Bull-rushes, till they got the Counter-Relation, with which they were as much reviv'd, and resumed their former Impudence: However, to represent this Action with all the Candor that may be, we shall insert the Accounts given by the opposite Parties, and

and after having made two or three Remarks thereon, leave the Reader to judge of it. But first to begin with the Relation of the *Imperialists*.

UPON the 1st of *August* they encamp'd at *Soileto*, *Imperialists* first on this side the *Po*; and a Bridge was laid over the *Zero*, that there might be a free Communication with the Baggage, which Prince *Eugenius* sent the same Day to other side of the little River. He also left in the Entrenchments begun at *Borgo Forte* Twelve Battalions and 100 Horse, to perfect the Works. He also withdrew the Garrison out of *Governolo*, rightly judging, that so soon as the Prince of *Vaudemont* perceiv'd his Retreat, he would be sure to come and post himself in the *Serraglio*, which he did the same Day. Thus the Imperial Armies was in Two Bodies, separated by the *Po*, and consequently weakened by this Division. But being posted in a Place where it had the Prince of *Vaudemont*, with all the Guard of *Mantua*, in the Rear, and the King of *Spain* with his whole Army in Front, there was an absolute Necessity of guarding the Entrenchments of *Borgo Forte*, to stop the Prince of *Vaudemont*, and hinder him from acting on that side. It is also farther to be observ'd, that Prince *Eugenius* had put a Garrison of 4000 Men into *Bersello*, 1000 into *Ostiglia*, 800 into *Guastalla*, 500 into *Luzara*, and as many into *Mirandola*, so that he had no more than 25000 remaining in his Camp at *Soileto*. On the other side, the King of *Spain* had with him no less than 35000, with which he advanced as far as *la Testa*, and then there was no doubt but that he came to have first attack'd the Prince; but he thought it not convenient to be over hasty, when there was no Necessity. He prudently judged, that being to give Battle, he could not do it with too much Advantage; and upon this Maxim he resolv'd to stay for a Reinforcement of Twelve Battalions, and Twenty Squadrons, which he had ordered the Prince of *Vaudemont* to send him. In the mean while, not to lose Time, and more and more to streighten Prince *Eugenius*, he march'd on the Night between the 14th and 15th from *la Testa* to *Luzara*, with a Design to make himself Master of that little Place, and make it his head Quarters. But he found it more difficult

*August.*  
Account  
of the  
Battle of  
*Luzara*.



August.

than he thought for. The Commander of the Town put himself into a Posture of Defence, and answered the Summons with nothing but Cannonades.

Hardly had the Duke of *Vendosme* invested that little Post, when the Left Wing of the *French* Army perceived some of the Imperial Troops. These prov'd to be a Body with Prince *Eugenius*, who being informed of the *Spanish* King's Motions, and of his Designs, was advancing to prevent him, and give him Battle, before he had received the Reinforcement detach'd from the Prince of *Vaudemont*, and before the said Prince, who bombarded and furiously cannonaded *Borgo Forte*, together with the Bridge, could have ruin'd either the one or the other. And would the Nature of the Place have permitted it, and the Ground had been plain and level, there is no Question but the Prince would have presently engaged; but having ordered General *Vaubonne* with 500 Horse, and Adjutant-General *de Gharee* with 20 Horse, to take a View of the Enemy, and the Places where they lay, and afterwards advancing himself, the better to observe them, he found them posted in such a manner, that for his more successfully attacking them, there was a Necessity for him to change the Order of his Battalia. Happy for the King of *Spain*, the greatest part of the Prince of *Vaudemont*'s Reinforcements arriv'd, while the Prince was forming all these Alterations, and strengthen'd his Army with 5 or 6000 Men.

In the Evening, about Five a Clock, Prince *Eugenius* gave the Signal of Battle, by the Discharge of Two Pieces of Cannon. Then the Artillery began to play upon the Enemy, and about Six a Clock, or thereabout, the Right Wing of the *Imperialists* made the first Onset upon the Left Wing of the *French*, and attack'd them in their Post, which extended it self along the Banks of the *Po*. It appears by the Relations, that this first Charge succeeded not well. The Prince of *Commerci* was slain at the Beginning, and 2 or 3 Battalions, and as many Squadrons, were put into some Disorder by the Enemies small Shot, and the furious Onsets of their Cavalry, that charged the Flank of the Imperial Horse. 'Tis easily apprehended, that the Loss of a General so valiant and well-beloved as the Prince of *Commerci*, wrought some Consternation in the

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the Body which he commanded; but it lasted not long; the disordered Battalions and Squadrons, which had given Ground, rally'd again, and the Regiments of *Herberstein* and *Bagni* advanced to their Succour, as also a Battalion of *Danes*, Two of *Guttenstein*, and Two Squadrons of *Serini*, the Enemy was charged again, and driven from his Post. They were also chased above a Thousand Paces from one Entrenchment to another, and from Dike to Dike, yet not without a stout Resistance; for they rally'd Four Times in their Retreat; but they were still forced to give Ground, and at length were utterly routed.

While Things thus pass'd in the Right Wing, the Left fought no less valiantly. General *Guido de Starenberg*, who commanded the Infantry, began the Attack with the Grenadiers, Two Battalions of *Nigrelli*, Two more of *Lichtenstein*, and Two of his own Regiment; the young Prince of *Vaudemont*, who commanded the Cavalry, form'd a Flank with the Regiments of *Herberville* and *Darmstadt*, supported by Two Squadrons of his own Regiment, and Four of *Corbelli's*. The Onset was vigorous, as also was the Resistance; the Enemy attempted likewise to break in as far as *Corbelli's* Squadrons, which stood for a Reserve; and to that purpose advanced with all their Carabineers, and Two *Irish* Battalions, but they were stopp'd in their Career, and which was more, vigorously repuls'd into their Entrenchments. In general, all the Troops, as well Foot as Horse, perform'd Wonders, as also the Artillery, under the Command of General *Werner*. At length Night parted the Combatants, and put an End to the Fight.

That which gave the Advantage of the Battle to the *Imperialists*, was, that they drove the Enemy above a Thousand Paces from the Field of Battle, and actually encamp'd upon it; that they were Masters of their Dead and Wounded, and of part of their Tents, their Ammunition and Provision, and all their Pioneering Instruments. Whence it naturally follows, that the *French* must have lost more Men than the *Imperialists*. Some Letters amounting the Loss of the former to 8000, some to 10000 Men. As for the Loss of the *Imperialists*, all the Relations unanimously particularize it to be no more than 2673 Men slain and wound-



August.

ed. It is also to be observed, that the greatest Loss on both sides was of Officers and Generals. The French lament the Death of *Crequi*, one of their best Captains, and the *Imperialists* bewail *Commerci*, as General, to repeat the Words of Prince *Eugenius* himself, who had given Proofs of an incomparable Valour, and who was besides endow'd with noble and most excellent Qualities.

The next Relation being of the 21st, take in the following Terms.

Their Second Account.

21.

UPON several Advices which we received, That the Enemy advanced towards us with the whole Army, Prince *Eugenius* order'd the Trumpets to sound, To Horse, the 13th in the Morning, and about Ten a Clock he order'd the whole Army to march toward *Luzara*.

Never were Men seen to march with such a zealous Alacrity. Both Officers and Soldiers, overjoy'd, advanced with so much Speed, that our Right Wing engaged before Four a Clock in the Afternoon with the Enemies Left, which they met near the *Po*. We fir'd so thick upon them with our Cannon, that we forced the Enemies Army to make a Halt, which gave our Left Wing time to advance and range themselves in Order of Battle.

About Six a Clock our Right Wing fell on with undaunted and wonderful Courage, and was received very briskly by the Enemy. Both the one and the other fought with an extraordinary Obstinacy; neither of the Parties being willing to lose a Foot of Ground, till our Left Wing being engaged, we overthrew the King's *Gent d'Arms*, and the *Irish* Regiments, which so encreased the Courage of our Men, that they forced the Enemy to retreat 700 Paces, and to leave in our Possession the Field of Battle and their Dead, though they were much superior to us in Number; and advantageously posted. The Firing, which was extremely thick and violent, lasted about Two Hours, but at length Night parted the Two Armies, and put an End to the Combat. Our Army remain'd Masters of the Field of Battle, and posted themselves upon it; and the Enemy retreated several Hundred of Paces.

We



We may judge by the Enemies Loss, which, as all Deserters acknowledge, amounts to 10000 Men, with what Courage both Armies fought. Our Loss is about 3000 kill'd and wounded. We lament extreamly the Loss of the Prince of *Commerci*, who in the first Onset was shot through the Body, and fell down dead. We have lost the Officers and Soldiers mention'd in the List hereunto annex'd.

*Slain of the Infantry,*

Captains 13, Lieutenants 20, Ensigns 10, Inferior Officers and Common Soldiers 554. In all 598.

*Wounded.*

Lieutenant-General *Van Horn*, the Count *Knest in*, the Count of *Welfstein*, *Gonzales de Geblen*; Captains 33, Lieutenants 29, Ensigns 6, Inferior Officers and Common Soldiers 1656. In all 1419. The Prince of *Lichtenstein* and Count *de Trautmansdorf* are left out, which makes me believe this List was writ in too much Haste.

*Cavalry Kill'd,*

Captains of Horse and Dragoons 5, Lieutenants 5, Cornets 4, Inferior Officers and Common Soldiers 169. In all 184.

*Wounded,*

Lieutenant-General *Herman*, *Richard de Palfi*; Captains 13, Lieutenants 8, Cornets 10, Inferior Officers and Common Soldiers 423. In all 454.

Horses kill'd 364. Wounded 388.

Two Captains of the Regiment of Dragoons of *Savoy*, taken.

*Belonging to the Artillery,*

*Kill'd,*

Masters of the Powder 1, Cannoneers 8.

*Wounded,*

Captains of the Cannoneers 2, Grand Masters of the Fire-Works 1, Ancient Engineers 2, Masters of the Powder 7, Cannoneers 8.

Artillery Horses kill'd 28. Wounded 18.

Great and Inferior Officers and Common Soldiers

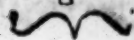
Slain 791.

Wounded 1904.

In All 2695.

The

August.



The Marquess *Davia*, who was abroad with a Party, returned in the Heat of the Combat, and took his Opportunity so well, that he fell upon the Enemies Baggage on the other side of the Army, and carry'd off to *Guastalla* as many Horses, Mules, Oxen and Waggon as possibly he could.

The *Imperialists* third and last Account of this signal Action was to this Purpose :

Their 3d  
Account  
of the  
Battle of  
*Luzara*.

HAVING received Intelligence, that the Enemy had distributed Ammunition to their Army, and gave out, that they would march within Two Days, in order to give us Battle, his most Serene Highness detach'd out several Parties to observe the Enemies Motions ; more-especially, whether they march'd toward *Luzara*, or toward *Guastalla*.

About Ten in the Morning we understood the Enemy was marching toward *Luzara*, but we knew not whether it were the whole Army, or only a Body of it. However, his Highness ordered the Trumpets to sound, *To Horse* ; and about Ten a Clock the whole Army set forward in the following Order.

The first Column, that led the Van, and formed the first Attack, was composed of Grenadiers in the Vanguard, supported by Two Battalions of *Nigrelli*, follow'd by *Savoni's* Regiment of Dragoons, and other Regiments of Foot and Horse ; Two Battalions of *Staremberg* brought up the Rear of that Column, with *Herberstein's* Dragoons. They took the Road of *Tobelano*, leading directly to *Luzara*.

The Second Column, which formed the other Attack, was composed of Grenadiers in the Vanguard, follow'd by *Serinis* Dragoons, and some Regiments of Foot and Horse, and Two Battalions of young *Daum's* and *Trautmansdorf's* Dragoons, which closed this Column, and march'd by the side of the *Po*, directly toward *Luzara*.

All the Baggage remained in the old Camp, with *Visconti's* Cuirassiers, and Two of our Regiments. But in regard it was not known whether the Enemy march'd with his whole Army, or a great Body only of his Men, General *Vaubonne* was sent out with 500 Horse toward *Luzara*, to bring more certain Intelligence

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gence of them, while the Prince continued his March in the same Order as is before mentioned.

His Highness also went in Person at the Head of the first Column, and at the same time detach'd Adjutant-General *Charee*, to take a View of the Enemy. Before Three a Clock in the Afternoon, the first Column was got within a small Half League of *Luzara*; where, upon the Return of the Adjutant-General, who brought Word that the Enemy was near at hand, 'twas thought convenient to make a Halt for half an Hour, to the End the second Column might be in an equal Line with the first. Prince *Eugenius* allso himself advanced a little with the Generals, to observe the Posture of the Enemy; and found them drawn up in Battle Array before *Luzara*, with their Left Wing extended to the River *Po*, and their Right enclosing several Out-Houses in the Fields about *Luzara*, between the Mound of the *Po*, which preserves the Country from Inundations, and several Cuts and Dikes, and Trees fell'd on purpose for their further Security.

This Order of the Enemy obliged us to change the Order of our Embattelling, and to form the Right Wing with the Troops of our Second Column, which extended from the fore-mentioned Mound to a certain High-way, where *Savoni's* Dragoons were drawn up. the Grenadiers were posted in an Out-House upon the Mound, upon the Right of the first Column. But it being observ'd, that the Enemy had more Infantry in his Left Wing upon the *Po*, all necessary Orders were given to proportion our Column on this side. The Prince *de Commerci*, who commanded it, was reinforced by some Regiments of the first Column, that is to say, by one of *Nigrelli's* Battalions, *Herberstein's* whole Regiment, Two of *Guttenstein's* Battalions, and Three of the *Danes*, with *Taff's* Regiment of Horse, and Two Squadrons of *Corbelli's*. And because, according to the Order of the Enemies Embattelling, their Left Wing was a little more advanced than their Right, the same Thing was observed on our side, yet without any retreating of our Right Wing backward.

The Order of Battle being thus disposed, Orders were given to charge the Enemy, and the Signal was made by the Discharge of Two Cannon. About Five



August.

~ a Clock they began to play with their Cannon, and toward Six our Right Wing attack'd the Enemy in his Post, and repuls'd him. The Prince de Commerci was kill'd at the Beginning of the Fight; a Loss so much the more to be deplored, because his Imperial Majesty lost in the Person of this Prince, a most excellent General, who, in this Action, and upon all other Occasions, gave signal Marks, as every one knows, of his incomparable Valour and undaunted Courage: Besides, that he was a Prince of a great Genius, and endow'd with several other noble and eminent Qualities.

In the mean time, 3 or 4 Battalions of this Wing, supported by as many Squadrons, fired furiously upon the Enemy, but being charg'd in the Flank by their Cavalry, there happen'd a little Confusion among 'em: However, they rally'd immediately, and at the same time, the Regiments of *Herberstein* and *Bagni*, that were planted upon the Po, flew to the Mound, where the Enemies had posted themselves, tho' forc'd at the same Instant, to receive the thickest of their Firing, before they could get upon it.

During the Heat of these Performances, One Battalion of *Dawn's*, Two of *Guttenstein's*, and as many Squadrons of *Serini's* Regiment were sent, and having join'd the rest, they drove the Enemy from his Post. Now, while our Right Wing was thus hotly engaged, and had already driven the Enemy above a Thousand Paces from the Field of Battle, our Left Wing advanced in like manner, and General *Guydo de Starenberg* with the Grenadiers, supported by Two of *Nigrelli's* Battalions, Two of his own Regiment, and Two of *Lichtenstein's*, made the Attack. The young Prince of *Vaudemont* posted himself upon the Flank of this Wing with *Savoni's* Regiment of Dragoons, those of *Herberstein* and *Darmstadt*, and Two Squadrons of his own Regiment. They were no sooner posted, but the Enemy endeavour'd to penetrate this Flank with their Carabines and Two *Irish* Battalions; but ours stood the Brunt of their Charge with an extraordinary Courage, and afterwards fell upon them with so much Bravery, that they drove them from their Posts full of Cuts and Ditches, till at length the Regiment of Dragoons of *Savoy* falling in Pell-mell with

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Defeat.

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with the Enemies Dragoons, compleated their utter Defeat. *August.*

In the mean time, the Prince of *Leichtenstein*, who was in our Right Wing, and fought with an undaunted Valour, receiv'd Five Wounds; and the Count of *Trautmansdorf*, General of the Horse, was disabled by a Contusion in his Foot, in such a manner, that they were both carried out of the Field of Battle. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, the Enemies dreadful Firing, as well in their Right as Left Wing, they were constrain'd to retreat, sometimes from one Place, sometimes from another, where they rally'd by the Favour of the Ground, intercut with Ditches and small Canals, till at length being repulsed 3 or 4 times, they were driven quite out of their Posts.

After this manner the whole Army was engaged in Fire and Smoke. All our Generals, particularly General *Werner* with the Artillery, General *Guydo de Starenberg* with his Infantry, and the young Prince *Vaudemont* with his Cavalry, behav'd themselves with so much Courage, that they have won immortal Honour. All the other General Officers signaliz'd themselves no less; as did all the common Soldiers both Horse and Foot; among whom the *Danes*, under the Command of Major-General *Haxhausen*, and Brigadier *Brocuenburg*, acquitted themselves of their Duties with so much Bravery, that we cannot sufficiently express the Praises which every one deserv'd. And this Action is so much the more Glorious, because the Enemy was much superior to us in Number. Night put an end to the Battle; which had certainly concluded with the total Overthrow of the Enemy, had Day-light lasted but an Hour longer. We became not only Masters of the Field, where we are actually encamp'd, but of their Dead and Wounded; as also of one part of their Tents, Provisions, Ammunition, and Military Furniture for opening the Ground. Not any one of the oldest Generals, Officers, or Soldiers in the Army, ever beheld such terrible Firing between Two Armies, which continu'd without ceasing till an Hour within Night; so that there was neither Order nor Observation of Commands among the Enemy, which occasion'd a great Confusion in their Baggage.

By



August.

By the List, made publick, it appears what we lost in this bloody Action. The Loss of Officers was very great; but it was not to be avoided, considering the excessive Firing to which they were exposed. Some Regiments of the Enemy were entirely broken and ruin'd. Their Loss is guess'd to be at least 5000 Men, with a great Number of Officers: Tho' both the Deserters and the Prisoners unanimously affirm it to be much greater; and some there are who affirm it to be very near 10000; though there is not so much Credit given to this Report as yet. The Regiment of *Savoy* took Two Colours from the *Irish*; *Nigrelli*, One; *Guttenstein*, One; *Kirkbaum*, One, and brought away One Standard. The Soldiers also took several other Colours, which they tore from the Staves.

After this Action was over, Prince *Eugenius* order'd Two Regiment of *Hussars* to pursue the Enemy in the Rear; and Adjutant-General *de Charee* was sent to *Borgo-Forte*, to bring away one Battalion of *Geschnwind*, and one of *Lorrain*, to reinforce our Right Wing. *Luzara* still holds out, and according to the Report of the Prisoners, the Enemy has lost a great Number of Men before it, with some Officers. The Army was posted as well as the Night would permit, with an Intention to have come to a Second Engagement by Break of Day.

But the next Day, being the 16th of *August*, the Enemy was found to be so strongly entrench'd, that they were not to be attack'd without evident Hazard. Some of their Regiments have quitted their Army upon the *Po*, and are retreated above a Thousand Paces farther off. Adjutant-General *Charee* was sent with Ten Dragoons to General *Solari*, with Verbal Orders; and an Hour before Day, the Battalions sent for from *Borgo-Forte* arriv'd, and were posted in the Left Wing, with One Battalion of *Nigrelli's*, and Three Companies of Grenadiers. By this time, the Enemy being strongly entrench'd, we began also to fortifie our selves on our part, and particularly upon the Mound, where we lay exposed to the Enemies sight, as well to secure our selves, as to perfect our Works upon the *Po*.

Thus

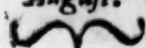


Thus far the *Imperialists*: Now listen to the Relations of the *French*, made publick in Two Letters; the One written from the Camp of *Luzara*, Aug. 17. the other from *Paris*, Aug. 28.

THE 15th of this Month, about One of the Clock in the Morning, the Army decamp'd from *Testa*, without beating a March, or sounding, *to Horse*. The King of *Spain* was in the Right Wing, the Count of *Sesse* led the Left, which made the Vanguard, and the Duke of *Vendosme* march'd before, with 24 Companies of Grenadiers, and Two Regiments of Dragoons. He march'd with so much speed, that by Eight a Clock in the Morning he arriv'd at *Luzara*, which the Enemy had reinforc'd the Night before for the Security of their Magazines. He summon'd the Commander to surrender, but he return'd his Answer in Musket-shot, by one of which the Count of *Sesane* was wounded in the Arm; by which the Duke of *Vendosme* judg'd that the Enemy was not far off; and therefore resolv'd to encamp in that Place. About Noon, as he was ranging his Men, as they arriv'd, they saw the Enemy drawn up in Battle-Array, with their Cannon in Front, and marching against our Left Wing, which extended it self as far as the *Po*, in that part where they had a Design to have built a Bridge of Communication. The Duke of *Vendosme* order'd the Brigades of *Piedmont*, the Regiment of *Perche*, and the Brigades of *Grancy* and *Sault* to advance, and the *Sieur Albergotti*, who was entrusted to post 'em, order'd 'em to entrench themselves forthwith, by the Favour of a small Wood, and a Mound upon the Banks of the River *Po*. But the Ground not permitting a Second Line, the *Sieur de Besons* drew up the Regiments of Cavalry of Colonel-General *de Montperox*, *d'Usez*, *du Bordage*, *d'Anjou*, *Cavaillac*, the Dragoons of *Savoy*, and some other Regiments behind the said Infantry, to support it. The Dragoons of *Senetaire*, and a Squadron of Dragoons of *Spain* were placed near the Brigade of *Piedmont*. The Duke of *Vendome* sent Cannon, which were planted upon the Mound, between the Right and Left Wing. In the mean time, the Marquess of *Cregui*, Lieutenant-General for the Day, ranged the

French  
Account  
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Battle of  
*Luzara*.

August.



Right Wing in Battle Array, according to the Orders of the King of *Spain*, and the Duke of *Vendosme*, who was in continual Motion, giving his Orders every where. About Five a Clock, the Enemies whole Army arrived, their Infantry in Two Lines, sustained by their Cavalry, march'd against our Left Wing, who tarry'd for them, without discharging one Shot, till they came within half as far as a Fusil would carry. The Nature of the Ground was such, that advancing, they laid their Flank open to the Regiment of *Piedmont*, and the Marine Brigade, who fired continually upon them: And the rest of the Left Wing received them with so much Vigour, that they were repulsed, leaving the Ground cover'd with the Slain. Within half an Hour after, they return'd to the Charge, and were still repulsed. Then they brought on fresh Troops, and charged a Third time with the same Success. At length the Fourth time they forc'd the *Irish*, and the Regiments of *Perche* and *Sault*, to give a little Ground. But the Count *de Besons* causing the Regiments of the Colonel-General, *de Montperoux*, and of *Bourbon*, to march against the Enemies, and which he led on several times to the Charge, put a Stop to their Career. The Regiments of *Piedmont* preserved the Post, notwithstanding the Efforts of the Enemy, who demanded a Suspension of Arms, to recover the dead Body of some Person of Quality, whose Name we knew not. Almost at the same time the Fight began in our Right Wing, where the Enemy were received with no less Vigour and Intripidity. though all the Troops that were to have composed it, were not yet arrived. The Marquess of *Crequi* was wounded to Death in the first Charge, and died Yesterday, lamented by the whole Army. The Count *d'Estrades*, at the Head of his Regiment of Dragoons, took a Standard from the Enemy. The Dragoons of the *Dauphin*, of *Lautrech* and *Languedoc* gained Two Pieces of Cannon. The Battle continued in this manner till an Hour within Night, with such an extraordinary firing of the small Shot, that the oldest Officers in the Army acknowledged they had never seen the like. At length the Enemy retired to the Banks of the *Zero*, where they encamped. They had between 5 and 6000, or more, slain or wounded upon this Occasion, and several of their

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their principal Officers: Which is confirm'd by the Report of their Deserters. In the Confederate Army there were about 2500 killed or wounded, with several Officers of Quality. The Marquess of *Montandre*, Colonel of the Marine Regiment, the Count of *Renel*, a reformed Colonel, the *Sieur de Vaudeville*, and the *Sieur d'Arenes*, Brother to the Major-General, were slain; the Duke de *de Lesdiguières*, the Marquess of *Mongon*, of *Gancery*, of *Montperoux*, of *Lignerac*, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of *Piedmont*, were wounded, and the Count of *Tesse* received a Contusion. All the General Officers signaliz'd themselves by their Conduct, and by their Resolution. The King of *Spain* being willing to encourage the Soldiers by his Presence, expos'd himself several times to the Fire of the Cannon and small Shot, and remained all this Day and Yesterday, almost Forty Hours together, without sleeping, or hardly eating. The Duke of *Vendosme*, present every where, performed all the Duties of a General, being always in the greatest Danger. 'Twas thought, the Enemies Design was, to save their Magazines in *Luzara*, to make themselves Masters of a particular Part of the River, where, by the Convenience of an Island, a Bridge might be made by the *French*, to preserve their Commuication with the Army of the Prince of *Vaudemont*, and to make the best of the Advantage, which the Ground afforded them, covered with Trees, and intercut with Ditches, Causeways and Hedges. But the Conduct of the Duke of *Vendosme*, and the Valour of the Soldiers, broke all their Measures. We are now at Work without Interruption upon cutting off the Bridge that preserves their Communication with *Bersello*. Yesterday the Garrison of *Luzara*, consisting of 400 Foot, and 150 Horse, surrender'd at Discretion, &c.

We come now to their second Relation of this Battle, given from *Paris* on the 28th, and the same here follows:

THE



August.  
Their Second Account of the Battle

THE King of Spain's Army decamp'd the 14th, at Night, and pass'd the *Parmigiana* with little Noise, his Left Wing having the Van; and arriv'd at the Camp of *Luzara* between Eight and Nine a Clock the next Morning. Some of our Parties, that were before, met 600 of the Enemy, of which there were about 200 Horse that serv'd for a Convoy of some Waggon laden with Arms and Ammunition, which Prince *Eugenius* was sending to *Guaftalla*; who perceiving that ours were followed by the whole Army, made haste to *Luzara*, and threw themselves into the Place. The King of Spain and the Duke of *Vendosme*, who had first of all in View the Taking of that Post, summon'd the Governour to surrender; but, notwithstanding the Weakness of the Place, and the small Number of the Garrison, they returned their Answer from the Muzzles of their Muskets, because they expected to be supported by Prince *Eugenius* with the whole Army, who advanced with a Resolution to attack ours. The Duke of *Vendosme* had scarcely invested the Post with Twenty Companies of Grenadiers, mark'd out a Camp, and unladen some Equipages, but the Imperial Troops appear'd within Reach of our Left Wing, who having neither Colours nor Standards, were taken by ours for some Party only; but the whole Front of their Army presently shewing it self upon that Wing, and their Artillery beginning to play immediately after, Advice was given of it to the Duke of *Vendosme*, who was in the Right Wing, and who flew immediately to the Left, and drew it up in Battle-Array: So that it was in a Posture to defend it self against the Attacks of the Enemy, who lost no Time, advancing within Pistol-Shot, and making a brisk Onset upon us. In the mean time, *Albergotti* had begun certain Entrenchments to secure our Men along the *Po*, but the Haste of the Enemy would not permit him to finish them. The Combat was begun about Five a Clock in the Afternoon, by the Enemies Infantry, seconded by all their Cavalry, before our Army was drawn up in Battalia. The *Piedmont* and *Marine* Brigades vigorously sustained the first Shock, being seconded by the Brigade of *Seneterre*, which fought no less

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less valiantly, the Enemy were repuls'd, but return'd Four times to the Charge. At length they press'd hard upon the *Irish* Brigades; as also *Perche, Saulx*, of the Colonel-General, of *Douches, Montperoux* and *Bourbon*. And then it was that a terrible Slaughter happen'd on both sides, by the thick firing of the small Shot, wherein the Sword had no Share. In like manner, none but the Infantry engaged on both sides, the Situation of the Ground not permitting the Cavalry to act. It was not possible for our Right Wing, to support the other, till toward the End of the Fight, the Enemy having broken the Brigades above-mentioned, and being advanced into our Camp; insomuch that they fought in the midst of ours. We were obliged to draw off the Brigades of *Piedmont*, of the Marines, and of the Island of *France*, which had extreamly suffer'd; and the Regiment of *Grancy* retreated, the Colonel being wounded to Death, and having lost a great Number of Officers. But the Dragoons of *d'Estrades*, of *Dauphin* and *Leutrech* alighted, and defended themselves very courageously; yet, because there began to be a great Confusion among the Troops, through the Loss of a great Number of Officers, the Duke of *Vendosme* rally'd 'em again, and sustain'd the Enemies Fire, till Night parted the Combatants, after a Fight for Three long Hours. They who were present in the Actions of *Nerewinden* and *Steenkirk*, say, that the Firing was nothing near so furious and violent as in this Conflict. The Fight being over, both sides entrench'd, and as soon as Day appear'd, they play'd again with their Cannon upon one another. We know not the Number of the Dead and Wounded. 'Tis added, that the Duke of *Lesdiguieres*, the Marquess of *Lignerac*, the Count of *Renel*, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Piedmont*, were all desperately wounded at the Beginning of the Fight; and the Marquess of *Montandre* slain. That the Marquesses of *Grancy* and *Montperoux* were wounded some time after; as also, that Brigadier *Douches*, and the *Sieur de Vaudeville* were both slain. That *M. de Pracontal* had like to have fallen into the Enemies Hands, at the same time they fought in the middle of ours; and that it was toward the End of the Action that the Marquess of *Crequi* received his Death's Wound. This Marquess is extreamly lamented,



August.



ed, who signalz'd himself highly in this Action, and who was one of the best Generals the King had. We must do Prince *Eugenius* Justice. He acted the Part of a great General, in drawing our Troops into a Ground, where it was not possible for ours to come at his Men, or fight at Sword's Point End. The King of *Spain* exposed himself extreamly, and the Count *de Marfin* had Two Horses killed under him. The Reinforcement sent from Prince *Vaudemont's* Army did not arrive till Evening, and M. *Medavi*, who commanded it, was wounded in the Action. Our Left Wing is now so strongly entrench'd, under the Orders of *Sieur Albergotti*, that they are in no Danger. Both Armies continue Cannonading each other. Our Artillery consists of 80 Pieces of Cannon, and theirs of 50. Nevertheless, they very much incommode our Camp; and we understand, that a Bullet killed an Officer of the Kitchen, in the Room where the King himself lay, which made him remove his Quarters where they were less exposed. We are not a little surpriz'd to understand by the Relations which the Imperial Ministers have published, that they vaunt to have had the Victory. An imaginary Victory; and to undeceive them, *Te Deum* will be sung in our Cathedral the 7th of the next Month, to give God Thanks for the Success of this Battle.

Accordingly the *French* were as good as their Word, as you will find by and by; though the King in his Letter to the Archbishop of *Paris* calls it in one Place, and I think very oddly, a considerable Event, as you will see in its proper Place.

Reflections upon the Battle.

Having thus given a faithful Relation of what both Parties have said concerning this Battle, 'tis in the First place an easie Observation, that both were willing to put the best Face they could upon it, since both in plain Terms enough claim'd the Victory; but if to be last in the Field of Battle was ever accounted an Ensign of Victory, the *Germans* in this Case may pretend to more, since they drove the Enemy above a Mile from their Ground. Indeed, if we compare the Relations, those of Prince *Eugene* seem to me to be clearer and better circumstantiated, whereas the *French* speak in general. Prince *Eugene* made his Victory presently known



known after the Fight; whereas *Vendosme* did not perceive he was a Victor, till Two Days after, when he sent an Account of it to the *French King* by the Duke *de Villeroy*; neither is it credible, that Prince *Eugene* would have made a Mockery of Heaven and his Army, so as to sing *Te Deum* in his Camp the next Day after the Fight, if he had been worsted, Again, if that Passage be true in a Letter said to be writ by the King of *Spain* to his Grandfather, viz. That Prince *Eugene* came very audaciously to attack him, but he should repay him in a few Days with Interest; it looks plainly like a tacit Confession of a Loss sustained, and for which he would willingly have his Revenge. On the other Hand, I must say on the part of the *French*, that their Taking the Castle of *Luzara* the Day after the Battle, was no plain Sign to me of their being beaten, but rather the contrary, as well as the Successes they have had since for the Remainder of the Campaign, though this may, indeed, be extenuated by the Superiority of their Numbers, in respect to those of the *Imperialists*. In short, though I must plainly say, and do believe, that, according to the true Rules of War, the *Germans* won the Battle; yet, the Event has shew'd how little has been got by it, and, perhaps, both the Parties have had Reason to wish it never had happen'd.

Being unwilling to tarry any longer in this hot Country, where there was also such hot Work, we traverse *Germany* into *Poland*, where we gave already an Account of the Battle of *Clossaff*, after which the King of *Poland* rally'd his Men together again soon, and talk'd of nothing but engaging the Enemy a Second time; but he was of another Mind some Days after, and rather chose to abandon *Cracow*, than hazard the Success of a new Combat. However, he exacted a new Oath of Fidelity from all his Soldiers, and considering that his new Reinforcement of 8000 Men, consisted of raw and unexperienced Soldiers, as having been but newly raised, he put a Garrison into the Castle of *Cracow*, and pass'd the *Vistula* over a Bridge of Boats, which he order'd to be broken down, after he had cross'd the River, to prevent the *Swedes* from following him too close at the Heels.

August.  
*Cracow*  
 surren-  
 dered to  
 the Swede.

Thereupon the King of Sweden halted for some time near *Skalmitz*, within a League and half of that City, and summon'd the Magistrates to send him forthwith a certain Quantity of Provision. But they returning for Answer to the Swedish Officer, That he was to apply himself to the Governour of that Place, their Directions were observ'd; but *Crakowski*, so was the Governour call'd, was so far from granting the Demands of the Swedes, that he forbid the Supplies of the Burghers, under Pain of Imprisonment. Which hasten'd the King of Sweden's March to the City, which he summon'd to surrender, threatening upon their Refusal, to force the Gates. But they not judging it convenient that their Gates should be disfigured with such rude Contusions, admitted the Swedish Garrison without any more dispute; and the Governour of the Castle, who surrender'd at Discretion, was made a Prisoner of War.

*Cracow*  
 describ'd.

*Cracow* is the chief City of the Kingdom of Poland, upon the *Vistula*, or *Weissel*, Nine Leagues from the Confines of *Silesia* to the East; Eleven from the Borders of *Hungary* to the North; 36 from *Breslaw*; 23 from *Sandomiria* to the East; and 40 from *Warsaw* to the South. It has a well fortify'd Castle, and lies in that part of Poland, which is call'd the Greater Poland. *Cracus* I. laid the Foundations of it in 700. It is divided into Four Towns, every one of which have different Officers and Magistrates. The Cathedral of *S. Stanislaus* is famous for its Chapter and Treasury. There is also an Academy in this City which was founded by *Casimir* I. in 1364.

Here the King of Sweden took up his Station, not seeming willing to stir till his *Pomeranian* Forces had join'd him. 'Twas said, that the Count of *Zinzen-dorf*, the Imperial Envoy, press'd hard upon him to accept of the Emperor's Mediation, which his Swedish Majesty, as then reported, appear'd at length inclined to do; and there seem'd to be greater Probabilities than ever of a Peace between those Two Princes, by the Intercession of the Cardinal Primate, who had once more undertaken this difficult Task. And, indeed, it may be conjectur'd, that the Cardinal was the most fitting Person to compose these Confusions, as being at the Bottom of the Causes of it, and understanding more of



of the King of Sweden's Mind than any of the *Polanders* besides. The Conditions said to be insisted on by the King of Sweden, were, That the King of Poland should resign his Electorate to his Son. That Six Millions should be paid him for his Charges, and the Damages which his Subjects had suffer'd in *Livonia*, That the House of *Sapieha* should be restored to all their Honours and Estates, and the Protestants to the Churches and Schools they were formerly allow'd to have in *Poland*. On the other side, the King of Poland seem'd unwilling to quit the Interest of his Confederate, the *Muscovite*, which was urg'd by his *Swedish* Majesty as a Condition from which he would not recede. But, however, true or otherwise, these Things were, 'tis certain, the Nobility were in as great Confusion as ever: More particularly in *Great Poland*, where Division reign'd to that height, that they were ready to cut one anothers Throats, of which we shall not pretend to give the Particulars.

In the mean time, they assured us from those Parts, that the King of Poland testified a great Desire of being fully reconciled to the Republick. To which Purpose he promised her Mountains; vow'd an exact Observance of the *Pacta-Conventa*, to send his *Saxons* out of the Kingdom, so soon as a Peace should be concluded; not to make any Alliances without the Knowledge and Consent of the Republick; to dismiss his *Saxon* Ministers of State; to renounce all Alliances made without the Consent of the Republick, and never to exact any thing for the Expences of that War, nor any Reparation for the Damages which he had sustain'd. On the other side, the King of Sweden sought to win the Affection of the *Polanders* by his Moderation in the Exaction of his Contributions, by his strict Observance of Military Discipline, and Preservation of the Ecclesiastical Revenues; insomuch, that his Soldiers having plunder'd the Church belonging to the City of *Cracow*, he constrain'd them to make a full Restitution of every thing. His Rigour extended no farther than to his Enemies, whose Effects he seized where-ever he could meet with them. Which, though it be not the justest Law, yet is the most carefully observ'd in War.



August.  
 Castle of  
*Cracow*  
 burnt.

While *Poland* was thus in terrible Combustion, the City of *Cracow* has not been the meanest Sufferer, by the Burning of her Castle through the Negligence of the *Swedes*. This Castle, according to the Account Geographers give of it, was built upon a Rock about a Mile in Compass, signal for Three Galleries, supported with Pillars, pav'd with Black and White Marble, and adorn'd with divers Pictures and Statues. However, this was a Loss not comparable to what the King of *Sweden* every Day sustain'd in his Territories of *Livonia*, over-run and ransack'd by the barbarous *Muscovites*, who swarm'd in those Parts, to the Number of 80000 Men, under the Command of General *Schzeremet*. And after the Defeat of the *Swedish* Major-General *Schlippenback*, as already mention'd, committed the greatest Ravages and Barbarities in those Parts, that could be heard of; for which the King of *Sweden* was not a little censured, that he should be ranging in a Foreign Country with his Forces, and hunting the King of *Poland* from Place to Place, while his own Subjects were miserably ruined and destroyed.

On the other Hand, his *Polish* Majesty having, upon the 22d, sent to the Nobility to consult upon the Affairs of the present Conjunction, about 10 or 12 of the *Palatines* met at *Sandomir*, where the King lay encamp'd, and brought along with them some of the Gentry of the said *Palatines*, but very few in Number. The Contests grew very high in this same Assembly, inasmuch, that the *Palatine* of *Kalitz* had like to have suffered the Death of *Agag*, upon a bare Suspicion that he held Correspondence with the King of *Sweden*, yet not without some Grounds, in regard his *Swedish* Majesty had conferred the greatest part of his Employments upon his Son. However it were, by this Action it might be judged, that they who composed the Assembly of *Sandomir*, were well affected to the King of *Poland*. Nevertheless, they spent a world of Time to little or no purpose, in debating what Title they should give to the Resolutions they should take. However, at length they drew up a Draught of the following Articles.

‘THAT

THAT the King of *Poland* should engage himself by a solemn Act to the Republick, to maintain all their Rights and Liberties, and that on the other side, the Republick should send a Deputation to offer her Mediation to the King of *Sweden*, and promise in the Name of the Republick, That the ancient Treaties, and those that should be made anew, should be inviolably observ'd; to which Purpose the Chancery of the Kingdom should draw up Instructions for the Commissioners which were to be sent to the Cardinal Primate, in order to engage him to employ all his Authority for the forwarding of a Peace. That the Plenipotentiaries should take an Oath to follow their Instructions exactly. That Four Quarters should be paid the Army, and that it should be augmented to the Number of Men which it consisted of before the last Dyet. That the Nobility should be dispens'd withal from mounting a Horse-back, furnishing a certain Number of arm'd Men. That if a Peace should not be concluded, the King of *Poland* should demand Succour of the Neighbouring Princes; but in case a Peace should happily be made, then all the Foreign Forces should forthwith depart the Kingdom. That they who had adhered to the King of *Sweden* should be absolutely secured by an Act of Oblivion, provided they quitted his Interests within a Month; which if they fail'd to do, their Estates to be sequestred, and they to be declar'd Enemies of their Country. Lastly, That if a Peace were concluded, the Army should be reduced to the Number of which consisted at present; the Men set out by the Nobility should be dismiss'd, and the *Saxons* sent back into *Germany*.

August,  
 Resolution of the  
 Assembly  
 at *Sandomir*.

This Project was read the 25th in a full Assembly: At what Time the Palatine of *Sandomir* opposed the Articles of the Deputation, and the Mediation; but at length consented to them, and the Confederacy was immediately struck up, upon the Conditions before-mentioned: After this, they proceeded to nominate Commissioners, and made choice of the Vaywode of *Marienburg*, the Starost of *Ostrexeskon*, and one of the Grand Officers of *Lithuania*, all which were to meet at



*August.* *Warsaw*, in order to pursue such Instructions as they should receive, and of which, perhaps, we may hear more hereafter.

Having in this manner run over the Affairs of *Poland*, during the Course of this Month, and meeting with nothing worth our staying in these Northern Parts before we return Home, we left the Queen last at *Bath*, and her Progress thither, and Reception by the City having already accounted for, we are farther to take Notice, that on the 1st Instant, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of *Bristol*, being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Fersey*, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, waited upon the Queen to complement her upon her Arrival in those Parts, and humbly besought Her Majesty, that she would be pleased to honour her City of *Bristol* with her Royal Presence. She received them very graciously, and was pleased to say, *That so she would go thither the Thursday following.* This done, they waited upon his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, and desir'd the Honour of his Presence at the same Time, which he was pleased to promise them. Accordingly Her Majesty, on the 3d, with the Prince and the whole Court, went from *Bath* to *Bristol*, and were met on the Road by a great Number of the principal Citizens on Horse-back, particularly, by a Troop of about 100 of such as had been, or were Commanders of Ships, very well mounted, and distinguish'd by Scarlet Ribbons in their Hats, led up by Captain *Price*, with Trumpets. The Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, on Horse-back, in their Scarlet Gowns, and the Clergy, were drawn up on both sides of the Gate, called *Laceford-Gate*; and Her Majesty being come thither, the Mayor alighted off his Horse, and made a very loyal Speech, expressing the great Satisfaction of the City in the Honour of Her Majesty and his Royal Highness's Presence; after which he delivered the Keys of the City Gates to Her Majesty, who having return'd the same to him, he presented Her Majesty with the Sword, which being return'd him, he mounted on Horseback, and the Clergy, the Common-Council, the Sheriffs and Aldermen, in their Order; and the Mayor carrying the Sword before the Queen, proceeded through a spacious Street, called the *Old Market*,

*September.*

Queen's  
Entertain-  
ment at  
*Bristol*.

3.



September.

*Markot*, one side of which was guarded by those Citizens on Horse-back, who had met Her Majesty, and the other by a great Number of Citizens on Foot, under the Command of Major *Wade*. There were a great many Scaffolds on both sides, which, as well as the Windows of the Houses, were filled with Persons of the best Fashion, as were likewise those of the other Streets through which Her Majesty passed, all adorn'd with Carpets and Tapestry. The City Musick were plac'd upon the Market-House; a Triumphal Arch was erected at *St. Nicholas-Gate*, adorn'd with Greens and Flowers, with a Flag on the Top of it. Her Majesty went to Sir *Thomas Day's*, where, before Dinner, she was pleased to admit Mrs. Mayoreess, and other Ladies and Gentlewomen, to the Honour of kissing her Hand, and to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *John Hawkins*, Esq; Mayor: The Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common-Council, and other principal Citizens and Gentlemen of the Neighbouring Country, had also the Honour to kiss Her Majesty's Hand. While Her Majesty, his Royal Highness, and the whole Court, were splendidly entertain'd at Dinner, 100 Cannon, mounted in the Marsh for that Purpose, and all the Cannon from the Ships at the Keys were fired, and all the Bells were ringing all the time. Her Majesty's Guards were dismiss'd, and sent to Quarters appointed for them, where they were entertain'd at the City's Charge, Her Majesty being guarded by the Citizens in Arms. All the Churches and Towers were adorn'd with Flags; the Ships in the Port hung out their Flags and Pendants, and fired their Guns incessantly; and every one strove to give Demonstrations of their Joy for Her Majesty's Presence, and of their Duty and Loyalty to Her. After which, Her Majesty and the Prince return'd in the Evening to the *Bath*; where, on the 6th, a Proclamation was sign'd for proroguing the Parliament, which was to have met on the 8th of *Octob.* to the 20th of the same Month.

Parliament prorogued.

Having done with our Domestick Affairs, I mean such Transactions as were worth to be recorded at Home; let us look now after our Naval Affairs Abroad. We left the grand Fleet last in the Bay of *Bulls*, near *Cadiz*, and our Land Troops in Conjunction with those of the States-General, in Possession of

September. *la Rota*, Port St. Mary's, and a Detachment sent to attack Fort *Matagorda*.

Confederates attack *Matagorda* in vain.

On the 2d Instant another Detachment of 800 Men was sent to Baron *Sparr*, and the same Day his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* went to view the *Matagorda*, against which our Engineers having raised a Battery of Four Pieces, began to fire on the Fort, from which also with the Gallies and Shipping, they kept continual firing, with above a Hundred Cannon, on our Trenches, which were Two Foot deep in Mud and Water: Likewise, the Ground was so low, and on a Morass, that our Battery sunk by our firing, on which the Engineers sign'd, that they could do no good there; and during our stay there, we had but 32 Men killed, and 33 wounded.

On the 5th, a Party of *Spanish* Horse attack'd a small Party of our Dragoons, who so behaved themselves, that they put the Enemy to flight, having wounded and taken an Officer and Two Men with their Horses; and on our side we had a Cornet kill'd, and a Lieutenant taken, whom they afterwards cut to pieces; also one of our private Men was kill'd.

The same Day our Artillery was shipp'd off thence to put on Board the Fleet; so on the 6th Baron *Sparr* with his Detachment, return'd to St. *Victoria*, having first set fire to the Magazine at Port-Royal: There were between the *Punta* and *Matagorda*, Three Galleons sunk, to hinder our Mens Passage into their Harbour, in which were several Galleons, with Three French Men of War, and Eight Gallies, and Four Spanish Men of War: During the Confederates stay at Port St. Mary's, they were oft alarm'd by the Enemy, from whom they took many Prisoners, some of which they exchanged for some they had taken from the English, and the rest at length they discharged; but for Deserters they lost several, though they had but Three come to them, Two being Irish, and the other a Neapolitan: The Spanish Army daily encreased, and had a Thousand regular Foot join'd them from *Ceuta*, and the *Alcayde* sent his Ambassador to the English from *Tangier*, on Matters of Importance; and at their Departure from Port St. Mary's, they set fire to a Ship which lay in the Harbour, and also to all the small Vessels there. At this Place  
Mr.



Mr. Fackenhoose, his Grace's Gentleman of the Horse *September.*

*Saturday*, the 12th of *September*, they struck their Tents, and lay at their Arms all Night and in the Evening the Enemy drew up, as if they would attack them; yet only threw several Shot at them, Two of which wounded One the Lord Shannon's Lieutenant-Colonel, and the other Captain Davenish.

*Sunday*, the 13th, early in the Morning, the Army Confederate began their March from *St. Victoria* towards *Rota*, the rates and *Maniards* firing many small Shot amongst them, but with no effect; and though they had about 1200 Horse besides Foot, they durst not fall on, yet kept them in company all the Way, oft seeming as if they would; but the Disposition made by his Grace was so good, that it struck a Terror into them. About Ten a Clock, as they march'd, a Signal was given, by which *St. Catherine's Fort* was blown up, and entirely demolished. In it were Thirty Guns, but the Brass ones they had taken away, and spik'd up the others, &c. and about Four in the Afternoon, after a resolute March, his Grace with the Army arriv'd at *Rota*, without the Loss of a Man, though many tired, and fainting by the Way, which were carried off in Boats, which attended them. Marching along the *Strand* at *Rota*, they found Colonel *Newton*, whom his Grace had left with Three Hundred Men to secure that Place for their Retreat. He had very well baracadoed the Avenues, yet was often alarm'd by the Enemy.

The 14th and 15th was spent in shipping off their Forces, &c. And the 16th, Orders were given over Night, That the Boats from the Fleet should rendezvous at *Rota* by Break of Day, which was the Time of Flood, to take on Board the Remainder of the Army; and that the youngest Regiment should march first, and that the Rear-Guard should be composed of the *English Grenadiers*, commanded by Colonel *Fox*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Pierce*, and Major *Negus*: That the Company of Grenadiers of the Guards that were posted at the *Windmill*, should close the Rear, and as they march'd, make good the Barriers, and set fire to all the combustible Stuff they should find, on purpose to cover their Retreat, which was done accordingly; and



*September.* and towards Noon, the Army being near imbarqued, Orders were sent to Colonel Fox, to form the Rear-Guard, and march, which was soon done; but after halting a little while in the Street for Colonel Pierce, who was posted just without the Town; they then continued their March, till they came to the Market-place, where they were forced to stay about an Hour, till the Rest of the Troops were aboard, to make room for the Rear-Guard to make forward.

During this halt, Colonel Fox had Notice sent him, that the *Spaniards* were forcing through the Barrier at St. Lucar's Port; which Colonel Rook (whose Desire it was to stay with the Rear-Guard) perceiving, he immediately got leave of Baron Sparr to head a Party of the *Dutch* that happen'd not to be march'd, and to be nearest the Port. So soon as they had fired, the Enemy gave way; and just as Colonel Rook had got to the Port, he met Colonel Pierce with another Detachment from the Market-place to sustain him; who ordered his Men to climb to the Top of the Port, to clear the Street on the other side, which they did effectually, and made good the Barrier again, whilst the *Dutch* march'd down to the Water-side to embark, and the rest to join Colonel Fox in the Rear. In this Dispute there were only Five Soldiers kill'd, and as many wounded (with the Splinters of the Grenadoes) on our side, and about 6 or 7 *Spaniards* lay dead on the other side of the Port; but what more of them were kill'd, or wounded, which got into Houses, they could not tell; for they had only since an Account, That an Officer of Note (and much-lamented amongst them) were kill'd: This was all that happen'd in the Retreat, by the good Conduct of Colonel Fox, who had the whole Management of the Disposition made by his Grace. Several Squadrons of Horse appear'd, but to no Effect; but there were a Regiment or 2 of *French* Foot, with some *Spanish* Militia, which fired briskly at them all the time of their Retreat, and after they were in the Boats: After they were on Board, they sent a Flag of Truce on Shore, with all the Prisoners which they had taken, but they refused to receive them, saying, *They might keep to the English, as not being good Subjects to their King of Spain.*

On

On the 19th they sent them, being 230, to St. Mary's Port, and they return'd what they had taken from the Confederates, who were no more than 22.

The Alcayde of *Rota*, (who first met them on their March, in order to surrender the Place to them) being apprehensive, that should he continue there, he should be put to Death, for joining with them, he desired his Grace to take him on Board, and carry him to *England*; which his Grace consented to, and also with him his Kinsman, who was their Guide from *Rota*, in their march to Port St. Mary's.

The same Day, I mean the 19th, they weigh'd Anchor at Eleven in the Morning, but they had but little Wind, and variable, *Rota* bearing N. by E. and *Cadix* East.

On the 21st, their Ships Company was reduc'd to Water.

On the 23d, the Disposition was design'd for the *West-India* Fleet, which being compleated on the 24th, the Admiral made his Signal for them to depart, there being Six Men of War, and Twelve Transports, Captain *Walker* in the *Burford*, being Commodore, they having on Board them Four Regiments, viz. Major-General *Earle's*, Brigadier *Hamilton's*, the Lord *Donnell's* and Lord *Charlemont's*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Briscoe* going Commander in Chief.

On the 25th, some of the Transports wanting Water, they went into *Lagos-Bay*, so that Three Men of War staid to conduct them after the Fleet.

Here it was that Captain *Hardy*, Commander of the *embroke*, got Intelligence, that the *Spanish Flota* and Squadron of *French* Men of War, were put into *Vigo*, in *Gallicia*; and indeed the *French* had made mighty Boastings of it all *Europe* over, and how vast a Treasure there was on Board. Nay, it was given out, how true I know not, that the Grandfather and the Grandson had already concerted Measures to make use of all the Money, under Pretence of borrowing it of the Merchants at the Interest of 10 per Cent. How Captain *Hardy* came to get the above-mention'd Information, I cannot justly assign, though he is my old Acquaintance, it being my Misfortune not to be able to see him before he went on Board again. The current Report at first was, That he fell into Company with the



*September.* the French Consul, and that he, after having sufficiently ridicul'd the Expedition to *Cadiz*, should for a farther Mortification, declare in a vaunting Manner, That the Galleons and their Convoy were safe in *Vigo*. But the most probable Account seems to be, That the Imperial Ambassador at *Lisbon* having learn'd this important News, and knowing also, that the Grand Fleet had miscarry'd in their Design upon *Cadiz*, dispatch'd an Express to *Lagos*, for the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt* to inform him of it; in case he should touch there, which not happening, though the Messenger would not deliver the Letters to Captain *Hardy*, yet he told him the News; which he no sooner understood, but he sail'd away, and travers'd for several Days; but not being able to come up with the Fleet till the 6th of *Octob.* we shall make no Excursions into it, but, pursuant to our usual Method, see what hath been transacted in other Parts during the Course of this Month.

I shall but just mention the vain Attempt made by the French and Spaniards upon the Town of *Hullst* in *Flanders*, about the End of the last Month; and that their Loss was computed to be about 1000 Men; but having taken Notice before of *Venlo's* having been invested by the Confederates, after we have given a short Description of the Place, we'll descend to the Particulars of the Siege.

*Venlo* described.

*Venlo* is a strong Town in the Low-Countries, in the Dukedom of *Guelderland*, and Territories of *Ruremond*, a Hanse-Town; but in the Year 1586, was taken from the Dutch, and then subjected to the King of Spain; from whom it was taken by the States in 1632. and retaken from them by the Spaniard in 1636. It stands on the River *Maese*, by the Bishoprick of *Ju-liers*, Ten Miles South-West of *Guelders*, and Eleven North-West of *Ruremond*: Long. 25 D. 24 M. and Lat. 51 D. and 27 M.

The 30th and 31st of *August*, and *Sept.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, were spent in the March of their Troops, and in the Disposition of them after their Arrival in the Camp.

Siege of *Venlo* prosecuted.

On the 6th the Trenches were open'd before the Town, on both sides the *Maese*, without any Loss on the Confederates Side, their Men having cast up such Works as did almost cover them, before they were perceived by the Enemy.

On



On the 8th, a Body of 2000 Foot, and 500 Horse <sup>September.</sup> of the Bishop of *Munster's* Forces, and 600 Horse of the Forces of the Allies, with the Artillery, join'd them in the Morning.

On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, little of Moment pass'd. They rais'd a Battery of 20 Guns, and 24 Mortars, within 350 Yards of the Counterscarp on the 12th. And next Day the Enemy fir'd very hard, especially on the *Prussian* Attack, where they wounded several Men with small Shot, and kill'd *M. du Bucker*, an Engineer, with a Cannon-Ball: At Night the Trenches were advanced about 150 Paces.

Nothing considerable happen'd for the Four following Days, viz. 14, 15, 16, 17, on either side, for the Besieged were very hush, only now and then saluted the Confederates with a few Cannon-Ball, without Effect; and they spent all that Time in making Preparations to attack *St. Michael's Fort*.

On the 18th, in the Morning, the Fort of *St. Michael*, on the *Maese*, over-against *Venlo*, was taken by Storm, in an Attack made by the *English*, under the Lord *Cutts*; the Particulars of which will be best understood by my Lord's own Letter, which here follows:

ON the 18th Instant, I was commanded to attack Fort *St. Michael*, between the Bastion that is next the Plain, and the Ravelin that lies on the North side of it; having under my Command the Brigadier General *Hamilton*, with the Royal Regiment of *Ireland*, and General *Hukelome's* Regiment, with 172 Grenadiers, and 100 Fusiliers, most *English*, under a Lieutenant-Colonel, as also 300 Work-men, with a competent Number of Engineers, under Colonel *Blood*. My Orders were to make a Lodgment from the Point of the Ravelin to the Bastion, leaving me at Liberty to proceed further, if I found it practicable.

The Prince of *Anhalt*, with the same Number of Troops, was to make an Attack between the Bastion and the Ravelin, on the North side, with Orders to make a Lodgment, or to proceed farther, as he should see Occasion. The Signal for both Attacks was to be the blowing up a Tun of Powder, and the Dis-

L. Cutt's  
Letter a-  
bout ta-  
king Fort  
*S. Michael*.

charge

September.

charge of all our Batteries, both Cannon and Mortars; the Disposition of each Attack was agreed to be as follows:

The first commanded out of the Trenches was to be Two Serjeants, with Twelve Grenadiers each, who were to be immediately follow'd by Two Lieutenants, and 24 Grenadiers each, and they by a Captain-Lieutenant and Ensign, with Fifty Grenadiers, the rest of the Forces, as well the Detachments as Battalions and Work-men, were to move in such Time, and in such Numbers, as the General that commanded the Attack should think fit.

A little before Six in the Evening the Attack began, I had given Orders on my Attack, to the Officers that led the Grenadiers first, to clear the cover'd Way of the Enemy; and if they saw it practicable when that was done, to attack the Ravelin Sword in Hand, assuring them in the Hearing of all the Grenadiers, that as soon as I saw Fifty Grenadiers upon the Top of the Ravelin, I would sacrifice my self and my Troops, rather than not sustain them; and that therefore they might go on with Undauntedness, if they found it possible to pass, promising Rewards in Her Majesty's Name, to such as should signalize themselves by very remarkable Actions. My Orders were executed with inexpressible Vigour and Cheerfulness; and as soon as the Grenadiers, whom I sustained with fresh Numbers, had clear'd the Counter-scarp with their Fire, (the Enemy having sprung a Mine without doing us any Hurt) they attack'd the Ravelin, Sword in Hand, encouraging and assisting one another, upon the Assurance of being seconded, which as soon as I perceived, I march'd with all my Forces, and engaged the Enemy, and was soon Master of the Ravelin. The Enemy then made a great Fire upon us, from the Rampart of the Fort, upon which I sent Orders to the Officers that were at the Head of the Grenadiers, to throw in their Grenadoes, and attack the Fort Sword in Hand, if it were possible to find a Passage, which they did by charging and following the Enemy so close, that they had not Time to break the Bridge, though it was hotly disputed by Fire and Push of Pike, and especially by the Enemies Grenadiers, from the Flank



of one of their Bastions, but by the Bravery of our Grenadiers, particularly the *English*, by the Example of their Officers, and some Voluntiers of Distinction, as my Lord *Huntington*, my Lord *Lorn*, my Lord *Marckar*, the Prince d'*Auvergn*, Mr. *Dalrimple*, Sir *Rich. Temple* and Colonel *Web*, some of them attack'd the Bridge, and some clamber'd up the Rampart, after having thrown in their Granadoes, and forc'd their Way into the Fort, when the Enemy continued to defend themselves, till we pour'd in so fast upon them that they were no longer able to resist, which, as soon as the *English* perceiv'd, they ceased to kill any more of them.

We took about 200 Prisoners, whereof 30 were Officers with a Brigadier General, and the Governour, all the rest, to the Number of 500, as the Mayor of the Fort assured me, were kill'd or drown'd, endeavouring to escape, except 12, who happily passed the *Maese* in small Boats, which was confirm'd by a Dummer from Mr. *Labbade*, sent into the Fort next Morning to enquire after some Persons of Distinction who were missing.

When I found my self entirely in Possession of the Fort, having left 400 Men in the Out-Works, I posted a Guard at the great Port towards the Town, and a small Guard at each Sally-port, seiz'd the Magazines, and sent out 100 Grenadiers to discover, on the side of the *Maese*, if any of the Enemy were there: I drew up the rest of my Troops upon the Rampart towards the Town, and turned the Enemies Cannon upon them, I made a Discharge, to give Notice to our Camp, that all was well, and continu'd under Arms all Night.

Of the *English* in this Action, Two Captains were wounded, Two Lieutenants, One Ensign kill'd, and Three wounded, One Serjeant kill'd, and Six wounded, 130 Soldiers killed, and 132 wounded, and my own *Aid de Camp*, (Captain *Bolas*) with Mr. *Cley*, an *English* Voluntier, kill'd on the Spot.

Never was more Bravery shew'd than in this Action, by all, both Officers and Soldiers of the respective Nations, under my Command, but especially the *English*.



September.

‘ In the Fort were Fifteen Pieces of Cannon, and Two Mortars, and a very considerable Quantity of Ammunition of all sorts, as also of Wine and Brandy, which the Soldiers soon found, and were indulg’d in it during the Night, to encourage them after so vigorous an Action.

‘ Whilst this happen’d upon my Attack, I was too busie to observe what pass’d at the Prince of *Anhalt*’s; but I am inform’d by credible Persons present, that that Prince behav’d himself with a Gallantry suitable to his Birth, and that his Troops, by his Example, attack’d with all imaginable Vigour, carrying the Ravelin on their side, Sword in Hand; but the Enemy having broke the Bridge between that Ravelin and the Fort, though some of the *Prussians* leap’d into the Ditch, and swam over, it was impossible for the rest of their Troops to pass.

‘ This Action was of great Importance, the Taking of that Fort hastening our being Masters of the Town, which secures *Cleves*, &c. and Three of the best Provinces in *Holland*, and enables the Allies to take the Field next Campaign very early, &c.

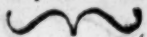
‘ The Prince of *Hanover*, a Voluntier here, who pass’d the Night before the Attack in the Trenches with me, bahav’d himself with a great deal of Gallantry, and staid most of the Night with me in the Fort.

‘ Colonel *Blood*, who acts as first Engineer, under Mr. *Coborne*, and was to have the Lodgment, when he saw I had quitted that Design, shew’d the Part of a brave Officer, charging with the Men, Sword in Hand, and killing an Officer of the Grenadiers, who made a vigorous Opposition with his Party, and Mr. *de la Martiniere*, an Engineer lately sent from England by his Royal Highness, was very serviceable in this Action, as well by his Skill as Bravery.

‘ I have no Account as yet what the Foreigners under my Command lost in this Action, but ’tis believed to be less than that of the *English*.

The Four following Days they employ’d in firing furiously from their Batteries upon the Walls of the Town, in order to widen the Breaches, that they might

September.



might with better Effect storm the Place, and accordingly all Things were disposed to that End in the Camp, and great Preparations to execute it vigorously, to which their Soldiers shew'd an eager Desire, nothing but Conquest being in View, and Victory, in their Mouths, and on the Points of their Swords.

On the 23<sup>d</sup> they made Rejoycings for the Taking of Landau, and all their Cannon and small Arms being discharg'd on that Occasion, the Besieged, upon a Suspicion, as 'twas said, that they were going to make a general Assault upon the Town, beat a Parley, which the Prince of Nassau Saarbruk having granted, and Hostages being given on both sides, the Besieged proposed several Conditions: As that they should be conducted to *Rammond*, and that they should carry with them Ten Brass Cannon, 24 Pounders, and Six Brass Mortars; That 400 Waggon, whereof 50 to be covered and not search'd, should be furnished them, for their Sick and Wounded, and their Baggage; That the Governour and Garrison of Fort St. Michael, and all other Prisoners taken on either side during the Siege, should be set at Liberty, and Six Months time should be allow'd them to sell off such Estates, Goods, and other Effects, as they should leave behind them; That they should not be stopp'd on Account of any Debts, or any other Pretence whatsoever; and that they should evacuate the Place within three 24 Hours, and should deliver up one of the City Gates an Hour before they marched out, and no sooner. But these Articles were refused, and others agreed on, the chief whereof were, That the Garrison should be conducted under a Guard by the shortest Way in Eight Days time to *Antwerp*; That they should march out with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, Trumpets sounding, Colours flying, &c. That Boats should be provided for their Sick and Wounded, and such Baggage as they could best be without, and 100 Carts, or as many as could be got, to carry their Provisions and more necessary Baggage; That the Prisoners of either side should be set at Liberty, those of Fort St. Michael excepted; That Two Months time should be allow'd them to sell off such Effects as they left behind; That none of them should be stopp'd on Account of their

Venlo capitulates.

Articles of Surrender.



September. Debts, provided they gave sufficient Security to their Creditors; That the Town should not be plunder'd, nor the Inhabitants molested in the Enjoyment of their Rights and Privileges; That the Gaarrison should evacuate the Place the 25th Instant, at Nine in the Morning, and deliver up one of their Gates before Sun-set; and that the French Commissaries should immediately deliver to the Officers appointed by the General the Keys of all the Magazines, and an exact Account of all the Provisions and Ammunition therein contain'd, and should discover all the Mines which the Besieged had made. Accordingly, on the 25th, the French Garrison march'd out of *Venlo*, and were conducted according to the Agreement.

*Venlo* being thus happily taken by the Confederates, we'll leave their General to form the Sieges of *Ruremond* and *Stevenswaert* before the End of the Month, and now moving up the *Rhine*, we shall bring the famous Siege of *Landau* to a Conclusion.

We have already given an Account of the *Germans* having gain'd the Counterscarp, after which the Cannon and Mortars form the Camp play'd without Intermission, to favour their Design, which, together with their Fire-Arms, having the wish'd Effect, they lodg'd themselves, and secured their Soldiers from all manner of Surprizes, and disposed all Things for a general Assault; when the King of the *Romans* being inform'd, that *Marschal Catinat* having receiv'd some Reinforcements, was decamp'd from the Neighbourhood of *Strasburg*, and was marching through *Wey* with Intent to relieve *Landau*, his Majesty, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, march'd from hence with all the Horse and *Hussars*, making together 25000 Men, towards *Croon-Weissembourg*, in order to oppose him, leaving the Direction of the Siege to General *Thungen*, who on the 9th, between One and Two in the Morning, assaulted the Cittadel of *Landau*, and carried it in a Quarter of an Hour's time, the Soldiers that were in it retiring into the Town. They set Fire to several Mines, but with little Effect, and in this whole Action the *Germans* had not above 26 Men killed. After which General *Thungen* having given Orders for a general Storm, it was prevented by Monsieur *Melac*, the French Governour, beating a Parley; whereof Advice being sent to the

King



King of the *Romans*, he return'd before the Place, and with much ado the Governour obtain'd the following Articles. September.

## I.

Monfieur *Melac*, the Governour, shall deliver to the Emperor's Forces, one of the City-Gates on the 11th Instant, at Eight in the Morning, and on the 12th, before Noon, the Garrison shall march out of the Place with Drums beating, Colours flying, &c. to *Pellikheim*, where they shall be permitted to remain 2 or 3 Days, to settle their Affairs; if any Officer cannot remove his Baggage out of the Town so suddenly, he may leave any of his Servants, or others, provided they be not Military Persons, to look after it. Articles of Surrendry of Landau.

## II.

The Garrison may carry out with them Four Pieces of Cannon, and Two Mortars, and shall be furnish'd by the *Imperialists* with Horses for that Purpose.

## III.

They may take with them 24 Charges of Powder and Ball for each Piece of Cannon, and 24 Bombs, and as many Horses and Waggon as they shall have Occasion for to carry the same, and they shall be furnish'd with Two Waggon to carry their Armour.

## IV.

The Inhabitants of *Landau* shall be maintain'd in their Privileges, &c. and the Exercises of their Religion, especially the *Roman* Catholick, as is stipulated by the Treaties of *Munster* and *Reswick*.

## V.

All the Horse and Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers in the *French* Service, may be convey'd away, except those which belong to the *French* King himself.

## VI.

For carrying the same, and for Conveniency of the Sick and Wounded, 400 Waggon shall be furnished at the Emperor's Expence.

## VII.

The Sick and Wounded may continue in the Town till they be recover'd, with some Chirurgeons to look after them, and nothing more than Ammunition-Bread shall be allow'd them at the Emperor's

September. Charge, at whose Expence they shall afterwards be sent to the next French Garrison.

## VIII.

The Officers, Soldiers, &c. in the French Service shall be furnished with Passes to go to Strasburg.

## IV.

Such Baggage, &c. as cannot be now removed, may be left in the Town, and Two Months time is allow'd for carrying it away.

## X.

The Commander, with his Garrison, may remain 2 or 3 Days at Hagenau to refresh, but it shall be at his own Charge.

## XI.

When the Garrison marches out they shall not be molested, and the Prisoners made on either side since the Declaration of War shall be set at Liberty.

## XII.

The Burghers and Inhabitants shall be comprehended in this Capitulation, and shall be allow'd to buy of the Garrison such Baggage as they do not carry away.

## XIII.

Those to whom the Officers and Soldiers are indebted, shall declare it within 24 Hours after the Conclusion of the Capitulation.

## XIV.

If any Money has been borrow'd of the Burghers upon the King's Account, they shall content themselves in lieu of Payment with Bills payable at Strasburg, or elsewhere, and the Officers that borrow'd the same shall not be detain'd on that Account.

## XV.

The same Method shall be observ'd in regard to the Debts of the Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison.

## XVI.

The Inhabitants of Landau shall not pretend to be indemnified for any Losses during the Siege.

## XVII.

All the French King's Officers, Civil and Ecclesiastick, whom the Imperialists will not suffer to remain in the Town, may carry away, and sell off their Effects, and retire in Six Weeks time, if they do not depart with the Garrison.

## XVIII.

XVIII.

The same Method shall be observed in regard to the *French Merchants*, and others.

XIX.

No Officer's Baggage shall be search'd. Six cover'd Waggon's shall be allow'd them, which shall also be free from searching; and no *French* Deserter shall be entertain'd by the *Imperialists*.

XX.

The Waggon's and Horses furnish'd at the Emperor's Expence, shall be unladen at *Pillikheim*, and the Burghers belonging to the Garrison shall be conducted by the shortest Way to *Strasbourg*, and shall not be oblig'd to travel above Four *French* Leagues a Day.

XXI.

All the Country-People who retired to *Landau*, are at Liberty, to retire with their Effects, or to continue there.

XXII.

An Inventory shall be made of all the Ammunition, Artillery and Provisions, belonging to the *French* King which is in the Town, and it shall be deliver'd to the Imperial Commissary.

XXIII.

Such Registers, and other Papers, as relate to the *French* only, shall be restor'd to them.

XXIV.

The Garrison may take Provision with them for Four Days.

XXV.

Hostages shall be given on both sides, to be restor'd, when the Capitulation shall be complied with.

XXVI.

The King of the *Romans* shall dispose of the Provisions that shall be in the Town belonging to the Burghers.

XXVII.

The *Sieur Willinabus*, the *French* Town-Major, shall have Three Months Time allow'd him to sell off his Goods.



September.

## XXVIII.

The *Imperialists* shall not take any *French* Soldier out of his Rank, nor by Force, or Argument, engage him into the Emperor's Service ; but they may seize all *German* Deserters.

The *French* Garrison consisted of about 2000 Men, of whom above 600 were disabled ; and it was reported, that the Governour *Melac*, upon evacuating the Place, should weep bitterly ; and say, He could not forbear to shew his Concern, that such a Misfortune should befall him in his Old Age ; and that he never thought his Master would have left a Fortress of that Importance, so long unsuccour'd, and to fall into the Enemies Hands.

But least the *Imperialists* should have been too much elevated with their Conquest of so important a Place, which open'd a Way for their penetrating into *Lorain*, and from thence to *France* it self. The Elector of *Bavaria* (though it luckily was not known at *Landau* till the Surrendry of it) was a few Days before in Motion, and surpriz'd *Ulm*, the Capital City of *Suabia*, and an Imperial City ; when dreaming least of being molested in so rude a Fashion. The Manner thus : Upon the 8th Instant, between Five and Six in the Morning, under the Protection of a thick Fog, the Gates being by that time open, certain Persons disguis'd like Country Boors, offer'd to enter the City at the *Gringschbor*-Gate, the One having a Plough-share in his Hand, the Other a Basket ; and while the Officer was examining the First, he took his Opportunity to knock him down, at what time the Second kill'd the Centinel that stood next him. Upon which the Signal being given, the *Bavarian* Dragoons pour'd in at the Gate aforesaid, under the Command of a Lieutenant-Colonel, who shew'd a Letter from the Elector, and desired to be admitted ; but being opposed, the Dragoons gave Fire, and made themselves Masters of a considerable Part of the Walls. Upon which the Burghers taking the Alarm, got together, and fired upon the *Bavarians*, in which Confusion many were slain on both sides, and the Lieutenant-Colonel among the rest. The Soldiers attempted to have seiz'd the Magazines, but were repulsed. At length they came to an Agreement,

E. of *Bavaria* surprizes *Ulm*.

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ment, that the *Bavarians* should remain Masters of the *Gringsebor-Gate*, and that the *Donaw-Gate* should be guarded by an equal Number of Citizens and Foreigners. However, the Burghers continued in Arms till the 10th, at what time General *Arco* arriving with more *Bavarian* Troops, confirm'd the fore-mention'd Agreement with the following Additions: *That no more Soldiers should be introduc'd into the City: That the Magazine should continue in the Hands of the Magistrates, and that there should be no Interruption of Trade.* Tho' since we have been given to understand, That the Elector, following the Methods of *French* Infidelity, had put in a Garrison of 4000 Men, and made himself Master of the City.

This Affair of the City of *Ulm* was warmly debated in the Three Colleges, that compose the Dyet of the Empire, and incens'd 'em to that degree, that it was resolv'd immediately, by the Plurality of Voices, to declare against the *French* King and the Duke of *Anjou*. And as to the Breach of Peace committed by the Elector of *Bavaria*, a Writing was drawn up and deliver'd to the Cardinal *de Lamberg*, the Emperor's Commissioner, requesting his Imperial Majesty to act against the said Elector according to the Constitutions of the Empire; to use his Authority for recovering the Town, and to require the Elector to abstain from all Attempts of the like Nature for the future: On the other side, the Elector writ a kind of *Manifesto* to the Two Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia*, That he would never suffer them to be at rest till they had accepted a Neutrality during the War, wherein the Emperor was engaged, which did not concern the Empire, but only the House of *Austria*; requiring them withal, To desist from intermeddling with Foreign Affairs: But there was a little Notice taken of it.

In the mean time, great Care was taken to hinder his Conjunction with the *French*. And there was one Thing that fell out luckily for the Confederates, that while they were in the Dark, what the Elector's Designs should be, Three Dispatches were seiz'd between *Waldshur* and *Rhinefield*; the one from *Catinat* to the Elector; the other Two from the Elector to the *Mareschal*. These Couriers were carried Prisoners to *Rhinefield*, where the Dispatches being open'd, it appear'd, that the *Bavarians* had a Design to have broken



September. ken into *Brisgow*, with 10000 Men, and to have posted themselves upon the *Rhine*, near *Hunningben*, with several other Discoveries of great Moment, the Knowledge of which very much enlighten'd the *Imperialists* into the Means of making a true and effectual Opposition to all the faithless Elector's Contrivances. In the mean time, the Ministers of the Two Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, were forbid appearing any more at the General Dyet: Where the Minister of the latter protested against the Resolution of the Dyet to declare War against the *French* King and the Duke of *Anjou*; alledging, That an offensive War like this, ought to be resolv'd on by common Consent, and not by Plurality of Voices. To which it was answer'd, That *France* had attack'd the Empire, by invading not only in his Own, but in the Name of the Duke of *Anjou* his Grandson, several Fiefs of the Empire in *Italy*, the Arch-bishoprick of *Cologne*, the Diocess of *Liege*, as also by disturbing the Trade of the *Rhine*, and committing several other Hostilities, which rendered the War a *Defensive*, not an *Offensive* War. However it were, the Cardinal de *Lamberg* sent a Trumpet to the Elector of *Bavaria*, requiring him to quit *Ulm*, lay down his Arms against the Empire, and to give Assurances, that he would make no more Attempts upon that City; otherwise the General Dyet would be remov'd to some other Place, where the Ministers might hold their Sessions with more Security and Tranquility. And, indeed, the Emperor and the Empire could not deal too roundly with the Two Brethren in Iniquity, *Simeon* of *Bavaria*, and *Levi* of *Cologne*, (as the Author of the *Monthly Mercury* calls them) whose Designs, by the killing a *French* Courier, and seizing his Portmanteau's, were more fully since discover'd to be directly contrary to the Welfare of all *Europe*. This, besides that before-mention'd, made it farther appear, that the Elector had engaged to send 10000 of his Forces to *Hunningben*, to secure the Passage of the *Rhine* for a Detachment of the *French* Army under *Mareschal Catinat*, which was to have join'd 'em: And after this Conjunction the Elector had made a Promise to *France*, to make such a Diversion in the Heart of the Empire, that the *Imperialists* should be forced to quit *Alsatia*, to quench the Fire at Home. But

these



these pernicious and ungodly Designs being happily *September*  
 smok'd, all imaginable Cautions were used to render  
 them ineffectual. The Discovery was made by certain  
 intercepted Letters, of which that which follows was  
 one, written from M. Ricault, the French Envoy at the  
 Court of Bavaria, to the Marquess of Chamillard, Se-  
 cretary of State, and Controller of the Finances.

Monseigneur,

I Received the Letter which you did me the Honour  
 to write to me August 29th, and I have transacted  
 with his Electoral Highness according to the Orders  
 which I found there. The whole Party here is in the  
 best Readiness in the World, that is, the Prince and  
 his Men; for as for the greatest part of his Ministers,  
 I dare not warrant so much.

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 Bavaria.

I gave my self the Honour Yesterday to send you  
 Notice in Haste of the Taking of *Ulm*, intending this  
 Day to have given you a more particular Account  
 of it. But his Royal Highness takes me up some  
 time, and in these Commencements there happens a  
 Hundred little Affairs on every side. A Dispatch was  
 sent to Marshal *Catinat*, to inform him of the Posture  
 we were in; and at the same time, the Count *de Arco*  
 was sent with 10000 Men, with Orders to march to  
*Hunninghen*, in order to open that Passage. As his E-  
 lectoral Highness doubts not but this will cause the  
 Enemy to quit the Siege of *Landau*, so he makes no  
 Question, but the King of the Romans will pour all  
 his Forces upon *Bavaria*, for which he has no Kind-  
 ness; and that the Prince of *Baden* will give all neces-  
 sary Orders for stopping the Passages for our Conjun-  
 ction; this has made his Electoral Highness believe,  
 that 'tis his most prudent Way to prevent him; and  
 when the Conjunction shall once be brought to pass,  
 we shall cut them out such difficult and dangerous  
 Work in these Countries, that *Landau* will not be  
 look'd upon of sufficient Importance to detain them  
 on the other side of the *Rhine*. To which Purpose  
 he has demanded Thirty Battalions and Forty Squa-  
 drons from M. *Catinat*. I insisted somewhat upon  
 moderating this Detachment, but he will abate no-  
 thing; and in regard his Reasons are not to be con-  
 tradicted, I thought it not proper to press him any  
 farther.

*September.* farther. So much the rather, because at the Beginning 'tis not good to diminish the Fear that we are going to spread all over the Empire.

'As for the Point of Subsistence, it was believ'd at first, by the Resistance which the Burghers of *Ulm* made, that we were come to live among them as in an Enemy's Country: But that has chang'd its Countenance; and a Resolution is taken, not to make our selves Masters of the Towns, which we shall think convenient to seize, but under Pretence of securing *Bavaria*, and removing the War from the Frontiers of the *Rhine*, till the Emperor and his Confederates gave us Cause to do otherwise. So that the Corn which we are going to rammass together from all Parts, shall be taken up at the usual Price, which is by a Third part cheaper than it was last Year, by reason of the plentiful Harvest. I shall employ my utmost Diligence in this Affair, expecting you will be pleas'd speedily to send those Persons that are to conclude these Matters.

*I am, Sir, &c.*

Sign'd,

R I C O U L T.

How lucky soever this Discovery might be thought to be, the News of the Elector's declaring himself in such a Manner caus'd so much the more Astonishment, because it was not believ'd he would ever have proceeded to that Extremity. However, the Emperor immediately dispatch'd an Express to him, exhorting him to return to his Duty, and threatening withal to proceed against him with the utmost Rigour, according to the Constitution of the Empire. But he had no sooner made himself Master of *Ulm*, than that he gave the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* to understand, that he would not let them be at quiet till they had declared themselves Neuters, in regard the War wherein the Emperor was engag'd had no Relation to, nor did any way affect the Empire, but only the House of *Austria*.

The Diet of *Ratisbonne* laugh'd at this Distinction, and presently resolv'd upon a Declaration of War against

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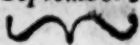
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gainst the *French* King and the Duke of *Anjou*, which *September.*  
utterly abolished the nice Distinction before mention'd. 

The Declaration of War was read toward the latter End of the Month, in the College of the Electors and Princes of the Empire, and in that of the Imperial Cities. 'Tis true, there was no mention made of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*, but a Blank was left for Clause to the same Purpose, in case they refused the Remonstrances that had been made them.

The *Bavarians* had a Design to have broken thro' the Forest-Towns, in order to join a numerous Detachment of the *French* Army; but seeing no Likelihood of succeeding in their Design, they retreated back again. The Approach of these Forces alarm'd the City of *Bale*, and the rest of the Neighbouring Cities. This the *French* Ambassador to the Cantons perceiving, he wrote immediately to the Magistrates of that City, to assure them, that they were in no Danger; but, for all that, they sent for 400 arm'd Peasants, and put the Burghers in Arms. The Canton of *Bern* sent 6000 Men to the Frontiers, and the Canton of *Zurick* also began to be no less in Motion. The Cities of *Waldebour*, *Constance* and *Lindau*, had like to have been surpriz'd, but for the Precaution which the *Switzers* took; for the *Bavarians* were come within very few Miles of them. For which Reason they put very good Garrisons into those Places, as also into *Haguenau*, *Buckweiler*, and some others, to observe *Catinat's* Motions.

In the mean time, *Tallard*, who had been detach'd from the Army of Marshal *Boufflers*, with a Body of Thirty Squadrons, and Ten Battalions, arriv'd at *Bon*, where he had a Conference with the Elector of *Cologne*, and offered him, in the *French* King's Name, his Body of Men, to act according to his own Direction.

However, he did not think it safe with these Forces to stay in *Bon*, but march'd from thence under the Convoy of the Count, who made directly through the Country of *Bergue* for *Mulheim*, which was plunder'd, with several other Towns, and where they exercised a more than Bestial Fury, and *Muscovite* Inhumanity, not sparing the Ecclesiasticks, though of their own Religion, if they had any at all. The Elector stood



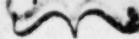
Septemler.

stood in Person upon the Battlements of the Castle of *Herle*, from whence he beheld such outrageous Barbarities with a *Turkish* Compassion; so far from striving to mitigate the Cruelty of the Enemy, that he rather encourag'd it. And, indeed, he had pass'd the *Rubicon*, and lay himself at the Mercy of his Protectors.

But to return again to the Elector of *Bavaria*, so soon as the Three Colleges had voted the Surprize of *Ulm*, a Breach of the Peace of the Empire, the Cardinal *de Lamberg* sent away Two Couriers, one to the Emperor, another to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to know of him whether the Dyet might be secure at *Ratisbonne*, and whether they were in no Danger from his Enterprizes. Some Days after, in a full Dyet, was read a Writing from the Magistrates of *Ulm*, wherein they return'd their Thanks to the States of the Empire, for the Remonstrance and Supplication which they had made to the Emperor, upon occasion of the Elector of *Bavaria's* Enterprize; beseeching them moreover, that they would employ their utmost Endeavours to oblige the said Elector to restore their City to the same Condition it was in before the Invasion of it. The same Day the Imperial Commissioner imparted to the Assembly a Letter from the Elector of *Colonn*, seal'd with his Seal, wherein they might discern how he had ty'd himself to *France*, to the Prejudice of the Empire, and thence concluded, that the Proceedings against the Elector had been carry'd on upon just and legal Grounds.

In the mean time, the Declaration of War against *France* and *Spain* was brought into Debate, in Conformity to the Imperial Commission, bearing Date the 7th of *July* last. At first it was retarded for want of Instructions to some of the Envoys; and after that, it met with another Difficulty. The Body of the Protestant States, who had a long time since deliver'd to the Imperial Commissioners certain Proposals, declared, That they were ready to enter into Debate upon the Declaration of War to be made by the Empire against *France* and *Spain*; but they did it only in Confidence that the Imperial Commissioner, and the Catholick States would give reasonable Satisfaction to the Protestants, especially upon the Fourth Article of the Peace

September.



Peace of *Reswick*, and would consent, that that Affair should be treated of in Conjunction with that of the Dyet, according to the Constitutions of the Empire. To which the Cardinal *de Lamberg* gave Answer in Writing, That he peremptorily assured all that were of the Confession of *Auburg*, that their Grievances about Religion, and other Matters, should be brought upon the Table in Conjunction with that of the Dyet, to be regulated according to the Treaties of Peace and Equity, as had been always the Emperor's Intentions: To which the Catholick States agreed; but the Protestants to avoid all Ambiguity, demanded to have in the Assurance in Writing, these Words: *According to the Constitutions of the Empire*; instead of those, *According to the Treaties of Peace*: And this Affair being afterwards debated, they agreed on the 16th, That the Affairs of the Protestants, as well Ecclesiastical as Political, should be treated and regulated in the Dyet, according to the Fundamental Laws of the Empire, the Treaties of Peace and the Resolution of the 14th of Feb. 1689.

As to the Declaration of War, the Oppositions and Protestations of the Elector of *Bavaria's* Envoy signified little; and having carried in the several Colleges, That the *French* King was the Aggressor; they fell to debate another Proposition, which the Imperial Ministers had made to the Dyet, which was to forbid all manner of Trade with *France*, as also all Letters of Exchange, as was done in 1689.

But now let us come to the Declaration of War itself, which was publish'd and notified to the Cardinal of *Lamberg* on the 30th, by the Direction of the Minister of *Mentz*, in the Name of the Dyet of *Ratisbonne*, and the same that here follows.

WHEREAS it is notoriously known, That the King of *France* has, after several Manners, violated the Treaty of *Reswick*, by his long delaying to restore the Cities of *Brisac* and *Philipsbourg*, and by constraining the Palatine Elector's Country to pay him vast Sums.

That after the Decease of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, making use, for his Pretence of a void and suggested Will, and violating all his Promises, Oaths, Agreements,

Empire's  
Declara-  
tion of  
War a-  
gainst  
*France*, &c

September.

ments, and Treaties of Peace, the Most Christian King had made himself Master by Violence of all the Kingdoms and States of the Monarchy, though several of the said States hold of the Empire and the House of *Austria*; and that by that means, his Grand-son, the Duke of *Anjou*, has intruded himself therein as King.

That he made himself Master of *Milan* and *Man- tua*, and several other Fiefs of the Empire, by main Force; and has filled the Countries of *Liege* and *Calogn* with his Forces.

That he carry'd away by Violence the Baron of *Mean*, Dean of the Cathedral of *Liege*, and other Subjects of the Empire, exacted heavy Contributions, plunder'd several Lands and Towns of the Empire, and exercised many other Hostilities and Violences, by which means he has absolutely broken the Peace of *Reswick*, and has omitted nothing that lay in his Power to obtain the old End of his Ambition, the Universal Monarchy.

That in Consequence of all these Things, the States of the Empire most humbly return his Imperial Majesty Thanks for his Warlike Preparations already made, and promise him, in the Name of the whole Empire, to second him after an effectual Manner; to look upon the Breaches, Infringements, Seizures and Detentions of *France*, as Breaches of the Peace; and to hold the King of *France* and the Duke of *Anjou*, their Officers, Soldiers, Subjects and Adherents, as Enemies of the Empire; to declare War against them, and to publish through the whole Empire, That the War which his Imperial Majesty has been constrained to begin, is a War in common with the Empire; to this End, we also promise to assist his Imperial Majesty, upon the Score of regulated Repartitions, to recover what *France* has unjustly appropriated to her self; to act according to the Fundamental Laws of the Empire, and in Conformity to what had been stipulated in the Agreement of the 14th of *Febr.* 1689, as well in regard of Ecclesiastical as Political Affairs, in order to constrain the Enemy as well to an entire Satisfaction, as to a solid Peace. Not to admit of any Neutrality, Correspondence, or Commerce with the Enemy; but on the contrary



September.

to dismiss the Ministers of *France* and the Duke of *Anjou*; to declare all the Merchandize of *France* and *Spain*, Counter-band-Goods, provided the same thing be done by *England* and *Holland*; to proceed with Rigour against Spies and Traytors, and to take Arms against the Enemies: And in case that any one of the States of the Empire give them any Aid and Assistance, or cause any Diversion in this War, and attack the Empire, or her Confederates, either by themselves, or any Foreign Power, they shall be held *ipso facto*, for Enemies of the Empire. The States and it also necessary forthwith to publish, through the Empire, the *Mandates*, *Inhibitoria*, *Dehortatoria*, and *Avocatoria* publish'd formerly in the last War of the Empire against *France*. And as for the City of *Munich*, that Affair shall be left according to the Resolution of the 11th, 12th, 13th of *Sept.* in hopes that the Elector of *Bavaria* will restore it to its first Condition. Otherwise, and for want of doing this, his Imperial Majesty shall be desired to proceed against him vigorously in the Name of the Empire. Nevertheless, 'tis presum'd, that his Electoral Highness will conform to his Duty, and acknowledge his Error, according to the Fundamental Laws of the Empire, as was done in the Year 1680, as also at the present Resolution of the Empire.

They also thought it convenient to enter into the Grand Alliance with *England* and *Holland*, upon certain Conditions which should be regulated, to the end that none of the Parties might make a particular Peace by themselves; to exhort the Princes of *Italy* not to give any Assistance to the Enemy, upon pain of being depriv'd of their Fiefs; to write to all the Foreign Potentates and Princes, in order to invite them to their Continuance in a Friendly Neighbourhood; and to do the same to the *Swiss* Cantons and *Grisons*, to desire them to preserve their Hereditary Alliance with the House of *Austria*; and that they would not suffer the Forces of their Nation to act offensively, but to unite themselves with the Emperor and the Empire.

Having tarry'd thus long in *Germany*, if we should take a Tour to the Court of *France*, we shall there find,

September. as we have already hinted, Rejoicings made for the pretended Success of their Arms at the Battle of *Luzara*, in order to which, the *French* King directed the following Letter to the Cardinal *de Noailles* for singing *Te Deum* for the imaginary Victory.

Cousin,

Fr. King's  
Letter.

2.

I Was in Hopes, that after I had used the utmost of my Endeavours to procure my People a firm and lasting Peace, the Neighbouring Princes, convinc'd of the Sincerity of my Intentions, would have concurr'd with the same Zeal to the Maintaining this Union, so desirable among the Christian Princes : But the Emperor, not being able to behold, without a jealous Eye, the Throne of *Spain* possess'd by her Lawful Sovereign, enter'd, under vain Pretences, into a New League with *England* and *Holland*, to rekindle, with more Animosity than ever, the Flames of War, notwithstanding all the Methods that I took to prevent it. God, who knows the Bottom of Hearts, and the Justice of the Cause which I uphold, has hitherto vouchsafed to favour it, as visibly as he did in the last War. The Imperial Army driven out of *Cremona*, the Blockade of *Mantua* rais'd ; the Enemy constrain'd to abandon his Posts, and repulsed with Loss in all Encounters ; Four of their Regiments cut in Pieces at *Sancta Vittoria*, are as so many sensible Marks of the continual Protection of Heaven ; which has now appear'd still more manifest by the Victory obtain'd by my Brother and Grandson the King of *Spain* over the *Imperialists*, at the Head of his Troops in Conjunction with mine, under the Command of my Cousin the Duke of *Vendosme*, upon the 15th of the last Month, a Day particularly Auspicious to *France*, ever since the deceased King my Father put it under the Protection of the holy Virgin. Never was Battle more Obstinate, nor fought with more undaunted Bravery and Valour. The Officers and Soldiers equally encourag'd by the Presence of the King of *Spain*, who was every-where present, after they had stood immoveable no less than Six Attacks of the Enemy, forced them at length to abandon the Field of Battle, with the Loss of 6 or 7000 of their best Men ; and after that, made themselves Masters

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of *Luzara*, the Garrison of which were made Prisoners of War. As it is but just to return Thanks to God for an Event so considerable, and to beseech him to continue his Benedictions upon our Arms, I have writ you this Letter, to let you know, that it is my Intention that you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Cathedral-Church of my good City of *Paris*, &c.  
Given at Versailles, Sept. 2. 1702.

Sign'd,  
LEWIS.

And Lower,  
*Philippeaux*.

The Vanity of this Court being so easily discern'd by this Letter, there needs no Descant upon it; only it may not be improper to take Notice, that these Lines were made upon it.

*Hulstio oppugnato non Expugnato,  
Landavia obsessa & Capta,  
Cesis in Italia Gallis,  
Ovat Ludovicus Rex.*

Hulst he attacks, but can no Conquest make,  
Landau the Enemies besiege and take;  
Germans his Troops in *Italy* destroy, [Joy.  
Still Lewis crowns the Day with mock triumphant

However, *France* to endeavour in some sort, to keep up the Reputation of a Victory in *Italy*, (where they still vastly outnumbered the *Germans*) there was a Council of War held about laying Siege to *Borgo-Forse*, but it appearing too difficult, that of *Guaftalla* was pitch'd upon; the Taking of which being no less necessary, and would make no less Noise in Foreign Countries, we'll leave them to open their Trenches before it the last Day of this Month; and relate in the mean time a strange Adventure of the *Germans*, which is the same that follows.



September.

Strange  
Expedition  
of the  
Germans.

Upon the 21<sup>st</sup>, *Ebergeni*, *Paul Dyack*, and *Marquis Davia*, set forward upon their surprizing Expedition, and return'd to the Imperial Camp with all their Men upon the 2<sup>d</sup> of *Octob.* and a Booty of 3000 Pistoles, 1000 stately Horses, several Bales of Silk Stuffs, and a great Quantity of other Goods and Merchandize. At their first setting out, so soon as they had left the Imperial Camp, they fell into the *Parmesan*, not far from the Bridge of *Chiorgo*, which they left on the Left-Hand. From thence they cross'd the *Taro*, the *Oiebena*, and the *Trehbia*, leaving *Piacenza* on their Right Hand. Here the *Marquis Davia* rode on before, and advanced toward *Arena*, to get Possession of the Flying-Bridge over the *Po*, which he did with good Success, and so cross'd the River. In the mean time, Colonel *Ebergeni* made a Halt with his Men, and detach'd a Captain of *Vaudemont's* Regiment with 20 Horse, and order'd him to see whether he could pass the *Po* at *Parpanesso*; who found a Bridge at the same Place, and several Boats laden with Silks, which they plunder'd, and carried away what they could, leaving the rest for the Country Peasants to share among themselves. From thence *Ebergeni* mov'd on towards *Arena*, and pass'd the *Po* in the same Place where *Davia* had cross'd it before. There he found a Boat laden with Wheat, another with Rice, and two with Meal, which he destroy'd, and took the Commissary Prisoner. After this, all the Detachments join'd together, and march'd toward *Beljoiso*, whence the Commanders wrote a Letter to *Pavia*, threatening to ruin the Country if they did not send them 1000 Pistoles. The *Marquis* of *Davia* follow'd the Letter close at the Heels with 300 *Hussars*; summon'd *Pavia* to pay their Contribution, and demanded to speak with some of the chief Men of the City, who came to wait upon him, and told him, They would send him Two Commissioners, and offer'd him 900 Pistoles. Thereupon the *Marquis* went with one of the Commissioners, leaving the other for a Hostage, and receiv'd the Money. Which done, Colonel *Ebergeni* went to the Convent of the *Chartreux*, and demanded 2000 Pistoles; and they being willing to be rid of such Guests, paid him down 2000 Philipines, and gave him a Bill of Exchange for the rest. Then the Detachments join'd

again

again, and march'd directly for *Milan*. By the Way *September*.  
 they took some *Spanish* Adjutants, whom they examined, and resolv'd to march on to *Milan* it self. To  
 which Purpose, *Davia*, *Ebergeni*, and *Paul Diack* advanced to one of the Gates of the City with 60 *Hussars*,  
 and 30 *Germans*; and though the *Milanois* had resolv'd to shut the Gates, yet Fear prevented 'em, inso-  
 much that the Three Colonels entred the City, crying out, *Long live the Emperor*. At first the Burghers  
 were all in Confusion, but finding the Strangers were so far from exercising Hostilities, that they threw Money  
 about the Street, they began to be quiet, and to flock about the *Imperialists*, who in a short time retreated out of the City, and went and dined at the  
 Palace of *Bellingeria*, belonging to the Prince of *Vaudemont*; in their March they were attack'd by a *Milanois*  
*Marquis* with some Horse and Foot, but he was soon repulsed. And now they began to think of returning  
 to the Camp, with which Resolution they march'd to the *Adda*, where they met a *French* Commissary, who  
 was Collecting of Money; the Commissary escaped, but they took his Chest of Money. And so they pass'd  
 the *Mincio*, at *Calzo d'Oglia* and *Valesio*, and arriv'd at the Imperial Camp by *Isola della Scala*, *Poate Molino*,  
 and *Ostiglio*; an Expedition hardly to be paralleld, without it be *Xenophon's* returning safe home with 10000  
*Greccians*, from assisting of *Cyrus* through so many Nations who were Enemies.

Another Thing which deserves to be taken Notice of, was, the Taking Three Companies of Grenadiers,  
 near *Mantua*, by Captain *Eben*. He sallying out of the Imperial Camp with 300 Horse and Foot, posted  
 Captain *Schomback*, with 50 Foot, in an Out-House near the City, which the Enemy were wont to take  
 Possession of every Morning with a Company of Grenadiers. He hid his Infantry in the dry Ditches adjoining,  
 and disposed of his Cavalry up and down in Places most advantageous for his Purpose. By Break  
 of Day, the Enemy beat the Road with some Horse, which the *Imperialists* let pass without any Disturbance.  
 Not long after, Three Companies of Grenadiers came out of the City, Two of which march'd beyond the  
 Out-house; but when the Third was about to enter, according to their usual wont, Captain *Schomback* lay



September.

still, till they were all got in, and then fell upon them with an extraordinary Courage. Upon which, the Two other Companies, alarm'd by the Firing, were turning back to succour their Friends: But before they could well face about, Captain *Eben* charged them with all his Horse and Foot at the same time with that Success, that Two *French* Captains, and almost all their Men were kill'd upon the Spot, and the Remainder, consisting of Two Lieutenants, 65 Men, and all their 14 Horse were taken Prisoners. But 8 Men escaped of all the Three Companies, and Two of the Patrole.

About the same time, something of more dangerous Consequence than this, had like to have fallen out in the *French* Camp. For of a sudden all the *Spanish* Soldiers that kept Guard in the Duke of *Anjou's* Quarters were removed, and a *French* Guard of Three Companies of Grenadiers, and Thirty *Gens d'Arms*, on Foot, were placed in their stead, and Eight *French* Officers ordered to lie every Night in the Duke's Anti-Chamber, to prevent Surprise: Which caused a strange Alarm in the Camp, and a great Murmuring among the *Spaniards*. Some attributed this unexpected Alteration to the Discovery of a certain Combination between Prince *Eugenius* and a *Spanish* Captain, to have seiz'd the Person of the Duke of *Anjou*, and to have run away with him. Though others believe it to be a Plot of the *Spanish* Monsieur, and his General's own contriving, to serve for a Pretence of having none but his own Country-men about his Person.

If before we leave the Continent we should step into *Poland*, Things there are in such Confusion, that little or nothing certain can be said of them. Great Endeavours were still made to make up Peace in those Parts, to little Purpose, while the *Muscovites* ranged in *Livonia* at their Pleasure. In the mean time, the Republick did not seem to be well pleased with the Stiffness of the K. of *Sweden*, in refusing or putting off their Mediation: As for the Cardinal-Primate, no Body could well tell what to make of him; and all that at present we can learn by the following Letter to the King of *Sweden*, is, that he endeavoured to get a good Opinion of his Zeal to serve him.

War-



Warsaw, Sept. 19.

**Y**OUR Majesty may be pleased to remember what *September.*  
 you so acceptably intimated to me and the great *Cardinal-Primate's*  
 General of *Poland*, that when once you had tried the *Letter to the K. of Sweden.*  
 Fortune of a Battle with the Enemies Army, you  
 would hearken to a Treaty, and the Re-establish-  
 ment of a good Correspondence with the King of *Poland*. Your Majesty cannot say, but you have had  
 Satisfaction enough, as to that Point, and that For-  
 tune has declared in your Favour; therefore it is  
 time, nay, even just, that Peace should be recall'd  
 from Exile, to succeed the Fury of the War. The  
 Republick being weary to see so unpleasant a Scene  
 acted upon our Theatre, has sent a Second Deputa-  
 tion to your Majesty, with full Power to treat, and  
 they have charged me to give my Assistance once  
 more to that End: And as this great Affair princi-  
 pally relates to the King of *Poland*, I am obliged to  
 acquaint your Majesty, That he hath fix'd upon me  
 for his part, to bring this Treaty to an happy Con-  
 clusion. Then, since I have the Honour to serve  
 Two great Kings in so nice a Point, your Majesty  
 may be assured, that my Zeal is equally divided be-  
 twixt Two Princes, who are so nearly related in  
 Blood, and expecting your Majesty's speedy Concur-  
 rence, as to the Time, Place, and Security of the  
 Treaty. I remain, with a profound Respect, &c.

The Cardinal having in this Manner wrote to his  
*Swedish* Majesty, he sent another to Monsieur *Piper*, his  
 prime Minister, in favour of the Embaillie and the  
 Ambassadors, in these Words :

**T**HE continued Miscarriage of Letters hath not *Primate's*  
 allow'd me to entertain that Correspondence *Letter to M. Piper.*  
 with you that I would, and which was, indeed, ne-  
 cessary on both sides: This is only to testifie my E-  
 steem for your Excellency, and to assure you, that  
 we have a good Disposition to a Peace on our side,  
 if it be the same on yours. The Republick is not in  
 haste to take Arms; for no sooner did they assemble  
 in a Body, but they were for going to the Temple of  
 Peace, and, instead of sending Squadrons, sent De-  
 puties

September.

puties to the King of Sweden, to treat and conclude Peace; and I hope that the Choice of them will not be displeasing to his Swedish Majesty, to whom I have done my self the Honour to write; and I pray your Excellency, when you give him my Letter, that you will assure him of my Thankfulness for the distinguishing Regard he was pleased to shew to my small Possessions in the Neighbourhood of Cracow, and desire, in my Name, the Continuation of the same Generosity, and believe me to be with a peculiar Esteem,

Your Excellency's, &c.

To this Letter M. Piper sent the following Answer.

M. Piper's  
Answer.

I Received the Letter your Eminency was pleased to honour me with, on the 22d Instant, and it would be a great Pleasure to me, if I were capable to testify with how much Respect and Earnestness I desire to serve you in the good Inclinations which, your Eminency says, appear on the other side for a Peace, hoping that that Choice which has been made of Commissioners to treat of it will be acceptable. Your Eminency will perceive by his Majesty's Letter, what convincing Reasons his Majesty has to think, that he cannot trust nor agree to such a Deputation. To which I must add, that we cannot tell how to receive it, since you do not distinguish betwixt the Interest of the Republick, and that of the Author of the War, nor can we tell how to distinguish or know one of them for Mediator, whilst both commit Hostilities against us, and enter into strict Alliances to his Majesty's great Disadvantage. When you have read the annex'd Copy of the Palatine of Morstein's Letter to me, your Eminency will easily judge what Thoughts to have of his Management of Affairs; for pleading to be heard, he begins with Threats and injurious Expressions against the Prince, whom he desires to hear; so that we have Reason to believe, that he is rather instructed to imbroider Matters, than to accommodate them. 'Tis easie to divine from whence those Artifices arise, and to what End they tend, and as your Eminence cannot be ignorant what Cabals they endeavour to form in Poland, as well with the

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Ministers of other Potentates, to procure us Enemies, you will easily judge with what Safety we can rely upon the Promises of those, who seem only to endeavour to gain Time to weaken us. But I trust that the good God, who hates Works of Darkness, and has blest his Majesty's just Arms with Success, will not suffer his Interest and Integrity to be abused: As for your Eminence, you ought to rest assured of the great Respect his Majesty has for your Merits; and that I am with the utmost Zeal, &c.

*From the Camp at Cracow, Sept. 23. or Oct. 3. 1702.*

*Your Eminency's most Humble Servant,*

PIPER.

Leaving these crafty Ministers to cut and shuffle as they please, 'tis time we should return Home again, where we find Her Majesty not only return'd from the Bath, but meeting her Parliament upon the 20th Instant, when both Houses of Parliament assembled at Westminster, at what Time Her Majesty vouchsafed her Presence in the House of Lords, and sending for the House of Commons, the Lord-Keeper signify'd to them Her Majesty's Pleasure, That they should proceed to the Choice of a fit Person to be their *Speaker*. Whereupon they return'd to their House, and made an unanimous Choice of *Robert Harley, Esq;* The next Day, the House presented him to Her Majesty, seated on her Throne in the House of Commons, who was graciously pleased to approve the Choice of a Person known to be so well qualified for so high a Dignity: And then it was that Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

*IT is with great Satisfaction I meet this Parliament, which Queen's I have Summon'd to assist Me in carrying on the Just Speech in and Necessary War in which We are engaged; I have Call'd you together as early as was consistent with your Convenience in coming out of your several Countries; and I assure My self of such Evidences of your Affection to Me, and of such Zeal for Our Common Cause, as will not only give Spirit and*

*October.*



October. and Forwardness to our own Preparations, but such Example and Encouragement to Our Allies, as, by God's Blessing, cannot fail of a good Effect, for the Advantage of the whole Confederacy.

I have met with so many Expressions of Joy and Satisfaction in all the Countries, through which I have had Occasion to pass, that I cannot but look upon them as true Measures of the Duty and Affection of all my Subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must desire you to grant Me such Supplies, as will enable Me to comply with Our particular Treaties and Engagements already made, and such others as may be necessary for the Encouragement of Our Allies, and the Prosecuting the War, where it shall most sensibly affect Our Enemies, and be most effectual for disappointing the boundless Ambition of France.

And that My Subjects may the more chearfully bear the necessary Taxes, I desire you to inspect the Accounts of the publick Receipts and Payments; and if there have been any Abuses or Mismanagements, I hope you will detect them, that the Offenders may be punished, and others be deterr'd by such like Examples from the like Practices.

I must observe to you with some Concern, That the Funds given by the last Parliament have in some measure fallen short of the Sums propos'd to be rais'd by them; and tho' I have already paid and apply'd to the Publick Service the Hundred Thousand Pounds, which I promised to the last Parliament, yet it has not supplied that Deficiency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot without much Trouble take Notice to you of the Disappointment We have had at Cadiz: I have not yet had a particular Account of that Enterprize, nor of all the Difficulties Our Forces may have met with there; but I have had such a Representation of Disorders and Abuses committed at Port St. Mary's, as hath oblig'd Men to give Directions for the strictest Examination of that Matter.

I am earnestly desirous for all our Sakes, that this may prove a short Session; however, I hope you will find Time to consider of some better and more effectual Method to prevent the Exportation of Wool, and to improve that Manufacture, which is of great Consequence to the whole Kingdom; on my part nothing shall be omitted for its Encouragement.

October.

I am firmly perswaded, that the Love and good Affection of My Subjects is the surest Pledge of their Duty and Obedience, and the truest and justest Support of the Throne; and as I am resolved to Defend and maintain the Church as by Law Establish'd, and to protect you in the full Enjoyment of all your Rights and Liberties, so I rely upon your Care of Me; My Interests and yours are inseparable; and My Endeavours shall never be wanting to make you all Safe and Happy.

Then both Houses falling upon Business, upon the 23<sup>d</sup>, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal presented Her Majesty with the ensuing Address:

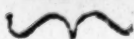
**WE**, your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do with all dutiful Acknowledgments return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament; and take Leave on this Occasion to congratulate the prosperous and glorious Success with which it hath pleased God to bless your Majesty's Arms, in Conjunction with your Allies, under the Command of the Earl of Marlborough; as also for the other Successes of your Majesty's Allies in Germany and Italy; and for the prosperous Condition the Trade of the Nation is now in, which we acknowledge is chiefly owing to your Majesty's great Wisdom and Conduct. We humbly take Leave to assure your Majesty, That we shall always be ready to assist You to our utmost in the Prosecution of this just and necessary War.

We likewise return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for the Resolution You are pleased to express, to Maintain and Defend the Church as by Law establish'd, and to protect us in the full Enjoyment of our Rights and Liberties: And we farther presume to assure your Majesty, That we shall be ready, on all Occasions, to support and defend your Royal Person and Government with all possible Zeal and Duty.

Lords Address to the Queen  
23.

To

October.



To which Her Majesty return'd Her gracious Answer, as follows;

Queen's  
Answer.

My Lords,

**Y**our Address is very acceptable to Me: I thank You kindly for your Congratulations; and, I hope, you will have frequent Occasions of renewing them.

Soon after, the House of Commons presented also their Address to Her Majesty, in the following Words.

Commons  
Address  
to the  
Queen.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**W**E, your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, do beg Leave to lay before your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, Which gives us such Instances of your Majesty's tender Concern for your People, and of your entire Confidence in their Affections, as must engage them to make your Majesty the utmost Returns of Duty and Gratitude.

It is great Condescension in your Majesty to take Notice, in so publick a Manner, of the Expressions of Joy and Satisfaction, with which your Majesty was receiv'd in all the Countries through which You had Occasion lately to pass. All your Subjects have already receiv'd so many Benefits under the Influence of your Majesty's happy Government, that your Majesty must have met with the like, in any other Part of your Dominions that you had honour'd with your Royal Presence.

The late Disappointment at Cadix does the more affect us, because it gives your Majesty so much Trouble; but this Misfortune cannot make us forget, That the Protection and Security of our Trade, the vigorous Support of your Majesty's Allies, and the wonderful Progress of your Majesty's Arms under the Conduct of the Earl of Marlborough, have signally retrieved the ancient Honour and Glory of the English Nation.

After your Majesty's repeated Assurances, we neither doubt of the full Enjoyment of all our Rights and Liberties, nor of your Majesty's defending and main-

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maintaining the Church as by Law establish'd; your Majesty has been always a most illustrious Ornament to this Church, and have been expos'd to great Hazards for it; and therefore we promise our selves, That in your Majesty's Reign, we shall see it perfectly restored to its due Rights and Privileges, and secured in the same to Posterity; which is only to be done by divesting those Men of the Power, who have shewn they want not the Will to destroy it.

The Prospect of these Blessings, and your Majesty's Desire to have the Accounts of the Publick Receipts and Payments inspected, and to have any Abuses and Mismanagements thereof punish'd, will very much endear your Majesty to your People; and encourage us most chearfully to assist your Majesty with those Supplies that may effectually enable your Majesty to make good such Alliances as shall be necessary to prosecute the War where it shall most sensibly affect your Enemies, and thereby disappoint the boundless Ambition of *France*.

Your Majesty may safely rely upon the Care of your Faithful Commons: The Value You are pleas'd to set upon the Love and Affection of your Subjects, is the highest Obligation that can be laid on them, to give your Majesty Pledges thereof in their Duty and Obedience. They are and shall always be sensible, That your Majesty's Interests and Theirs are inseparable; and as they gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's great Designs to make them Safe and Happy, so their Prayers, and sincerest Endeavours, shall never be wanting, to make your Majesty's Reign more Prosperous and more Glorious than any of your Majesty's Royal Predecessors.

To which, as the Speaker signify'd to the House, Her Majesty, at the same time, return'd Her Answer, as follows.

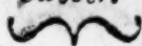
Gentlemen,

*I Thank You very kindly for the many Marks of your Duty and Affection express'd in this Address.* Queen's Answer.

*Nothing can be a greater Satisfaction to Me than an entire Confidence between me and my Subjects.*

There

October.



There having been little of Moment done in the Parliament for the rest of this Month, we shall here observe, that Her Majesty having graciously vouchsafed to accept of an Invitation from the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, to honour the City with her Presence upon the Lord-Mayor's Day, was received as she passed along with the Acclamations of the People, and as great Demonstrations of Joy as have been known in the Memory of Man upon the like Occasion. She was attended by all the Officers of the Court, a numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry in their Coaches. When she came to the West End of *St. Paul's*, a great Number of Children, belonging to the several Work-Houses about the Town, were placed upon Scaffolds, from whence one of them made a Speech to Her Majesty, as did also one of the poor Children of *Christ-Church Hospital* in another Place. Her Majesty was pleased to behold the Cavalcade from a Balcony in *Cheapside*. The Orange and Red Regiments of the Trained-Bands were in Arms, and made a Lane for her from *Temple-Bar* to *Ludgate*, and there was a noble Appearance of the Artillery-Company, led by *Sir William Ashurst*. Her Entertainment in *Guild-Hall* was very splendid, which being over, she was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *Gilbert Heathcot*, *Francis Dashwood*, *James Eyton* and *Francis Hoar*, Esqs; Her Majesty return'd in the same State as she came. The Streets were again lined by the Train'd-Bands, and the Houses illuminated, and the whole Course of the Day's Solemnity was attended with all the Demonstrations of the City's Loyalty and Affection to Her Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

At length, to crown the Triumphs of the Month, the Lord *Shannon*, upon the 30th, brought the welcome News to Her Majesty, of the Duke of *Ormond's* and *Sir George Rook's* having taken, sunk and burnt the whole *French Squadron*, and all the *Spanish Galleons* which *M. Chateaurenau* had stow'd up in the Harbour of *Vigo*.

We left Captain *Hardy* in the last Month traversing the Sea from *Lagos-Bay* to find the Grand Fleet, to give them Intelligence of the Enemy's being at *Vigo*, and having overtaken it upon the 6th Instant, gave the Admiral an Account of what he had learned. The

Ad.

Queen  
Dines in  
the City.

Admiral  
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Admiral. glad of the News, sent Notice of it to the *Dutch* Admiral, and declared it his Opinion, That they should all set Sail directly for *Vigo*. To which purpose, the next Day he called a Council of Flag-Officers, wherein a Resolution was taken, That in regard the Attempting and Destroying those Ships would be of great Advantage Her Majesty, and no less honourable to her and her Allies, and tend in a great measure to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, the Fleet should make the best of their Way to the Port of *Vigo*, and fall on immediately with the whole Line, if there were room sufficient for it, otherwise to assail them with such Detachments, as might render the Attempt most effectual and successful.

With these Resolutions, Orders were given for bending their Course to the said Port with all the Speed that might be. But the Wind proving either contrary, or very uncertain, 'twas the 11th of the same Month before the Fleet could gain the Port; and though it was not to be enter'd without great Difficulty, that Work was perform'd without any sinister Events.

The Weather prov'd so hazy, that the Town of *Vigo* never discover'd the Fleet, till they were just upon it; and though they fir'd very thick from the Place, the Fleet took little Notice of it, but bore up to the Harbour, within 3 or 4 Miles of *Redondello*, where the *French* Fleet and Galleons lay, beyond a very narrow Streight, believing they had secured themselves, by a Castle on the one side, and Platforms on both sides of the Streight, where the Enemies best Guns were planted so as to flank the Entrance, which was also defended by a strong Boom laid athward it, made up of Masts, Yards, Cables, Top-Chains and Casks.

So soon as the Fleet came to an Anchor, the Admiral call'd a Council of the General Sea and Land Officers, wherein it was concluded, That since the whole Fleet could not attempt the Enemy's Ships and Galleons where they lay, without great Danger of running foul one upon another, a Detachment of Fifteen *English* and Ten *Dutch* Men of War, of the Line of Battle, with all the Fire-Ships, should be sent in, with Orders to use their best Endeavours to rake or destroy the Enemies Fleet; and that the Frigats and Bomb-  
Vessels



*October.* Vessels should follow the Rear of the Detachment; and that the great Ships should move after them, and go in, if there should be Occasion.

It was farther concluded, That the Army should land the next Morning, and attack the Fort on the South side of *Redondello*; and thence proceed on, where it might be most useful to annoy the Enemy. But because it was not known what Depth of Water there might be, 'twas thought convenient to make the Attempt with the smallest Ships. And to give the better Countenance to the Service, it was farther resolv'd, That all the Flag-Officers should go in with the Squadron.

The Disposition of Landing was in this Manner:

The *English* and *Dutch* Grenadiers to be first landed, commanded by my Lord *Shannon*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Pierce*, and a *Dutch* Major.

*First Brigade, Battalion of Guards,*

*Churchill,*  
*Collumbine,* } *Duke of Ormond, Brigadier Hamilton.*  
*Fox,*

*Second Brigade.*

*Bellasis,*  
*Seymour,* } *Lord Portmore, Brigadier Lloyd.*  
*Fuzileers,*  
*Shannon,*

The *Dutch* commanded by Baron *Sparr*, Brigadier *Pallandt*.

*English*  
land at  
*Vigo.*

In pursuance of this Result, the Duke of Ormond landed in a Sandy Bay, about Two Leagues from *Vigo*, with about 2000 Men, on the South-side of the River, not meeting with any Opposition, and order'd the Grenadiers to march, under the Command of Viscount *Shannon*, directly to the Fort that guarded the Entrance into the Harbour, where the Boom lay; which he perform'd with an undaunted Gallantry. And though there appear'd at the same time about

8000

300 *Spanish* Foot, between the Fort and the Hills, they only made a Shew, retiring as the *English* advanced, after some small Skirmishing with the Grenadiers, who also drove before them another Party of the Enemy, follow'd them to the Fort, and made themselves Masters of the lower Battery. Whereupon Lieutenant-General *Churchill's* Regiment advanced upon the Left, and took their Posts as they saw most convenient. After the Batteries were taken, the Enemy retreated into an old Castle, or Stone Tower, and fir'd from thence upon the *English* for some small Time; but opening the Gate, and intending to make a Sally, the Grenadiers forced into the Castle, and possess'd themselves of it. In this Fort were 300 *French* Seamen, 50 *Spaniards*, and 40 Guns.

So soon as the Land Forces were got ashore, the Admiral gave a Signal to weigh; which was accordingly done, the Line form'd, and the Squadron was busily bearing up the Boom; but when the Van was within Cannon-Shot of the Batteries, it fell calm, so that they were constrain'd to come to an Anchor again; not long after, it blowing a fresh Gale, the Men of War cut their Cables, the rest weigh'd, bearing up directly upon the Boom, receiv'd all the Enemies Fire, the Men of War were got within the Length of the Boom. Vice-Admiral *Hobson*, in the *Torbay*, broke thro' once; but the rest of his Division, and Vice-Admiral *Vandergoes* with his Detachment, who sail'd abreast, add the greater Weight to the Shock, all stuck; and were forced to hack their Way through.

The Onset was made with extraordinary Resolution and Bravery; and the good Conduct of the Land Forces attributed very much to the Success of the Enterprize; they having contrived to assail the Forts, just as the Men of War, bearing up to the Boom, pour'd their Broadslides upon them, which constrain'd them to hold at Discretion.

The Duke of *Ormond*, as soon as this hot Service was over, march'd with his Forces to *Redondello*; and as said, That he, with the *Ducch*, seiz'd in that place a considerable Quantity of Plate. When the confederate Vessels had pass'd the Boom, the Enemy, following the Example of *Chasteaurenaud*, fir'd and blew several of their Ships, and ran others ashore.

*October.* However, there being of all sorts about 37 or 38 Sail, there was not one that escaped being either taken or destroy'd.

There were Five *French* Men of War in Possession of the *English*. They also had Four afloat, and Two alhoar.

The *Dutch* took the *Bourbon*, a Man of War, but she was not in a Condition to be carry'd Home, and they likewise made themselves Masters of Five of the Galleons.

There was some Silver taken out of the Bottom of the Galleons that were burnt.

There is no particular Account of the Seamen killed or wounded, only in general, that but a very few were missing. Admiral *Hobson's* Ship was clapt on Board by a *French* Fire-Ship, and had been burnt, had not the Fire-Ship fortunately blown up; yet the Vice-Admiral received Damage by it; her Fore-Top Mast was shot by the Board, most of her Sails burnt and scorch'd, the Fore-yard burnt to a Coal, the Larboard, Shrouds fore and aft, burnt at the dead Eyes, several Ports blown off the Hinges. Her Larboard side scorch'd, 115 Men kill'd and drown'd, and Nine wounded; so Admiral *Hopson* went, and hoisted the Flag on Board the *Monmouth*. The *Association* had her Main-Mast shot, Two Men killed. The *Kent* had her Fore-Mast shot, and the Boatswain wounded. The *Barfleur* had her Main-Mast shot, Two Men kill'd and Two wounded. The *Mary* had her Boultspire shot.

Of the Land-Men Two Lieutenants, and about Thirty Soldiers were slain. Colonel *Pierce*, who commanded next the Lord *Shannon*, wounded with a Cannon-Shot in the Thigh; M. *Talmass*, Colonel *Seymour* and Colonel *Newton* were wounded.

Of the *French* taken, the Admiral of the Vessels *Assago*, M. *d'Aligre*, Admiral of a Squadron, the Marquis *de Galissonniere*, with several other Officers, and 4 or 500 private Soldiers who were taken Prisoners.

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for the YEAR, 1702.

389

French Ships in the Harbour of Redondello.

October.

| Ships Names.              | Captains Names.           | N.G. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| 1. <i>Le Fort,</i>        | <i>Chateau Renault,</i>   | 76   |
| 2. <i>Le Prompte,</i>     | <i>Beaujeu,</i>           | 76   |
| 3. <i>L'Assure,</i>       | <i>D'Aliegre,</i>         | 66   |
| 4. <i>L'Esperance,</i>    | <i>Mar. Gallisoniere,</i> | 70   |
| 5. <i>Le Bourbon,</i>     | <i>Mon. Bolt,</i>         | 68   |
| 6. <i>La Sirene,</i>      | <i>Mon. Gen,</i>          | 60   |
| 7. <i>Le Solide,</i>      | <i>Chamelin,</i>          | 56   |
| 8. <i>Le Firme,</i>       | <i>Boissier,</i>          | 72   |
| 9. <i>Le Prudent,</i>     | <i>Grand Pre,</i>         | 62   |
| 10. <i>Le Modere,</i>     | <i>L'Autier,</i>          | 56   |
| 11. <i>Le Superbe,</i>    | <i>Botteville,</i>        | 70   |
| 12. <i>La Dauphie,</i>    | <i>Duplexis,</i>          | 46   |
| 13. <i>Le Voluntaire,</i> | <i>Soree,</i>             | 46   |
| 14. <i>Le Triton,</i>     | <i>De Counte,</i>         | 42   |
| 15. <i>L'Enflame,</i>     | <i>Tricombault,</i>       | 64   |

Abovesaid Ships taken and destroy'd, are as follows:

1. Burnt.
2. Taken, and will be carried Home.
3. Taken, and will be carried Home.
4. Taken, but run ashore and bilg'd, and sunk.
5. Taken by the Dutch.
6. Taken, but run ashore and bilg'd.
7. Burnt.
8. Taken, and will be carried Home.
9. Burnt.
10. Taken, and will be carried Home.
11. Taken, but run ashore and bilg'd.
12. Burnt.
13. Taken, but run ashore and bilg'd.
14. Taken, and will be carried Home.
15. Burnt.

Frigats, 2. The *L'Entreprenant*, 22 Guns, Capt. Polignac, Burnt. The *Choquante*, 8 Guns, Capt. St. Ofman, Burnt. *Le Forcis*, Fireship, Capt. Delesjallet, burnt.

Seventeen Galleons, 4 afloat, 2 ashore, taken; and 5 taken by the Dutch, the rest burnt.

C c 2

Spanish

October.

## Spanish MEN of WAR and GALLEONS.

| Commanders.                   | Ships.                         | Guns. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Don Manuel de Valasco, Genral | <i>Jesus Maria Joseph,</i>     | 70    |
| Don Josephus Checon, Admiral, | <i>La Buffoona,</i>            | 54    |
| Don Fernando Checon,          | <i>La Capitana de Affogos,</i> | 54    |

Three Men of War, 178

| Commanders.                   | Galleons.                           |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Don Visenti Alvarez,          | <i>Santo Christo de Mariacaia.</i>  |
| Don Francisco Blanco,         | <i>Santo Christo de buen Viaje.</i> |
| Don Allonzo Ipparrere,        | <i>Santa Cruz.</i>                  |
| Don Cozmo Antonio Montag.     | <i>Nostredam de Mercy.</i>          |
| Don Michael Camitee,          | <i>Santa Domingo.</i>               |
| Don Ignatio Asconobritio,     | <i>Le Trinidad.</i>                 |
| Don Francisco Baragrand,      | <i>Nuestra Senora de Mercedes.</i>  |
| Don Anton. Gomes de Aurefia,  | <i>St. Juan de Baptista.</i>        |
|                               | <i>Philippo Quinto.</i>             |
| Don Juan Dungo,               | <i>Falashe del General.</i>         |
| Don Frebusia Bernar. de vera, | <i>La Sacra Familia.</i>            |
| Don Alonzo Lopes,             | <i>Santa Cruz.</i>                  |
| Don Martin Moguera,           | <i>Santa Susanna.</i>               |

Thirteen Galleons, with from 20 to upwards of 30 Guns each, and all burnt and sunk, except Five Galleons which we took.

Having been thus particular in the Sea Affair, tho' we have already given an Account of the Action by Land also, as well as the Disposition of Landing, it may require some farther Explanation in the following Particulars, That when the Land Forces were order'd ashore, the Lord-Viscount Shannon landed first with the Grenadiers; then the Guards, headed by the Duke of Ormond in Person; afterwards Seven Companies of General Churchill's, Seymour's and Columbine's, and Four other Regiments. That being landed, his Grace the Duke of Ormond march'd at the Head of his little Army, on Foot, though lame for a Month before, over Mountains, and through narrow and difficult Passes, near Four Miles together, and with an unparallel'd

Cont.

Conduct and Bravery fell upon the Entrenchments of the Enemy, which were defended by 6000 *Spaniards*, and beat them from their Posts, and afterwards took the Fort by Dint of Sword, where 300 *French* Seamen, and 170 *Spaniards* made Opposition against him. That the same Night the Duke march'd along the Bay of *Redondello*, being well lighted in his March by the *French* and *Spanish* Ships, that were blowing up and burning all the while, and staid there for some time. The *French* threw a great Quantity of Plate into the Sea, and what they got ashore in a Hurry, the Country-People came and convey'd away. The Land Forces under the Duke had no less than 6000 *Spaniards* in their Rear at *Vigo*, and 8000 to encounter in Front; yet though the *English* were not altogether 3000 strong, their Enemies durst not look them in the Face, but ran away before them, unless it were those that made some Resistance in the Fort.

As for the Strength of the Place, the Streight of the Frith leading into the Harbour was not above one Third of a Mile broad, with a Battery of Eight Brasses, and Twelve Iron Guns on the North side, and on the South side a Platform, with Twenty stately Brass Guns, with the Arms of the King of *France*, and Count of *Tbolouse*, and Twenty good Iron Guns, besides a Stone-Fort, with a Trench before it, mounted with Ten Guns, defended by 500 Men. There was, moreover, from one side of the Harbour to the other, a strong Boom, of the Yards and Top-Masts of Ships, fasten'd together with a Three Inch Rope, very thick, and under-run with Hawfers and Cables. The Top-Chain at each End was moor'd to a Ship of 70 Guns. Within the Boom, Five Ships, Men of War, of 60 or 70 Guns each, were so moor'd, with their Broadfides fronting the Entrance of the Streight, that they might fire at any Ships that came near the Boom and Platforms.

As for the Booty got at this glorious Action, it must needs be very great, though the *Paris* Gazzette made it very little, and would have all the Silver to have been convey'd away before; but let them say what they will, it was one of the greatest Blows that ever they felt; and nothing could have more happily succeeded with our Commanders, both by Sea and Land,



October.

since it stifled all our Discourses about the Expedition to Cadiz, and the Miscarriage of it. The Land and Sea-Officers were as follow :

Land-Officers.

His Grace the Duke of Ormond, General.

Sir Henry Bellasis, Lieutenant-General.

Sir Cha. Hara,

Lord Portmore,

Coll. Seymour,

Coll. Hamilton,

Coll. Matthews,

} Major-Generals.

} Brigadiers.

Sir Thomas Smith, Quarter-Master-General.

Major Foslin, Adjutant-General.

Mr. Lacodrea,

Coll. Pierce,

Sir Richard Vernon,

Lieut. Coll. Soames,

Mr. Marshall,

Lieutenant Parker, ----- to Sir Charles Hara.

Captain Cadole, ----- to the Lord Portmore.

## Majors of the Brigade.

Captain Bisset, to Seymour.

Major Whitehead, to Hamilton.

Lieutenant Camperfield, to Matthews.

Dr. Morley, Physician-General.

Mr. Browne, Chirurgeon-General.

Officers

Serjeants

Corporals

Drums and Haut-boys

Servants

Effective Men

520

315

441

303

625

745<sup>8</sup>English 966<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Thurston, Judge-Advocate.

Mr. Harwar, Chaplain to the General.

Mr. Vickers, Pay-master to the Army.

Mr. Portlock, Secretary to the General.

Coll. Brown, Chief Bombardier and Engineer.

Mr. Albert Buryard, Major of the Train.

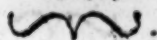
Mr. Pomie, Waggon-master.

Mr. Robinson, Provost-Marshal.

Gen-

Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Second Troop of Guards,  
Voluntiers.

October.



|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. Tho Lessels,     | Mr. Cha. Hodfell, |
| Mr. Armstrong,       | Mr. Cull,         |
| Mr. Rigmaiden,       | Mr. Geldart,      |
| Mr. James Lloyd,     | Mr. Femmet,       |
| Mr. Mulloy,          | Mr. Fra. Butler,  |
| Mr. Follyot,         | Mr. Fenwick,      |
| Mr. Harcourt,        | Mr. Peers,        |
| Mr. Fra. Billingsly, | Mr. Fitzpatrick,  |

Sixteen, besides many others.

Duke

Henry

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Gen-

Land  
Forces,

|                                                                |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Detachment of Colonel Lloyd's Dragoons,                        | 185 |
| Attto of the Guards,                                           | 600 |
| Colonel Bellasis's Regiment,                                   | 658 |
| Churchill's,                                                   | 658 |
| Seymour's,                                                     | 658 |
| Callumbine's,                                                  | 550 |
| Musiliers, with Five Companies of Colonel }<br>Viller's added, | 600 |
| Colonel Earle's                                                | 550 |
| West. Hamilton's,                                              | 550 |
| Lord Donegall's,                                               | 550 |
| Lord Charlemont's,                                             | 550 |
| Colonel Fox's                                                  | 658 |
| Lord Shannon's,                                                | 658 |

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| Effective Men  | 7458 |
| Add Corporals, | 441  |

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Rank and File,           | 7899 |
| Officers, &c, as before, | 1764 |

|                                            |      |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| English,                                   | 9663 |
| Rank and File Dutch, besides Officers, &c. | 3924 |

October.

Sea-Officers.

## An ACCOUNT of the FLEET.

Sir George Rook, Vice-Admiral of England, &c. chief Admiral in the *Royal Sovereign*, with the Union Flag at the Main-Top-mast Head.

Vice-Admiral Hopson, in the *Prince George*, with Red Flag at her Fore-Top-mast Head.

Rear-Admiral Fairborne, in the *St. George*, with the White Flag at her Mizzen-Top-mast Head.

Rear-Admiral Graydon, in the *Triumph*, with a Blue Flag at her Mizen-Top-mast Head.

Also we had Five Dutch Flags, (*viz.*) Two Admirals, Two Vice-Admirals, and One Rear-Admiral.

## Line of Battle Outward bound.

*Association,*  
*Monmouth,*  
*Essex,*  
*Cambridge,*  
*Prince George,*  
*Orford,*  
*Yarmouth,*  
*Grafton,*  
*Cumberland,*  
*Lenox,*  
*Berwick,*  
*Triumph,*  
*Torbay,*  
*Pembroke,*  
*Northumberland,*

*Barfleur,*  
*Sterling-Castle,*  
*Burford,*  
*St. George,*  
*Expedition,*  
*Chichester,*  
*Swiftsure,*  
*Kent,*  
*Boyne,*  
*Bedford,*  
*Royal Sovereign,*  
*Ranelagh,*  
*Plimouth,*  
*Eagle,*  
*Somerset,*  
*In all, English,*  
*and Dutch,*

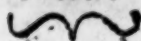
Besides Fireships, and Cruizers, Bomb-Ships, Hospital-ships, Yachts, Transports, Victuallers, and Tenders, &c.

Line



Line of Battle before *Vigo*, the 12th of Octob. 1702.

October.



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |   |                                         |                       |   |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Mary,<br>Grafton,<br>Torbay,<br>Kent,<br>Monmouth,<br>Dordrecht,<br>Seven Provinces,<br>Veluwe,<br>Derwick,<br>Essex,<br>Swiftsure,<br>Panelagh,<br>Somerset,<br>Bedford,<br>Muyda,<br>Holland,<br>Sine,<br>Ruygersberg,<br>Gouda,<br>Alkmaer,<br>Watwick, | { | Vice-Admiral<br>Hopson.                 | Phoenix,<br>Vultur,   | { | Fireships.    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | { | Vice-Admiral<br>Vandergoos.             |                       | { | One Fireship. |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | { | Rear-Admiral<br>Fairborne.              | Terrible,<br>Griffin, | { | Fireships.    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | { | Adm. Rooke,                             | Hawk,<br>Hunter,      | { | Fireships.    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | { | Admiral Callemberg,<br>Baron Wassanaer, |                       | { | One Fireship. |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | { | Vice-Admiral<br>Pieterfon.              |                       | { | One Fireship. |

In all 25.

The small Frigats and Bomb-Vessels to be ready to sail up the River, so soon as the Signal was made for so doing.

Association, } Order'd to batter the Forts on each side  
Barsleur, } the River.

"Tis incredible how insulting the *French* and *Spaniards* were at our Misfortune upon *Cadix*, but *Vigo* prov'd a Choak-Pear to them, and all the Palliating in the World could never make it be otherwise: 'Tis true, the *French* Gazzetteer said, The *English* lost Five Men of War before this last Place, which is as little true as what we have had from him since, That we had Nine more cast away upon our Coast, and most of the Men drown'd. These are poor Shifts, indeed, to amuse the People, and colour their own Weakness and Concern

*October.* cern at the great Misfortune: Neither could it be pleasing or forbode any Good to them, that so considerable a Person as the Admiral of *Castile* should about this Time withdraw out of *Spain* into *Portugal*, with a large Retinue. He had been appointed to go Ambassador into *France*, not out of any good Will to him, but, in all Probability, as a Place of Exile for him; but he chose another Retreat, the Effects whereof may appear in due time; however, in the *Interim*, he wrote the following Letter to the Queen, by way of Excuse.

Madam,

His Letter to the Queen of Spain.

THE Passion of some Ministers, to whom the King has entrusted the Administration of the best part of the Government has display'd it self against me with so little Respect, as well before as since the Arrival of his Majesty in the Kingdom; and they have so well endeavour'd, if I may not say, succeeded in possessing Two Ministers of *France* against me with Prejudice that there have been Vexations put in Practice against me, that were never known in this Kingdom, and which the Circumstances of my Misfortune render altogether singular. Nevertheless, considering that the Snares which they laid for me at the Entrance of a new Government, proceeded only from a furious and declar'd Jealousie, which would dissipate as the King came to be better inform'd; that Prince not being able till then to receive other Information, than by the malicious and passionate Reports of those Persons, or their Adherents (People in whose Proceedings there is so little Honesty, that they are not worth taking Notice of) I shew a Tranquility of Mind, as far from Resentment as Complaint, not being ignorant, the least Murmuring would be look'd upon as proceeding from Interest: That my Tranquility of Mind fortifies me with Hope, that his Majesty would at length discover the Deceit, and conceive for the Authors of it all the Scorn which they deserve, by so many repeated Acts of Injustice, to my Wrong. I have spent above a Year and a half in this Posture, being, as every one knows, even Strangers themselves, the Mark of all their Violences in this Kingdom, desiring no more than to live in Quiet at Home.

But

but the evil Designs of my Enemies have multiply'd  
 that Degree, as never to cease, setting new Springs  
 to Work every Day, to hinder the wearing out the  
 bad Impressions of their Malice in his Majesty's  
 breast, but, on the contrary, to give them more live-  
 Colours, not doubting, but at length to accom-  
 ish the Ruine of me, and my Family. I will not  
 recal to your Majesty's Memory the Merits of this  
 House, nor the Original from whence it descended,  
 nor the Honours which my Ancestors, of whose  
 Blood I never render'd my self unworthy, have paid  
 for Kings, because I believe your Majesty is in-  
 form'd of all that: I shall only therefore lay before  
 your Majesty, that believing I might hope, after so  
 long a Resignation, that the understanding the Truth  
 would have erased the bad Impressions which they  
 had made in his Mind, I understood, that I was ap-  
 pointed Ambassador in Ordinary to the *French Court*,  
 without letting me know any thing of it till the Pub-  
 lication of the Decree of the Council of State; an  
 Employment so disproportionable to my Character  
 and my Rank, according to Reason and inviolable  
 Custom, according to the Conjuncture wherein the  
 Order was given, and according to the Circum-  
 stances altogether contrary, that it appear'd there was  
 no Design to honour me, in forcing me to accept of  
 it; but rather to reduce me to an Extremity which I  
 could not get rid of, but by doing Wrong to my  
 Quality, if I accepted such an Employment, or ren-  
 dering my self an Offender, if I refused it: Seeking to  
 improve that Occasion to create me some new Vexa-  
 tion. I therefore accepted the Commission, that I  
 might shun these Two Rocks; resolv'd nevertheless  
 not to discharge, and to make use of the Privilege  
 which Nature allows all Men, to defend my Ho-  
 nour, and I took that Course for avoiding Violence,  
 to withdraw into *Portugal*, where I might in Safety,  
 and with a profound Respect represent to your Ma-  
 jesty, the Injustice and Malignity with which those  
 Ministers have abused the King's Authority; and  
 let you know the just Motives that induce me not to  
 return into *Spain*, till I can remain there with that  
 Lustre and Glory, which my Ancestors have all along  
 maintain'd. I hope these just Inducements to my  
 Re-



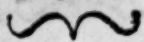
October.

Resolution will not seem strange to your Majesty  
 but rather that you will approve 'em. I omit many  
 others, that I may avoid Prolixity, and to keep my  
 Pen within the Bounds of Moderation. Adding on-  
 ly this, That I return'd to the Secretary the Papers  
 that were deliver'd me, touching the Embassie, not  
 having any other Conveniency, and to let your Ma-  
 jesty know, That I was not in the Asylum, which  
 deem'd the most proper for my Residence.

Lisbon, Octob. 31. 1702.

But notwithstanding this Justification, the Proceed-  
 ings against the Admirante were continued, and the  
 Council of *Castile* issued forth a Decree against him  
 importing, The Confiscation of all his Estate. So  
 soon as they were inform'd of the Admirante's re-  
 turning, his Kindred, and more-especially the Duke of  
*Medina Celi*, and the Marquess of *Villa Franca*, begg'd  
 leave of the *Juncto* to write to him, in hopes to bring  
 him back again, but it was refused them. Only the  
 Marquess d' *Alcaniza* was permitted to send a Gentle-  
 man for the same Purpose, and a Letter was sent to the  
*Spanish* Ambassador at *Lisbon*, to second the Gentle-  
 man in his Undertaking. Which prov'd so effectual  
 that the young Marquess of *Alcaniza*, got away pri-  
 vately from his Father and return'd into *Spain*; while  
 all the Discourse now from *Portugal* was, That there was  
 a Treaty concluded between the Confederates and the  
 King, and that a Match between the Prince of *Brazil*  
 and the Eldest of the Arch-Duchesses of *Austria*, was  
 fully agreed. However it were, the King continued  
 with great Diligence the Fortifying of all his Frontier  
 Towns that border'd upon *Spain*, and arm'd with  
 great Vigour both by Sea and Land. And they said  
 he had already 20000 Infantry, and 4000 Horse in a  
 Condition to take the Field.

On the other hand, if they were overjoy'd at *Ma-  
 drid*, upon the Retreat of the Confederate Fleet, they  
 were as much cast down upon the Receipt of the de-  
 plorable News from *Vigo*, which came to the Queen  
 and the Regency on the 19th, and was presently spread  
 over the whole City, with such dreadful Circumstan-  
 ces, that they thought themselves quite lost: How-  
 ever, they recover'd themselves a little in a few Days,  
 when



When they understood that the Confederates had set  
and that some of the Plate had been secured be-  
their Arrival at *Vigo*: But by all the Accounts  
ever yet could be met with, there was little more  
the King's Money sent away, which they took  
to convince the Inhabitants of, though this af-  
fected but little Comfort to the Merchants and others,  
concern'd in the Galleons.

In the mean while let us take a View of Affairs in  
other Parts of *Europe*; and first, we'll begin again  
the *Netherlands*; where, after the Taking of *Venlo*,  
which we have already given an Account: The  
Confederates next lay Siege to *Ruremond*, the Second  
of *Guelders*, standing upon the *Maese*, where the  
River *Roer* or *Rura* falls into it, and imparts its Name  
to the City it self. It is a Bishop's See, subordinate to  
*Utrecht*, the Collegiate-Church being erected into a  
Bishoprick by *Paul IV.* 1559. and *William Lindal* was  
first Prelate of it. The Town fair, large and rich,  
having many stately Monasteries in it; among which,  
of the *Carthusians* is the most considerable. The  
Siege was form'd about the Beginning of this Month,  
the *Prussians* on the one side of the River, and the  
*English* and *Dutch* on the other. And upon the 6th,  
the Besiegers Batteries began to play, and about Six a  
Clock in the Evening the Garrison beat a Parley; the  
consequence of which was, that the next Day the  
Town was surrender'd upon the following Articles:

*Ruremond*  
described.

That the Protestant Religion should be exercised  
here, as well as the Roman Catholick, for which  
purpose the Papists should yield Two of their Church-  
to the Protestants, and those of either Religion  
might be admitted to Publick Offices.

Articles  
of its Sur-  
rendry to  
the Con-  
federates.

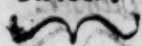
That the Bishop and Clergy should be maintain'd  
their Privileges, and Six Months time allow'd 'em  
to retire, if they thought fit.

That the Garrison should march out the 9th Instant,  
with Drums beating, Colours flying, &c. Two Pieces  
of Cannon of Twelve Pounders, and Two Six Poun-  
ders; and should be conducted to *Louvain*.

That such of the Garrison as owed any Money to the  
Garrisoners, should give Security for the Payment there-

That

October.



That 200 Wagons should be furnish'd them for carrying away their Goods.

That Six Weeks time should be allow'd for carrying away such of them as they could not now take with them.

That they should be allow'd Boats for carrying away their Sick and Wounded, and such as were too ill to be now removed, might remain there till they were recover'd.

That the Prisoners taken on either side since the Place was invested, should be set free without paying any Ransom; but the Besiegers might seize such Defectors as they found among the Garrison.

That the Burghers and other Inhabitants should be preserv'd in the Enjoyment of their Privileges.

And that the Artillery, Ammunition, &c. should be faithfully deliver'd to those who were appointed by the Besiegers to receive the same, and all the Mines should be discover'd to them.

The other Articles related chiefly to the Continuing of Civil Officers in their Employments, and ratifying any Sentences might have given, &c.

All which, especially in regard to what passed since the Place was invested, was for the most Part left to the Discretion of the Besiegers.

During the Siege of *Ruremond*, *Stevenswaert*, a Town strongly fortified, and standing upon the *Maeſe*, about Five Miles from *Ruremond* to the South, was also taken by Capitulation upon honourable Conditions, much to the same effect with those that are usually given in the like Cases, and so we need not repeat them in this Place.

*Boufflers* perceiving these Progresses of the Confederates, began to think *Leige* in Danger. To which Purpose he and the Duke of *Main*, taking with him some Engineers, went to view the Fortifications of the Citadels; and after that, he went to view which were the most considerable Posts between the City and *Maeſtricht*, as if he intended to have encamp'd between those Two Places, but found it impracticable.

On the  
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October.

Confederates attack Liege.

On the other side, the Confederates having resolv'd to attack *Liege*, set forward upon the 12th, and the next Day, in the Afternoon, arrived within Cannon-shot of the Citadel: For *Boufflers* hearing of the March of the Confederates, retreated from *Tongren*, with great Precipitation, and retired toward *Brabant*, to defend such Places as at that Time were not intended to be attack'd. When the Confederates came before the Town, they found the Suburbs of *St. Wallburg* set on Fire by the *French* Garrison, who, when they had done, retreated part into the Citadel, and part into the *Martriaux*. The same Evening, the Chapter, and the Magistracy sent forth Commissioners to his Excellency the Earl of *Marlborough*, desiring to treat: The next Day, Three of the Chapter, and as many of the Magistracy came out, and having agreed upon the Articles on both sides, they were sign'd by his Excellency, the Commissioners of the States-General, and those from the Chapter and Magistracy: In Pursuance of which Agreements, one of the Gates of the City was delivered up to the Confederates that Night, and the next Day they took Possession of the whole Town with Three *English* Regiments of Horse, and as many Battalions of Foot, under the Command of the Lord *Butts*.

The Town surrenders.

The Confederates being thus Masters of the City, upon the 20th, in the Evening, the Trenches were open'd before the Citadel of this Place, by Four *English* Battalions on the Right, and the like Number of the *Dutch* on the Left, and the same Evening the Confederates attack'd an Entrenchment of the Enemy, which occasion'd a dreadful Fire on both sides, but at last the *French* were beaten from the same; and having attempted to regain the Post, they were repuls'd with a considerable Loss, and the Confederates had on their side about Twenty Men kill'd, and Fifty wounded. The Besiegers carried their Attack that Night 375 Paces. The 21st they continued to cannonade the Citadel more furiously than the Day before, and dismounted all their Batteries, except Two Pieces of Cannon, and Two Mortars: The same Evening, about Four, the Besiegers began to throw some Bombs into the Place, and thereby set on Fire one of their Magazines, wherein there were 6000 Granadoes ready load-

October.

loaded, and a great Quantity of Powder, which was blown up with a most dreadful Noise. The Besiegers carried on their Trenches 120 Paces, and had no Men killed, but 22 wounded. The Enemy made a Shew in the Night, as if they intended to come out and fall upon the Besiegers, but they made so thick a Fire upon them, that they could not effect their Design. The 22d, the Besiegers Batteries, which were more numerous than the Day before, continued to play upon the Citadel, and their Bombs set on Fire Two other Magazines. The same Evening, their small Mortars for Granadoes being ready, all their Batteries began to fire with so much Order and Success, that the like was never seen. The 23d, M. de Coborn, seeing that the Batteries had made a sufficient Breach, resolv'd to attack the Counterscarp that Evening, and Four Battalions, with a Detachment of 500 Grenadiers on the Right, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Sommersfeldt*, and the like Number on the Left, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, were appointed for that Attack, which began a little before Four a Clock in the Afternoon. In the mean time, the Mortars and Cannon continued firing till the Time of the Attack, with that Success, that Four Magazines were blown up. All Things being prepar'd, and the Signal given, the Troops came out, and march'd toward the Enemy without firing a Shot, and with so much Order and Intrepidity, that the like was never seen, notwithstanding the *French* fired briskly upon them, and attack'd the Counterscarp with such Fury, that the Enemy could not defend that Post, and abandon'd the same; but the Confederates, instead of lodging themselves thereon, got into the cover'd Way, pass'd the Moat, mounted the Breach, and took the Place by dint of Sword. The Governour, who did not expect to be so vigorously attack'd, beat a Parley; but the Troops being already in the Place, would not hearken to it and had kill'd all of them, if they had not thrown down their Arms, and begg'd Quarter, which they obtain'd.

This is the Substance of this glorious Action, which can hardly be parallell'd; and I must not forget to take Notice of the extraordinary Bravery of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, who went Voluntier to the

Attack at the Head of the Grenadiers, and mount-  
the Breach the very first, taking the Colours from  
French Officer. Mr. *Wentworth*, Brother to my Lord

, who went Voluntier in the said Attack, was kil-  
The Troops, and chiefly the *English*, behav'd

mselves to Admiration, and got an immortal Ho-  
r, and a very good Booty, for in the Cash of

asure alone there were 300000 Florins in Gold  
Silver, and Notes for 1200000 Florins, upon sub-  
tial Merchants at *Liege*, which were as good as

ney. One of the *English* Grenadiers (they said)  
1000 *Louis d'Ors* in a Bag. M. de *Violaine*, Gover-

or of the Citadel, and the Duke of *Charost*, were ta-  
Prisoners on the Breach, and brought to the Quar-

of the Earl of *Marlborough*. There were Eight  
alions in the Citadel, whereof Three were *French*.

the Loss of the *English*, in the Storm of the Citadel,  
said to be, One Lieutenant-Colonel, One Major,

ree Captains, and Six Subalterns slain; Officers  
unded 24, private Soldiers 143 kill'd, and 360

unded. The Citadel being thus taken, after a Fight  
about Three Quarters of an Hour, the Confederates

story was soon after compleated by the Surrender  
the *Chartreuse*, the Attack whereof was intended

o Days sooner, but was put off by reason of the  
ny Weather on the 26th and 27th, which had

nder'd their Bridge of Boats: But on the 29th, a-  
t Ten in the Morning, their Mortars began to

y, which having set most part of the Buildings in  
mes, and about Two the Besiegers Cannon having

un to batter the Place, the Garrison presently de-  
d to capitulate; whereupon Hostages being ex-

nged, it was agreed, That one of the Gates should  
delivered to the Confederates in the Evening, and

the Garrison (which insisted to go directly to Na-  
) should march out the 31st in the Morning, with

ir Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, and Two  
ces of Cannon, and be conducted by *Tongres*, *Vogal-*

ck and *Heremall*, to *Antwerp*.  
so soon as the Confederates were become Masters of

City of *Leige*, and the Citadel, his Excellency,  
Earl of *Marlborough*, wrote the following Letter to  
States.



*High and Mighty Lords,*

*October.*

*Earl of  
Marl-  
borough's  
Letter to  
the States  
about ta-  
king Liege*

**I** Write this to congratulate your High and Mighty Lordships upon the happy Success of the Arms of the Allies, who, notwithstanding the great Number of Soldiers in Garrison, have taken the Citadel this Evening by Assault, with the greatest Gallantry imaginable, and made the Governour, and those who remain'd, Prisoners at Discretion. *M. de Cohorne* is going this Moment to give Orders for carrying the Cannon to the other side, in order to attack the *Chartreuse*, and make use of this good Weather while it lasts. I cannot yet give your High and Mightiness the Particulars of this Glorious Action, being not willing to stay the Courier, who is going to you with this News, longer than only to assure you, that I am with the greatest Respect,

*At the Camp be-  
fore Liege, Oc-  
tob. 23. 1702.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

*Your most Humble,*

*and most Obedient Servant,*

MARLBOROUGH

To which the States return'd the following Answer

*My Lord,*

*States  
Answer.*

**WE** believe it would be superfluous to tell your Excellency, that the good News which you have been pleas'd to send us in your Letter of the 23d Instant, was agreeable to us, since an Action so well laid, so vigorously executed, and attended with that good and glorious Success, cannot but be so to the highest Degree. We likewise, on our part, congratulate with you, since that great Action adds so much to the Glory of your Excellency, and to the Reputation of the Arms of the Allies, under your prudent Conduct, than it is advantageous to the Common Cause, and to our State in particular. We wish your Excellency the same happy Success before the *Chartreuse*, and in all your Enterprizes; and we do assure you will believe, that we are truly,

*At the Hague, Octob. 26. 1702.*

*Your Excellency's Most Affectionate, to serve you,  
The States-General of the United-  
Provinces of the Low-Countries*

The Articles for the Surrendry of *Liege*, are these *October.*  
 that follow; and should, indeed, have been mention'd  
 a little before.

## I.

Articles  
 of Surren-  
 dry.

For the City of *Liege*, with the Country, being a Member of the Empire, and under the Protection of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and having no part in the present War, the Inhabitants of the said City, Suburbs, Banlieu and Dependences; as also of the other Cities of the Country of *Liege*; and County of *Moos*, and the Flat Country, shall continue to enjoy their Protection, and those Privileges and Immunities as formerly, nor shall be reputed or treated as Enemies, nor be subject to any Contribution or Exaction, by whatever Name it may be called, under any Pretence whatever. *Granted only that the Points of Contribution and Imposition shall be regulated by the Lords the States-General of the United-Provinces.*

## II.

That to avoid the Ruine and Desolation of the City, that neither the Citadel, nor the Fortresses of the *Char-reuse*, shall be attack'd on the City side.

## III.

That for the same Reason, the Officers and Soldiers who are at the Gates of the City, shall retire in Safety to either of the Citadels, and shall have at least five or Six Hours time to do it, and that the sick Officers and Soldiers stay in the City till they are cured. *The City Gates to be deliver'd forthwith; granted as to the Sick.*

## IV.

That the Burgeffes and Inhabitants of the said City, Suburbs and Banlieu, as well Ecclesiastical as Secular, shall be maintain'd in the free Exercise of the Catholick Religion, &c. *Granted.*

## V.

That the Chapter of the Cathedral Church, and all other Churches, Monasteries, and generally all Hospitals, and pious Places, shall enjoy their Rights, Privileges and Immunities as formerly, without Molestation, &c. *Granted if the Emperor should think it convenient.*

## VI.

October.

That the Jurisdiction and Right of the most Serene Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, shall be preserv'd entire, as well in Spirituals as Temporals, and the Prince shall enjoy the Fruits of his Episcopal Table, as if the City were not possess'd. *Granted upon the Foot of the Fifth Article.*

## VII.

That in Consequence of the first Article, the Jurisdiction, as well Spiritual as Temporal, in the City and Country of *Liege*, and County of *Loox*, and their Dependences, shall be exercised by those who are in Possession of them, without any Innovation, or Molestation. *Granted upon the Foot of the Fifth Article.*

## VIII.

That the Rights of Collation, or Presentation of Ecclesiastical Dignities, Curatehips, and all other Ecclesiastical Promotions, shall be preserv'd to those who are in Possession of them, without any Change or Alteration. *Granted as to what concerns the Ecclesiasticks, the rest upon the Foot of the First and Fifth Articles.*

## IX.

That the Consequence of the first Article, the City, Suburbs and Banlieu, shall receive no ill Usage, either at the Entrance of the said Troops, nor afterwards; and the Inhabitants of the said Place shall remain in the Enjoyment of all their Goods, both moveable and immovable, of what Nature soever, their Rights, Privileges and Customs, as has been observ'd till this present Time, without any Detriment, and remain unmolested in their several Habitations, &c. *Granted.*

## X.

That such Foreigners as are at present in the City, shall have the Liberty to stay with their Effects, or to remove, as they shall think most convenient. *Granted to all but Enemies.*

## XI.

That the Magistrates of *Liege*, and all the Judges and Officers of Justice and Civil Policy, as well Ecclesiastical as Secular, shall be continued in their Employments, &c. *Granted to all but such as have acted against the Emperor's Interests.*

## XII.



## XII.

That what has been ordain'd and establish'd by the most serene Bishop and Prince, as well as by the Magistrates and other Officers, shall have their full Effect, without any Innovation. *This to be referred to the Emperor.*

October.

Some few others, but all of the same Nature.

On the other hand, the *French* and their Confederate, the Elector of *Cologne*, being willing to be doing, after his Electoral Highness, and Count *Tallard*, had pillaged and ruined the Countries of *Bergue*, they made up to *Cologne*, to the Magistrates of which Place the *French* General sent a Trumpet, with Orders to let him know, whether they would accept of a Neutrality or no, threatening them with a Bombardment, if they refused. Thereupon the Syndick was deputed to them, and the City, to avoid Bombing, was obliged to consent to the following Articles.

## I.

That the Magistrates should disown the Officers that shot at the *French* Trumpet, and engage to have him punish'd, for having fail'd in his Duty, having broken his Orders, not to shoot. The Neutrality of *Cologne*.

## II.

That the said Magistrate shall give a Declaration in Writing, That it was without his Knowledge or Consent, that his Electoral Highness's Protestations, fix'd up in *Cologne*, were pull'd down and torn.

## III.

That the Officers of both Parties, now at War one with another, should have equally free Access into *Cologne*, and that it should be lawful for them to buy Victuals, Goods, and other Provisions from thence, paying ready Money for them.

## IV.

That none of the Soldiers which are, or shall be in Garrison in the said City, shall be otherwise employ'd than in the Guarding and Defence of it.

## V.

That the Garrison shall not exceed the Number of 3000 Men, who shall be of the Circle of *Westphalia*, according to the Agreements of the said Circle.

October.

## VI.

That the said Garrison shall not be drawn out to supply other Detachments that are employ'd in defending *Seigbour* or *Luoderstorf*, or any other Place appertaining to his Electoral Highness.

## VII.

That the Post-Waggons and Barks, that come from *Cologne* to *Bon*, shall go and come without being molested by the Garrison of *Cologne*.

## VIII.

That Count *Tallard*, and the Marquess *Desaillours*, shall employ their Offices with his Electoral Highness of *Cologne* for obtaining a free Trade, especially in Corn and Victuals, for the City of *Cologne*.

## IX.

That no Packets, nor Money, nor other Things belonging to his Electoral Highness, or any of the Inhabitants of *Bon*, shall be stopp'd.

## X.

That the aforesaid Magistrate, and the Inhabitants of *Cologne*, shall not supply either of the Parties that are in War, either with Cannon, Powder or Match, or any other Warlike Ammunition, out of their Stores.

## XI.

That the Ratification of the present Treaty, sign'd by the Magistrate, according to the usual Forms of the City, shall by to Morrow Noon be put into Count *Tallard's* Hands, at his Quarters.

So soon as the Confederates understood, that the Elector of *Cologne* had made such a heavy Bustle, they order'd some of their Forces to march that way; which so terrified the Elector, that he return'd in great haste to *Bon*. But the Timorous, and, perhaps, Prudent Elector, not believing himself secure enough in that Place, and fearing to be besieg'd, departed thence upon the 12th, with his Four Regiments, and Count *Tallard*, who had repass'd the *Rhine* with his Men, leaving only in *Bon* Twelve Battalions, and a Regiment of Horse, who took Possession of the City. It was then reported, that the Elector took the Road through *Luxemburg* for *France*, but he went not so far. And it was farther reported, That when he took his Leave of his Electoral Palace, with Eyes all be-blubber'd, he could

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could not forbear this Expression, *That he had rather be a Slave to the Most Christian King, than to his Chapter.* Never did S. Francis himself bring his Hogs to a fairer Market: He had his Wish, and much good may it do him.

As we meet with nothing more material on the Middle Rhine, we'll move up higher, where Prince Lewis having very much weaken'd his Army, by sending away considerable Detachments to several Places, in order to hinder the Conjunction of the Bavarians and French, lay himself at *Fridlingen*, with only a small Reserve of about 8000 Men. Of which the French having Intelligence, thought it a fair Opportunity to attack him. To which Purpose, upon the 13th, *Villars*, Battle of *Fridlingen*, as some said, but according to the Account of Prince Lewis himself, in his Letter to the King of the Romans, *Guiscard* pass'd the Rhine at *Newenburg*, and seiz'd that Place. Upon which, the Prince decamp'd from *Fridlingen* with his little Army, for fear of being enclosed between the Two Bodies of the French, the One commanded by the Marquess of *Villars*, and the Other by the Count de *Guiscard*.

While the Prince was marching, and had already pass'd a Bridge with the best Part of his Army, Count *Merci*, who brought up the Rear, consisting of 400 Horse, sent him Word that *Villars* was advancing toward him with 30 Battalions and 40 Squadrons, in order of Battle. Upon which, he order'd his Army to face about, and advance against the Enemy.

Both Armies being advanced within 1500 Paces of each other, both sides made a Halt, and were about an Hour preparing for the Engagement; which the Prince began, by playing upon the French with his Cannon. At first the Success to the Imperialists was very good, the Horse having forc'd the Enemy to give way: But of a sudden, tho' for what Reason, could not be discover'd, the Second Line of the Imperial Cavalry was put into such Disorder, that all the Horse quitted the Field in such Confusion, that they could never be rally'd again.

The Prince then had no other Thoughts but of making the best Retreat he could with his Infantry: But they, not at all astonish'd that the Horse had so deserted 'em, nor concern'd at the Number of the Enemy



October.

so much exceeding theirs, fell in with the *French* Foot, with such an undaunted Bravery, that they broke their Ranks, and drove them from their Ground into a Wood adjoining, through which they pursued them almost to *Huninghen*. And here it is to be observ'd, that the Foot having spent their Powder, did the greatest Execution with their Swords and Bagonets, in despite of the thick Firing of the Enemy. As for the *French* Horse, they seem'd only to be Spectators of the Defeat of their Infantry, as having stood all the while in the Plain without any Motion, till seeing their Foot quite routed, they also retreated toward *Huninghen*.

The Victory thus obtained, the Prince continued Five whole Hours upon the Field of Battle, and then continued his March toward *Stauffen*. The Enemy in the first Engagement between the Horse took Seven Pieces of Cannon from the *Imperialists*, but were regain'd by the Foot, together with Five of the Enemies, of which, for want of Horse, they could carry off but Two, and therefore buried the rest.

The Loss of the *Imperialists* amounted to 1500 kill'd, wounded and taken; among the first of which were reckon'd the Counts of *Furstenberg* and *Hobenzollern*, Two Lieutenant-Generals of the *Imperialists*. The Loss of the Enemy could not be rightly conjectured, because the greatest Slaughter of them was in the Wood: Only, by the Report of Deserters, and by Advices from the Camp, it was said to be double to that of the *Imperialists*.

Upon the whole, the Prince of *Baden* made this Observation, That it was not easie to be imagin'd, how so great a Body of Foot, supported by their Horse, flush'd with their Success at first, could suffer it self to be defeated and pursued in such a manner, by so small a Number as the *Imperial* Infantry was. Nor could any other Reason be given for it, but that the Enemy, believing the Victory their own, thought only of Plundering, and loosen'd their Ranks, never dreaming of a Second Engagement.

This being the Account which Prince *Lewis* himself gave to the King of the *Romans*, some due Regard must be had to it, though we meet with farther Particulars, as, That besides the Counts of *Furstenburg* and *Hobenzollern*,

October.

*Hollern*, Three other German Lords were slain, and the Two Counts of *Hobenlo* wounded, and one of them taken Prisoner, as was also Count *Koningseck*, a Colonel, together with 25 more Officers, the most of them wounded. That the Hereditary Prince of *Baden Durlach* was taken Prisoner, but rescued by a Party of Germans. They added, that on the French side the Number of the Slain and Wounded exceeded that of the Germans, and that the French own'd the Loss of Two Generals, *Desbordes*, formerly Governour of *Philipsburg*, and *Chavanes*, much lamented, and Brigadier *Chamillard*: One Colonel, Four Lieutenant-Colonels, 12 Captains, 33 Lieutenants, and 950 private Soldiers slain, besides 84 Captains, 124 Lieutenants, and 1119 private Men wounded. Some said, the Germans lost several Colours and Standards, and Two Pair of Kettle-Drums; others, that the French lost many more, with Seven Pieces of Cannon, which the Imperialists were forced to bury, not being able to carry them off for want of Horses. So that by all the Relations it appear'd, that the French had the Better at the Beginning of the Fight, but suffer'd a Defeat of their Foot at the latter End: From whence it may be conjectur'd, that *Villars* was too hasty in sending away his News to *Versailles*, where the French King order'd forthwith *Te Deum* to be sung for it.

On the other hand, the French, to support the Reputation of a Victory, asserted they took *Fredlingen* next Day; but, however it were, they certainly lost their Aim by this Action in joining *Bavaria*, for the Prince being reinforced by General *Thungen* with 15000 Men, both *Tallard* and *Guiscard* were forced to repass the *Rhine*, not thinking it worth their while to won another Victory.

As for the Elector of *Bavaria* himself, he seem'd to be running into the same Premunire with his Brother of *Cologne*, by the Contents of his Intercepted Letter, made now publick at *Vienna*, written by his own Hand, wherein he signified to the French King, 'That to testify his Esteem and Affection for his most Christian Majesty, he had undertaken to make a most potent Diversion, and such a one as his Majesty's Impatience should be satisfied withal. That a Person whom he had sent to the Imperial Camp before *Landau*, had made

Elector of  
*Bavaria's*  
Letter to  
the French  
King.

October.

made him a Report, That that Place would still hold out Fifteen Days longer, so that he might be able to relieve it in time, after he had surpris'd *Ulm*, as also to take some other Places. But that in case that Forts, contrary to all Appearances, should surrender, his Electoral Highness expected 20000 Men from his Majesty, which being join'd with his 24000, might make themselves Masters of several Imperial Towns: And therefore he conjur'd his most Christian Majesty to assist him with Money for so great an Enterprize; and to be assured he would neglect nothing that lay in his Power to weaken the Emperor and his Confederates, whether in *Germany* or *Italy*, and to take it for a Proof the Fidelity his Ally.

As to the Affairs of *Poland*, we have already given an Account of the Embassie to the *Swede*, and we are now farther to take Notice, that the Secretary of the Embassie having delivered a Letter to his *Swedish* Majesty, written by *M. Morstein*, Chief of the Embassie, to acquaint him with their Arrival, and to desire to know when he would be pleas'd to give him Audience; his Majesty return'd the following Answer upon the 23d of this Month.

*We Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, the Goths and Vandals, Grand Duke of Finland, &c.*

*To the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord, Stanislaw Morstein, Palatine of the Lands of the Dutchy of Masovia, our Well-beloved, Greeting: And all manner of Prosperity.*

*Most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord Palatine,*

K. of Sweden's Answer to the Polish Ambassador.

I Have been given to understand by your Excellency's Letter, dated from *Warsaw*, September 23d, that Commissioners had been appointed by the Assembly of *Sandomir*, for restoring the Peace and Alliance between us and the King of *Poland*, and that it is desired, that we should nominate also Commissioners on our part to apply themselves to this Affair, on such a Time and Place as shall be agreed on for that Purpose. But as we believe we ought not to de-

spise



bise the Offers of the Republick, more especially, if they proceed from a good Intention; so it will be requisite, before we declare our Thoughts in this Matter, that we should have some Assurance given us, that the Affection of the Republick has not been alter'd in regard of us. As for our selves, though we have been constrained to enter *Poland*, in Pursuit of an Enemy that has provok'd us by the greatest Outrages, notwithstanding we have nothing to reproach our selves with for having committed Hostilities against the Republick, nevertheless, many Things have been enterpriz'd against us, very far from what we ought to have expected from a Nation in Friendship and Alliance with us. For which Reason we believe, it would not be from the Purpose, for the Removal of this Mistrust, that the Republick should give us true Information, by whose Council this War was inflam'd, and by whose Auspices the Crown-Army lately took Arms against us at the Battle of *Cliffaw*; and lastly, not to mention the Intreagues of the Republick carried on against us in Foreign Courts, by whose Orders the *Polish* Troops every Day commit Hostilities against us. If all this be done by publick Authority, I leave it to your Excellency's Judgment, whether the Republick, being so much to blame her self, can justly take upon her to treat of Peace and Mediation. So that if she will quit her self of these Things, it will be requisite that she separate from such troublesome Boutefeus, and cause them to undergo the Punishment which they deserve, thereby to give us Marks of her sincere Friendship; which being done, and she disingaged from the Ties and Suspicions which she has given of Siding with the Adverse Party, we shall be able to communicate our Thoughts to her with more Confidence. In the mean time, I heartily wish that your Excellency and the Republick may be always happy and flourishing.

From the Camp at Cracow, Octob. 3. 1702.

Your Excellency's Affectionate,

CHARLES.

In

October.

K. of Sweden  
den Hurt.

In a short time after this Letter was written, an unhappy Accident befel the King of Sweden, the Report of which was spread abroad with various Circumstances. I mean, he fell from his Horse, by which he receiv'd a Hurt in his Leg. At first it was given out that he was dead, and that his own Cavalry had trampled him under Foot, not knowing who he was. Others said, that he had broken his Thigh, a little above his Knee, and then the Report of his being dead began to run about again. Others assured us, that it was more than a Contusion, which was the most probable because the King appear'd so soon abroad again. However it were, certain it was, that his Army quitted the Neighbourhood of *Cracow*, and that he was upon his March to *Warsaw*, but the farther Design of his Majesty was not yet certainly known; only because the Saxons were marching to take up their Winter-Quarters in *Prussia*, 'twas conjectured, that the King of Sweden would follow them, so much the rather, because the King of *Poland*, who staid at *Warsaw* with Two Regiments of Dragoons, and Two of Foot, was departed thence to overtake his Men, upon the News of the King of Sweden's Approach. In the mean time the *Senatus Consilium*, held at *Warsaw* the 22d, broke up the 28th, after some few insignificant Resolutions which consisted of their Approbation of what had been concluded in the Assembly of *Sandomir*; that the Deputation sent to the King of Sweden, was authorized by the Consent of the whole Republick; and that the Commissioners should demand a former Audience of that Prince, and a positive Answer upon the Subject of the Peace; with which we conclude the Affairs of this Month in those Parts, and shall think now of returning Home again; however, we must halt a little by the Way: We have already given an Account of the Attacking and Surrendring of *Liege*, with the Earl of *Marlborough's* Letter to the States thereupon, and their Congratulatory Answer; but the Letters written from their High and Mightinesses Commissioners, residing with the Army, and the Earl of *Athlone*, that follow'd his Excellency's Letter, and notify'd to their Lordships the Success of the same Action, being then omitted, we think it convenient to insert 'em here, as undeniable Testimonies to Posterity of so great an

At-

for the YEAR, 1702.

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October.

achievement. The First Letter from the Commis-  
sioners, ran thus :

*High and Mighty Lords,*

THE Citadel of *Liege* having been Cannonado'd  
ever since *Wednesday* last, and the Breach being  
sufficiently wide, the Onset was made this After-  
noon, a Quarter of an Hour before Five a Clock, by  
Lieutenant-General *Somerfield* on the Right Wing,  
and Lieutenant-General *Fagel* on the Left, and that  
with so much good Success, that in about a Quarter  
of an Hour after Five they were got upon the Breach,  
and had set up our Colours ; the Governour being  
taken Prisoner upon the said Breach, and the Garri-  
son made Prisoners of War. We take the Liberty  
to congratulate your Lordships for this happy Ex-  
pedition ; and we shall do our selves the Honour, as  
soon as may be, to give your High and Mightinesses  
the Rest of the Particulars : In the mean time we  
re,

*Liege, Octo-  
ber 23. 1702.*

*High and Mighty LORDS,*

*Your High and Mightinesses most Humble,  
and most Obedient Servants,*

*W. Randwick, Van Rossen, tot  
Hardenbroch, Van Rechteren,  
Adr. Van Borselle, tot Gelder-  
malsen.*

The Second, from the Earl of *Athlone*, contain'd as  
follows :

*High and Mighty Lords,*

I Send, with the most profound Respect in the  
World, to pay my Thanks to your High and  
Mightinesses for the Honour you have done me, to  
advance me to be the States Field-Marshal : And, I  
hope, by my Fidelity, and my indefatigable Zeal for  
your High and Mightinesses Service, to render my  
self worthy of this Favour, which I shall dedicate  
to your Lordships all the Days of my Life.

This Afternoon, about Three Quarters of an Hour  
past Four a Clock, our Two Approaches, as well  
that

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king of  
Liege.*



October.

that on the Right as on the Left, being at a reasonable Distance, we attack'd the Citadel of *Liege* with so much Vigour, and Thanks be to God with much Success, that after a Fight of about Three Quarters of an Hour, our People made themselves Masters of it by dint of Sword, without any Capitulation, made all the Garrison Prisoners of War, and took *M. Violaine* himself, with several Officers Prisoners, upon the Breach.

I must most heartily congratulate your High and Mightinesses for this Advantage, which next to God must certainly be attributed to the Bravery and Boldness of the Infantry; to which the Directions of General *Coehorn* contributed not a little, who took Care by the Means of his Artillery, to make a convenient Breach.

The Attack was commanded by the Lieutenant-Generals *Fagel* and *Somerfield*, the Counts of *Oxenstiern* and *d'Aville*, Major-Generals, the Brigadier *Brensford*, and a Brigadier of the Right Wing.

There were in the Citadel, Three Battalions of *Switzers*, Two Battalions of the Duke of *Charost*, who was himself taken Prisoner, One of *Picardy*, One of *Westerlo*, and One of *Berlo*.

We know not as yet the Number of the Slain and Wounded, but your High and Mightinesses may be assured, that the Eight Battalions are ruin'd as to their Enemies Service: Neither can we inform your Lordships what Provisions, what Artillery, or what other Things there were in the Citadel. To Morrow we shall make an Inventory; and I shall not fail to send your Lordships a particular Account of every Thing. We are now preparing to attack the *Charterhouse* where, I hope, we shall prove no less successful, till the End our Men may repair to their Winter-Quarters with Honour, for the Good of the Common Cause; to which we implore the Almighty to give his Benediction.

From the Army  
before *Liege*,  
Oct. 23. 1702.

High and Mighty LORDS,  
Your Lordships most Humble Servant,

Sign'd,

ATHLON

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But in the midst of these Prosperities, we must not omit one signal Loss which the States receiv'd in the Person of the Prince of Nassau Saarburch, Field-Marshal-General, who departed this Life upon the 17th Instant. The Day before he died, he wrote to their High and Mightinesses the following Letter.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

PERceiving my self deeply sensible, that God will suddenly call me out of this World, I was unwilling to fail at my last Hours most humbly to return my Thanks to your High and Mightinesses, for the good Will which you have always born me till this very Present, and to assure you, that I die with the same Fidelity, the same Respect, and the same Zeal for the Service of the State, wherewith I have liv'd for the Space of 38 Years. I hope your High and Mightinesses are so well satisfied with my Conduct all that Time, that you will not take it amiss, if, relying on your Generosity, I take the Boldness to recommend to your Care my disconsolate Wife and my Children, it being the last Request which I have to make ye. Your High and Mightinesses Compassion for an afflicted Widow and her Children, is too well known to me, to hinder me from dying in Repose: And if I should desire to see my Life prolong'd, it would only be, that I might employ it in the Service of your High and Mightinesses, and my Country.

P. of Nassau Saarburch's Letter to the States before his Death.

'God Almighty, into whose Hand I am ready to resign my Immortal Soul, pour his Blessings upon your High and Mightinesses Government, crown their just Arms with Success, and take your Persons into his safe Protection. So dying with these Wishes, I remain, &c.

Ruremond, October 16th, 1702.

W. F. V. N.

The Prince dying so soon after, the States could give no Answer to his Letter; however, they wrote to the Princess to comfort her in her Affliction, and to testify their extream Sorrow for the Loss which had hap-



*October.* happen'd to themselves. It was as follows, in Answer to the Notice which the Princess gave them in Writing of the Prince's Death.

*Most Serene Princess,*

States  
Consola-  
tory Let-  
ter to the  
Princess  
of Nassau  
Saarburg.

WE have understood, to our extraordinary Sor-  
row, by your Serenity's Letter, of the 18th of  
this Month, that it has pleased God to call to him-  
self the Prince of Nassau, your worthy Spouse, and  
our Field-Marshal. The Consideration of that Zeal  
and Fidelity, with which he apply'd himself to the  
Service of this State during so many Years, and par-  
ticularly during the whole Course of this Campaign,  
cannot but strike us with a most sensible Grief, and in-  
duce us to lament your Loss with all our Hearts.  
We doubt not, but that your Serenity submits to the  
Will of God with a Christian Patience. In the mean  
time, we assure you, that we shall make suitable Re-  
flections upon the deceased Prince's Recommenda-  
tion before his Death, and that we shall be always  
mindful of his good Services.

Most Serene Princess and Lady, We recommend  
your Serenity to the Divine Protection.

*At the Hague, October 23d, 1702.*

The Princess also gave Notice of the Prince her  
Husband's Death to the Council of State, and receiv'd  
the following Reply.

*Most Serene Princess and Lady,*

Council  
of State's  
Letter to  
the Prin-  
cess.

WE have receiv'd your Serenity's Letter, wherein  
you acquaint us with the Death of Monsieur  
the Prince of Nassau Saarburg, Field-Marshal of this  
State. His long and faithful Services cause us to la-  
ment his Death, as a Loss that particularly concerns  
this State. And in regard we lay to Heart your Sere-  
nity's Affliction, we earnestly beg of God to comfort  
and strengthen your Serenity. Moreover, we assure  
you, that we shall demonstrate, upon all Occasions,  
our Remembrance of the Services which the deceased  
Prince has done this State.

• Most



for the YEAR, 1702.

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'Most Serene Princess and Lady, We recommend  
you to the Divine Protection.

October.

At the Hague, October 23, 1702.

Sign'd,

*V. A. de Voerst,*

And Lower, By Order of the Council of State,

*S. Van SLINGELAND.*

These Letters were an illustrious Testimony of the high Esteem which the States had for the deceased Prince, and which they still preserve for his Memory. Baron *Gromp* of *Freydenstein* took care of his Funeral, and acquitted himself in a Manner worthy the great Quality of him to whom he had paid his last Duties. His Body was embalm'd, and his Heart, together with his Bowels, was bury'd in the Reform'd Church of *Arremond*. This was done the 19th, and upon the next all Things being in Readiness for his Enterment at *Meurs*, the Corps was carried thither about Eight a Clock in the Evening, where the Garrison was drawn up to receive it, and made a Lane from the Gate of the City to the Church, which was all illuminated, and hung with Mourning. The Magistrates and Officers of the Garrison preceded the Hearse in long Mourning-Cloaks; and the Minister made a Funeral Sermon to the Satisfaction of the Auditory, taking his Text out of 2 Sam. Chap. 3. Ver. 38. *And the King said unto his Servants, Know ye not that there is a Prince, and a Great Man fallen this Day in Israel.*

P. of Nassau  
sau Sarr-  
burg's Fu-  
neral.

Truly, I had almost forgot *Italy* this Month, but now that I fancy my self there, I shall give an Account both of this and the succeeding Month before I'll leave it.

Toward the middle of the Month, Two notable Designs miscarry'd; the one laid by Prince *Eugenius*, the other by the Duke of *Vendosme*. The Prince design'd to have surpriz'd *Mantua*, and the Duke thought to have countermin'd him, and blown him up. The Occasion was this: A Serjeant of the Garrison of *Mantua*, being taken Prisoner by the *Imperialists*, was

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Received to the Prince of Nassau's Letter in Answer  
to the Notice of the Prince of Nassau in Writing  
of the Prince's Death.

States  
Consoli-  
dary Let-  
ter to the  
Princes  
of Nassau  
*Savburg.*

*Most Serene Prince,*  
WE have understood of your extraordinary Sorrow, by your Serenity's Letter of the 18th of this Month, that you had been called to himself the Prince of Nassau, your Spouse, and our Field-Marshal. The Consideration of that Zeal and Fidelity, with which he applied himself to the Service of this State during so many Years, and particularly during the whole of the Campaign, cannot but strike us with a just Grief, and induce us to lament your Loss with all our Hearts. We doubt not, but that your Serenity, in Obedience to the Will of God with a Christian Silence, will mean time, we assure you, that we shall have the Resolution upon this sad Occasion, to commend him before his Death, and that we shall always be mindful of his good Services.

*Most Serene Prince,* and *Princess,* we commend your Serenity to the Lord, and we shall always be mindful of his good Services.

*At the Hague,*

The Prince of Nassau's Letter to the Council of the following Reply.

Council  
of State's  
Letter to  
the Prince  
of Nassau.

*Most Serene Prince and Lady,*  
We have received your Serenity's Letter, wherein you acquaint us with the Death of your Spouse, the Prince of Nassau, and the Field-Marshal. We are very sensible of the Loss, and we are very sensible of the Zeal and Fidelity, with which he applied himself to the Service of this State during so many Years, and particularly during the whole of the Campaign. We doubt not, but that your Serenity, in Obedience to the Will of God with a Christian Silence, will mean time, we assure you, that we shall have the Resolution upon this sad Occasion, to commend him before his Death, and that we shall always be mindful of his good Services.

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for the YEAR, 1702.

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Most Serene Princess and Lady, We recommend  
you to the Divine Protection.

October.

At the Hague, October 23, 1702.

Sign'd,

U. A. de Voerst,

And Lower, By Order of the Council of State,  
S. Van SLINGELAND.

These Letters were an illustrious Testimony of the  
high Esteem which the States had for the deceased  
Prince, and which they still preserve for his Memory.  
Gron Gromp of Freydenstein took care of his Funeral,  
and acquitted himself in a Manner worthy the great  
quality of him to whom he had paid his last Duties.  
His Body was embalm'd, and his Heart, together with  
his Bowels, was bury'd in the Reform'd Church of  
Gronmond. This was done the 19th, and upon the  
next all Things being in Readiness for his Enterment  
at Meurs, the Corps was carried thither about Eight a  
Clock in the Evening, where the Garrison was drawn  
out to receive it, and made a Lane from the Gate of the  
City to the Church, which was all illuminated, and  
filled with Mourning. The Magistrates and Offi-  
cers of the Garrison preceded the Hearse in long  
mourning-Cloaks; and the Minister made a Funeral  
Sermon to the Satisfaction of the Auditory, taking his  
Text out of 2 Sam. Chap. 3. Ver. 38. *And the King  
said unto his Servants, Know ye not that there is a Prince,  
and a Great Man fallen this Day in Israel.*

P. of Nassau  
sau Saar-  
burg's Fu-  
neral.

Truly, I had almost forgot Italy this Month, but  
now that I fancy my self there, I shall give an Account  
both of this and the succeeding Month before I'll  
leave it.

Toward the middle of the Month, Two notable  
designs miscarry'd; the one laid by Prince *Eugenius*,  
the other by the Duke of *Vendosme*. The Prince de-  
sign'd to have surpriz'd *Mantua*, and the Duke thought  
to have countermin'd him, and blown him up. The  
Occasion was this: A Serjeant of the Garrison of *Man-  
tua*, being taken Prisoner by the *Imperialists*, was

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October.

P. Eugene  
fails to  
surprize  
Mantua.

examin'd by Prince *Eugenius* upon many Particulars, and after what manner they mounted the Guard. The Serjeant answer'd, That the Guard was but very feeble, by reason of the great Number of sick Soldiers. Thereupon the Prince told him, That since he was of the Regiment of *Gie*, and by Consequence a *German*, it behoved him to sacrifice himself for the Service of the Emperor. That it would be an easie Thing for him to gain some other *Germans* of his Regiment, and perswade them to deliver up one of the Gates of the City when he should be upon the Guard. To which Purpose the Prince promised him 4000 Crowns, and a Regiment. The Serjeant accepted the Offer, and every thing was agreed on for the Execution of the Design. Thereupon the Prince releas'd the Serjeant, and sent him to *Mantua*, ordering him to give it out, that he had made his Escape, and that when the Day came for the Execution of the Enterprize, he should give the Prince Notice of it by one of his Comrades. But the Serjeant being returned to *Mantua*, discover'd the Plot to *M. de Langallerie*, Governour of the Place, who went and informed the Duke of *Vendosme* of it: Who ordered, that the Serjeant should write to Prince *Eugenius*, that every Thing was ready for the Execution of his Design. That upon the 14th, toward Morning, the Draw-Bridge of *Pradella* should be let down, and that at the same time he should attack a small *Corps du Guard* at the Head of the Bridge, which might be easily seiz'd. To which the Prince answer'd, That he would be there with 4 or 5000 Men. In the mean time, the Duke of *Vendosme* sent the Count of *Tesse* to *Mantua*, from whence, upon the first Signal, he was to sally forth with a part of the Garrison: *M. de Barbesieres* also was detached, about the shutting in of the Day, with Four Companies of Grenadiers, and *M. de Langallerie* was to follow him with 2000 Horse, and 600 Dragoons; which were to be join'd and led by the Duke of *Vendosme* himself. All these Forces met together before Day at the Port of *Pradella*; and they were in Hopes all Night long, that Prince *Eugenius* knew nothing of all this. But Day coming, and no Enemy appearing at the appointed Rendezvous, they then took it for granted, that they were discover'd. And, indeed, they afterwards understood, that a *French*

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Deserter, a Dragoon, had given the Prince Notice of the March of the *French* Troops: Otherwise the *Imperialists* might have paid dear for an ill-grounded Stratagem.

More than this, there has little happen'd considerable between the Two Armies, though they had lain so near, and so long encamp'd one by another. But at length, the Duke of *Vendosme* finding his Army much annoy'd by the continual Rains, and the Swelling of the *Po*, thought it high time to remove his Station. To which Purpose, the *French* were observed to be very busie, at the Beginning of this Month, in sending away their heavy Artillery, and making Preparations for changing their Lodging, though it were in the middle of a Quarter. On the other side, Prince *Eugenius* was no less vigilant to observe their Motions, in hopes to make them leave behind them some part of their Household Goods. Nor did the *French* falsifie the Intelligence which the Prince receiv'd. For upon the 15th Instant, by the Favour of a dark Night, and a thick Fog withal, they set forward without Beat of Drum, and march'd toward *Reggiolo*: A strange Thing, that they who had won so great a Victory before, should be so afraid of a beaten Enemy! But what *Hesiod* said of the *Cretans*, and *St. Paul* after him, may be well apply'd to the *French*, *The Cretans are always Lyars*. However, having thus, like so many Eels, slipt out of the Prince's Clutches, he marched the next Morning by Break of Day, and possess'd himself of their Entrenchments: But the Weather being misty, and the Enemy having made the Roads so broad, that they marched in whole Columns, it was not thought convenient to attack them: Only the Prince sent out the Marquess *Vaubonne* with a small Party, some say, but Fifty Horse, to get Intelligence of their March, who falling in with the Enemies Baggage, brought away Thirty Horses, some said, Sixty Mules and Horses, and a good Booty. This put the Enemy into a great Confusion, believing all the *Imperialists* had been upon them: So that if General *Vaubonne* had had a more numerous Detachment along with him, 'tis believed, he might have taken most of their Baggage, and some part of their Artillery.

October.

November.

Novemb.

French  
take Bor-  
go Forte.

*Vendosme*, to recompence this Disturbance given him by the *Germans* in his March, sent the Count *de Tefse* out of *Mantua*, about the 13th of this Month, and being join'd with another Detachment of the Enemies Army, set forward directly for *Borgo Forte*, which he made himself Master of with little Difficulty, being a Village defended only by a single Palizado. As for Lieutenant-Colonel *Malvezzi*, Governour of the Place, he retired to the Castle, upon which the Assailants fired, as well from their Batteries, as from certain Gallies, which the Duke of *Vendosme* had ordered to be haul'd up the River to assist the Enterprize, so that *Malvezzi* finding it impossible to resist so great a Force, and not dreaming of Relief, surrender'd it upon the following Conditions:

1. That the Commander and his Garrison should be Prisoners of War.
2. That no Wrong or Injury should be done to the Prisoners Baggage, and that they should be furnish'd with Waggon for their Removal.
3. That the Officers should be permitted to march out with their Arms, though Prisoners.
4. That the Soldiers should not be tempted to serve in the *French* or *Spanish* Armies, and that they should not be injured nor affronted, neither they nor the Women.

True it is, that so soon as Prince *Eugenius* was inform'd of *Tesse's* Design, he gave Orders to Two Regiments of Foot and Two of Horse, together with 500 *Danes*, that were posted on the other side of the Po, to rendezvous at *Governolo*, and stay for Count *Guido de Staremburg*, in order to bring off the Garrison of *Borgo Forte*; but he was informed by some Prisoners, that the Enemies Detachment was very considerable, and that he could not attack the Enemy without passing between Two Bodies continually firing upon him, which he did not think convenient to do; however, he secur'd all the Cannon and other Things that were in the Island, and sent away Two Grenadiers privately to Lieutenant-Colonel *Malvezzi*, to bid him endeavour to join him, and he would assist him with some Battalions; but he sent Word back again, that it was

too



too late. There were in the Castle Four Pieces of small Cannon, and 230 Sacks of Meal.

Indeed, Things by this time began to look very dark upon the brave Prince, who being not only before much inferior to the Enemy, was farther weaken'd by the great Body of Horse sent into *Germany*, to help to suppress the Elector of *Bavaria*, to say nothing of Count *Solari's* being obliged to march thither before with the Garrison of *Guaftalla*, according to the Capitulation; so that he must unavoidably expect farther Streights and Losses, and under the then Circumstances of Things he could not well be reinforced. The Flame kindled by the Elector of *Bavaria* was nearer Home, *Proximus ardet Ucalegon*. But for the present having little to say farther concerning the Affairs of *Italy*, for we shall not pursue the King of *Spain* in his Journey Home, nor expatiate upon the mortifying News he received at *Genoa*, of the Destruction of the Gallies and Men of War at *Vigo*, we'll pursue the Thread of our History in other Parts.

We find little News all this while from the *Turkish* Empire, and what comes from thence cannot be rely'd upon; however, we shall observe, that about this Time we had an Account, that the Grand Visier *Amin Oglu Ussain Basha*, finding his Health decay'd for some time, and himself unfit for Business, resign'd his Dignity into the Sultan's Hands, to whom he made a Present of the best part of his Jewels; and then retiring to his Estate in the Country, died within Fifteen Days after. He was succeeded by *Dalbatan Cara Mustapha*, a Native of *Natolia*, and *Basha* of *Gontaja*, a Man of a turbulent Spirit and martial Inclination. When he was fix'd in his new Dignity, they said, that he sent a *Capigi Basha* into *Asia*, to bring him the Heads of *Ibrabam*, *Basha* of *Mesopotamia*, and of *Hassan*, *Basha* of *Schierczul*, who were both advanced by the resigning Visier; but they so contriv'd it, as to prevent the *Capigi Basha*, by taking off his Head first, and then joining both together, are now said to be in open Rebellion against the Grand Signior. They also reported, That *Naman Basha*, Son to *Kuperli*, was joined with them, which, if it be true, will endanger a general Revolt of that Part of the Empire which lies in *Asia*.

Affairs of  
*Turky*.

Novemb.

The *Kaimachan* of *Constantinople* was now remov'd to be Governour of *Damascus*, and *Guseppe Basha*, Governour of *Candia*, succeeded him in that of *Constantinople*.

In the mean time, 'twas said, That there were Two Ambassadors arriv'd at the Port, one from the *Sophi* of *Persia*, and the other from the *Czar* of *Muscovy*. We know not what Proposals the first Minister has to make to the Sultan, but the *Muscovite* Ambassador demanded the Resignation of certain Fortresses upon the *Black Sea*, and free Passage throught the *Bosphorus* into the *Mediterranean*, for a Communication with both Seas, which the *Turk* will never grant by fair Means: So that while these Clouds hang over *Constantinople*, the Grand Signior will be very careful how he embroils himself again with the *German Empire*; but will endeavour, we hope, notwithstanding all the *French* Intereagues, to keep all Things in the same Condition of Quiet as they are at present; the Disputes of *Novi* being at an End, to the Satisfaction of both Emperors.

Having no farther Occasion to stay in *Turky*, we shall now see what is transacted in *Germany*, where we find Things in much Confusion, chiefly occasion'd by the Revolt of the Elector of *Bavaria*. The Dyet of *Ratisbonne* renew'd their Instances to the Emperor, to persuade his Majesty to proceed against the Elector, according to the Laws and Constitution of the Empire; 'twas said, the Emperor desired the Colleges to stay a little longer, that the said Prince, whose ill Conduct he deplored with a Paternal Tendernefs, might have Time to recollect himself, and return to his Duty, and the Consideration of his real Interests. Nevertheless the Emperor added, that if, contrary to all Hope and Expectation, the Elector persisted in his Deviation, he would vigorously make use of all effectual Means to prevent his wicked Designs; resolving, nevertheless, to spare his Subjects and his Territories, that had no Share in his Crime. Seeing, therefore, that from that very Time, the Elector, notwithstanding the submissive Entreaties of his Wife, and Prince *Maximilian*, and the Remonstrances of his States, had made himself Master of *Memingen*, and the City of *Gontzbourg*, in *Burgaw*; and that it was no Fault of his, that the *French* had not join'd him; these new Enterprizes ha-

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sten'd the Three Colleges of the Empire to draw up a Conclusion against the said Elector, wherein he was declared an Enemy of the Empire, and his Imperial Majesty was desired to treat him as such; and Letters Avocatory were published against the Elector himself, in the following Form.

**W**Hereas the Elector of *Bavaria* has raised a powerful Army in the Empire with the Money of *France*, &c. that he has surpriz'd *Ulm*, and made himself Master of it by Violence, that he has constrain'd the City of *Memingen* to surrender to him, contrary to all manner of Right, and treated in Hostile wise the rest of the States and Territories of the Circles of *Swabia* and *Franconia* that oppose him: And for that he entertains Intelligence and Correspondence with *France*, by the Means of *French* Ministers, and by Letters, some of which have been intercepted; though that Crown has been declar'd an Enemy all over the Empire; having done all this, not only against God, his own Conscience, but also against the States of the Empire, the Alliances, &c. and directly contrary to the Treaty of *Westphalia*; his Imperial Majesty, at the earnest Solicitation of the Electors, States and Princes of the Empire, ordains all Generals, Colonels, and other high and low Officers, together with all Soldiers, as well Horse as Foot, Natives or Inhabitants of the Empire, now in the Service of the said Elector, to quit him, and put themselves into the Service of the sacred Empire, under the Penalty of being declared Perjur'd Persons, without Honour, Despisers of the Empire, and Traitors to their Country, their Names being publish'd before-hand throughout the Empire, their Estates and Goods confiscated, and themselves to be punish'd with Death, so soon as they shall be apprehended, &c.

Not content with these Avocatory Letters, there was the following Mandate also published against him.



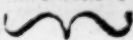
Novemb.  
 w  
 Avocato  
 ry Man-  
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 gainst the  
 Elector of  
 Bavaria.

‘ WHEREAS the King of *France*, and the Duke of  
 ‘ *Anjou*, have been declared Enemies by the Em-  
 ‘ peror and the Empire, and War being declar’d a-  
 ‘ gainst them in the Name of the whole Empire, all  
 ‘ Subjects and Allies of the Empire, of what Estate  
 ‘ and Condition soever they may be, and under any  
 ‘ Pretence whatever, are hereby forbid to remain or  
 ‘ put themselves into the Enemies Service, under Pain  
 ‘ of Death, and Loss of their Estates, &c. On the o-  
 ‘ ther side, all such as are in the Service of the King of  
 ‘ *France*, and the Duke of *Anjou*, are declared free  
 ‘ from their Oaths by Virtue of the Imperial Power,  
 ‘ with Promise to those who will join themselves to-  
 ‘ gether, faithfully to serve the Emperor and his Con-  
 ‘ federates, the Electors, Princes and States of the Em-  
 ‘ pire well affected, that they shall be receiv’d into  
 ‘ Favour, and upon every one shall be conferr’d Mi-  
 ‘ litary Employments and Dignities, according to their  
 ‘ Qualities and Conditions.

There were in like manner Inhibitory Mandates pub-  
 lished against the Elector, which being much the same as  
 the Avocatory Letters, we shall not here insert them:  
 But all signify’d nothing to the Elector, he remain’d  
 unshaken in his Resolution; nevertheless, though he  
 seem’d so steady in his Affection to *France*, and so firm  
 in the Hardness of his Heart, yet not knowing what  
 Operation they might have upon the Officers and Sol-  
 diers, he called together an Assembly of the States of  
 his Country, as also of his Ministers and General-Of-  
 ficers, to meet at *Donawert*, as was conjectur’d, to for-  
 tifie their Minds against the foregoing Imperial Thun-  
 der-Bolts. Be it as it will, the Elector proceeded in  
 his Enterprizes, and made himself Master of *Memingen*,  
 (as already mention’d) an Imperial free City in *Suabia*,  
 and though he miss’d of *Norlingen* or *Nordlinghen*, yet  
 he over-run a great part of *Suabia*, put it under Con-  
 tribution, and made it his Business to join the *French*,  
 which he has not been able to effect.

But though in this ill-favour’d Posture of his Affairs,  
 the Emperor well saw the Elector surrounded with all  
 the probable Obstacles of Success in his Designs, he  
 ceased not, however, to make him all the most ad-  
 vantageous Offers that Reason and Equity could sug-  
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rest, without Prejudice to his Imperial Grandeur, in Hopes to have recover'd him by fair Means to that Duty which he ow'd his Imperial Majesty, and the Dignity of the sacred Empire. But the Elector answer'd him with a Proposal of Conditions so exorbitant, as if he had done it on purpose, to let him understand, that he did but labour in vain with a Person both implacable and irreconcilable: He propos'd in the First place, That the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* should reimburse him in the Expences he had been at, upon the Account of the present War. 2. That the House of *Austria* should enter into an Engagement to allow him a Pension of 300000 Florins during his Life. 3. That the Marquisate of *Burgaw*, and the Province of *Ortenburgh*, should be surrender'd up to him, besides several other Places which he claimed, as having formerly belong'd to the Dutchy of *Bavaria*. 4. That his Pretensions to the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* might be allow'd of; with some other of the same Nature. Which, perhaps, might be the Remunerations that *France* had promised him for his good Service against the Emperor; but which he thought he should have enjoy'd by a better Title, could he have clos'd with the Emperor upon the same Gratuities. So that finding such excessive Proposals would not be admitted, he took up his head Quarters at a Place called *Etingen*, and began to erect great Magazines at *Ulm* and *Memingen*.

In the mean time, while the *Imperialists* were employ'd in cooping up the Elector of *Bavaria*, and striving to reduce him to his Brother of *Cologne's* Condition, Count *Tallard* sat down before the Castle of *Trarbach*, and took it, after a stout Resistance of some few Days. But, on the other side, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, marching from the grand Army at *Liege*, with 9000 *Hessians*, finding the *French* had possess'd themselves of *Zinck*, *Lintz*, *Brizich* and *Andernach*, between *Bonne* and *Coblentz*, retook those Places. The Garrison of *Zinck* surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War; those in *Brizich* quitted the Place upon the Prince's Approach: But *Andernach*, being defended by a Garrison of 400 Men, a good Wall, Rampart and Moat, made a longer Resistance; but the *Hessians* having rais'd a Battery, and possess'd themselves in the Night

*French*  
take *Trar-*  
*bach*, &c.

*Novemb.* Night of an advantageous Post, near one of the Gates in order to storm the Place the next Morning, the Enemy beat a Parley, and the Prince gave them Leave to march out with their Arms and Baggage, but refus'd them the Honour of any Articles; and then march'd away with 2000 Men to attack *Lintz*, but the French forsook the Place, and retired to *Bonne*. Great Quantities of Forage and Provisions were found in these Places, and the Retaking of 'em were of use for the Streightning of *Bonne*.

In the mean time, the Colleges of the Empire being assembled in Dyet, resolv'd to keep on Foot during the War an Army of 120000 Men, and 80000 in time of Peace. Soon after the Resolution was sign'd, and it was farther resolv'd, That the Emperor should be desired to assign to every Circle their Shares, and to encourage them to hasten their Contingents, to the End the Army might be in Readiness to march, as Occasions should require. They were to observe in this Repartition the same Order and the same Proportion, as in the Year 1681, according to the following Schedule.

| The Contingent of the Empire's Forces. |                                                 | Horse.      | Foot. |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|
|                                        | The El. Circle of the <i>Rhine</i> , to furnish | 1800        | 8121  |
|                                        | The Circle of <i>Upper Saxony</i>               | 3963        | 8121  |
|                                        | The Circle of <i>Austria</i>                    | 7563        | 16521 |
|                                        | The Circle of <i>Burgundy</i>                   | 3963        | 8121  |
|                                        | The Circle of <i>Franconia</i>                  | 2940        | 5703  |
|                                        | The Circle of <i>Bavaria</i>                    | 2400        | 4479  |
|                                        | The Circle of <i>Suabia</i>                     | 3963        | 8121  |
|                                        | The Circle of the <i>Upper Rhine</i>            | 1473        | 8559  |
|                                        | The Circle of <i>Westphalia</i>                 | 3963        | 8121  |
|                                        | The Circle of <i>Lower Saxony</i>               | 3963        | 8121  |
|                                        |                                                 | 35991       | 83988 |
|                                        |                                                 | 119979 Men. |       |

It would be a brave Thing if so many Men were actually and early brought into the Field, who, together with the Troops of the Emperor himself would needs make good Work on it: But how this can be effected, is hard to determine; and for my part, I'll never believe it, till it is actually accomplish'd; and will therefore now proceed to other Matters.

The



Novemb.

The French having mastered Treves and Traerback, as already mention'd, design'd to have taken Rhein-feld, wherein they were luckily prevented by the Hessians, who threw a good Garrison into it: The Neutrality of *Cologne* by this time began to signifie nothing, and the *Brandenburgers* bombarding of *Rhinberg*, had no great Effect; however, they pretended still to block it up.

In the mean time his Imperial Majesty, taking Advantage of his good Success this last Campaign, order'd the Government of the Electorate of *Cologne* to be administer'd under his Authority. In pursuance of which, he wrote to the States of that Arch-bishoprick the Letter following, wherein he declares,

THAT his Imperial Majesty having publish'd his Ordinances of the 9th of *January* last, was willing to hope that the Elector, upon the Exhortations of other well meaning Electors and Princes, and the Resolutions of the Dyet of the Empire, would have return'd to his Duty, and have disingaged himself from the Obligations into which he had entred with the Enemy. But instead of having the least Regard to his Duty, he has not only openly declar'd, that, to carry on his wicked Designs, he would make use of the Assistance of Foreign Troops, and accordingly has not only introduced his own, the Emperor's, and the Empire's Enemies into his Arch-bishoprick, and by ravaging, plundering and burning, horribly misused his own Subject; but, moreover, has delivered up to the Enemy, his City of *Bonne*, and other Places, committed to his Trust by God, the Emperor, and the Empire; has deserted his Electorate of *Cologne* and Principality of *Liege*, and is in Person gone over to the proclaim'd Enemy of the Empire, having resign'd the Administration of his Country and People to *John Frederick Karrig* his evil Counsellor. For these Causes his Imperial Majesty renews and confirms his former Ordinances, and discharges all the said Elector's Subjects from the Oath they took to him; transferring the Administration of the Arch-bishoprick of *Cologne*, and Places depending on the same, to the Prior, the Dean, and the Chapter; not only forbidding all Help and Assistance, either

Emperor's  
Letter to  
the States  
of *Cologne*.

in

Novemb.

in Money, or in any other kind, to be given to the said Elector; but commanding that the Orders and Prohibitions of the said Chapter only be observ'd in like manner, as if the Archiepiscopal Chair were vacant; that in so doing all Persons concern'd may avoid the Punishments express'd by the *Avocatoria* in the Declaration of War against *France*, her Abettors, and such as assist their Abettors, &c.

Upon which the Chapter of *Cologne* issued forth the following Mandate, to this Effect.

Chapter  
of *Cologne's*  
Mandate.

THAT it was notoriously known, that the Elector of *Cologne*, without the Consent and Advice of the Chapter, has deliver'd up all the Fortresses and Places of Strength of the Arch-bishoprick to a Foreign Power, giving no Heed to the Imperial Admonitions; by which he has made his Country the Seat and Theatre of War, and reduced the Inhabitants to great Misery. And further, notwithstanding that in the Absence of the Elector the Administration of the Government belongs of Right to the Chapter conformably to the Union of the Hereditary Lands and the Ancient Contract to which the Elector was sworn; yet by a printed Order publish'd at *Bonne* on the 12th of *October* last, he has given the Administration of his Country to his Minister *Karrig*, by Virtue of a Commission, dated *October* the 12th, which being a Violation of their Spiritual Privileges, the Chapter cannot any longer suffer it with Patience, conceiving themselves obliged by their Oath and Duty to assert their Rights, the rather, seeing the said Commission is against the Imperial Orders and *Avocatoria*. Wherefore the Chapter declares, That, to discharge their Consciences, and relieve their Country, they have at length resolv'd to take the Administration of the Arch-bishoprick upon themselves; and accordingly command the Magistrates, and all other Inhabitants of the said Arch-bishoprick, not to suffer themselves to be mislead from their Duty, by the said Order from *Bonne* of the 12th of *October*; but to submit to their Administration with due Obedience.

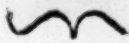
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These Things were carried on in the Emperor's Name, by the Count of Zinzendorf, his Imperial Majesty's Envoy, who call'd together an Assembly of the Electorate, by Virtue of his Imperial Authority; and having settled Matters in this City, departed to the same Purpose for *Liege*: Where he acquainted the Privy-Council of that Principality, That till more particular Orders arriv'd from his Imperial Majesty, it would not be convenient to expedite any Act or Ordinance in the Elector's Name; but to make use of this Expression, *It is ordain'd, &c.* That nothing ought to be undertaken in the Council without imparting it to him, as being his Imperial Majesty's Minister; That the Elector's Demeans, comprehending his Episcopal Table, were to be sequester'd, and managed for the publick Benefit; and because it was not known after what Manner it would be requisite to act in pursuance of the Avocatory Letters, though it would be necessary to scare the *French*, the Count of Zinzendorf thought it convenient to search the *Sieur Malthus's* House, who had formerly wrote injuriously against his Imperial Majesty and his Prerogatives, and who for that Reason was fled into *France*, as also to banish out of the City *M. Brassin*, Bailiff and Counsellor in the Chamber of Accompts, as also *Baron Schlus*, Counsellor in the Privy-Council, an intimate Friend of *M. Karrig's*, together with the *Sieur Belvo*, Post-Master of *France*, and the Burgo-Masters, *Cartier*, *Hillaire*, and *Herst*. The Form of the Intimation was drawn up in these Terms; 'Tis convenient for the Service of his Imperial Majesty, and the Common Cause, that N----- depart within 24 Hours, Nine Miles from this City, and that he do not keep any Correspondence of Letters, or otherwise, without Permission of the Count of Zinzendorf.

This Order was signified in Writing; but withal, it was told them by Word of Mouth at the same time, that the surest Means for them to get Leave to return, would be to procure the Grand Dean's Liberty, who had suffer'd so much for his Affection to his Imperial Majesty, and his Zeal to the Common Cause.

After this, the Count propos'd to the Chapter the Calling together a General Dyet of the States of the Principality, but he was oppos'd by several Members of that Body, who having a secret Kindness for the Elector,



*Novemb.*  lector, remonstrated to the Count, that that Prerogative belonged to the Prince only. Nevertheless, there being a Necessity for that Assembly in the present Conjunction, the Count resolved to summon the States together in the Name of his Imperial Majesty. Whereupon meeting accordingly upon the 27th, the Count addressed himself to the whole Assembly in the following Manner :

*My Lords,*

*C. Zinzendorf's  
Speech to  
the Dyet  
of Liege.*

‘ I Could have wish’d to have had the Honour of kissing your Hands upon any other Occasion than this, which has obliged me to assemble you together in the Name of his Imperial Majesty, our most August Master: For he has laid nothing more to Heart than to maintain you in the Condition, wherein the Election, made some Years since by the Chapter, had put you, having to that Purpose made use of all the Means that Generosity, Clemency and Sweetness could infuse into him. But they that were concerned were so far from lending an Ear to the wholesome Advices solely given them for the Good of the Empire, and the particular Preservation of his Estate, that they have observ’d a Conduct as opposite to the fundamental Laws and Constitutions of the Empire as remote from the Duty and Obligations to which all the Princes of this August Body are subject, and are fallen into an Engagement, so contrary to Justice and the Duties of Conscience, that they are become a publick Scandal to the whole Empire; so that his Imperial Majesty found himself obliged to issue forth his Avocatory Letters of the 9th of *January*, 1701, and to reserve to himself a more particular Power of putting them in Execution, according to the Conclusion of the Empire, made the 30th of *September*, in the same Year. But in regard the Chapter, and the State in a Body, had no Hand in this pernicious Design, his Imperial Majesty perswades himself, that they will continue in their Duty, Submission and Affection to him and the Empire, which the Obligation due to the direct Lord, and the present Conjunction require, and that by putting you in mind of being free and absolv’d by the Avocatory Letters and Declarations of the Empire before mention’d

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From the Oath you have sworn to the Prince, you will not obey any other Orders, or follow any other Interests, than those of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire. Novemb.

Upon these Grounds, my Lords, I make no Question, but you will speedily take into your Consideration all the Ways that may procure the Security and Preservation of this State. Which cannot be effected, unless necessary Funds be settled for the publick Uses; the old ones being near exhausted: And it is of Importance that new ones be established by speedy and mature Deliberation, to supply the indispensable Necessities of the State, as the Reparations of the Fortifications of the Citadels, the Payment and Recruiting of Two Battalions, the Payment of your new Charges and Debts, and other inevitable Expences of the State.

I hope we shall understand by your Readiness to determine what is most useful and agreeable to the Common Cause, your Fidelity and Affection to his Imperial Majesty and the Empire; and your Desire to merit thereby the good Will of all the most Illustrious Confederates, and particularly the States-General, who employ'd themselves with so much Generosity in the Recovery of your Rights and Liberties, and to deliver you from the miserable Condition, into which the pernicious Designs of the Disaffected had plunged you. For my own particular part, my Lords, I shall endeavour, during my Stay, to procure you not only the Preservation and Maintenance of your Rights and Privileges, but also to establish and augment them as much as in me lies; and by this Conduct it is, that I hope to preserve the Honour of your Friendship.

Given at Liege, November 27. 1702.

PHILIP LEWIS,

Count of Zinzendorf.

These Proceedings of the Count of Zinzendorf, both at *Cologne* and *Liege*, put the Levitical Elector into such a Fury, that he laid about him in a Writing, part Mandate, part Declaration, drawn up in such angry

Ex-

*Novemb.* Expressions, as rather seem'd to be the Rhapsodies of his Passion, more than the Fruits of mature Deliberation, according to the Tenor of the following Copy that runs about the World with more swelling Titles than the Monarch of Spain.

JOSEPH CLEMENT, *by the Grace of God, Archbishop of Cologne, Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Arch-Chancellor in Italy, born Legate of the Holy Apostolical Chair, Bishop and Prince of Hilderheim, Ratisbonne and Liege, Administrator of Berchtesgaden, Duke of the Two Bavaria's, of the Upper Palatinate, Westphalia, Engeren and Bouillon, Paltsgrave of the Rhine, Landtgrave of Lugtenberg, Marquess of Franchemont, Count of Looz and Horn.*

Elect<sup>r</sup> of  
Cologn's  
Manifesto.

WE have with great Astonishment been given to understand, by the Calling together the States of our Principality of Liege, and County of Looz, by the Count of Zinzendorf, on the 17th Instant, that there is a Design, against all Right and Equity, to rob us of our Right, and to exclude us from the Government in Church and State, which God and the Holy Chair hath placed under our Obedience; whatever Pretexts they make use of in the pretended Letters, for calling that Assembly, and with whatever Colours they would cover this Usurpation, it is easie to see through the palpable Injustice of it, and as we never were wanting in that Respect and Loyalty which we owe to his Imperial Majesty, as Emperor, and to the Empire; so 'tis well known to all the World, that this Prosecution raised against us, proceeds only from the most Illustrious House of Austria, in particular, which, in Pursuit of their own Interest, trample upon all the fundamental Laws of the Empire, without any Regard to the Constitutions of the sacred Empire, to the Treaties of Peace, and to the Capitulation which the Emperor swore to observe when he was advanced to the Imperial Dignity. It had been easie for us to have justified our Conduct according to our repeated Desires, if we had been heard according to Law, and in such manner as became our Birth and Dignity; but perceiving that Force alone takes Place, and that our Adversaries

have



have no Regard to Reason or Justice, or to the Imperial Constitutions, and that, without Scruple, they overturn all that was stipulated by the Treaty of *Munster*, and confirm'd by those of *Nimeguen* and *Reswick*; and, in a Word, that they design to inflave all the Electors and Princes of the Empire, who will not blindly follow the Interests of the said most Illustrious House of *Austria*, which they reckon Cause enough to treat the said Princes as guilty of Perjury. Therefore we were under a Necessity to oppose ourselves to that Torrent and Invasion upon the *German* Liberty, and to do all that in us lay to protect our Dominions, and the Rights of us and our Successors, so legally obtain'd. Wherefore, since the said Letters for calling the States together be of themselves void, and of no Effect, we expressly forbid all our Subjects, of what Degree or Quality soever, to give any Obedience to those Letters, on Pain of being treated as Rebels, of having their Goods confiscated, and their Persons so punished, as such Disobedience against their lawful Prince deserves. Our Cathedral Chapter did well perceive the Invalidity of the said Assembly, since the Count *de Zinzendorf* owns in those Letters, that he had several times conferr'd with the said Chapter in vain. Upon this Account we hope that they will not, as an Ecclesiastical Body, who well know their Duty in that Case, have any Regard to an Usurpation upon the Rights and Authorities of their Bishop and Prince, Canonically elected and confirmed by the Holy Chair. We likewise charge our faithful Subjects, that they be not withdrawn from the Obedience which they owe us; and that we may give them some further Proofs of our Fatherly Affection, we shall immediately come to our Principality of *Liege*, to take Order in all such Things by our Presence, as we judge may be convenient to the Advantage of the Country. And that no Man may pretend Ignorance, we have thought fit to publish these Presents.

*Joseph Clement*, Elector.

*F. Passerat*.

Novemb.

Polish  
Council  
held at  
Thorn.

The Event of these encountring Letters, Speeches and Mandates, Time must duly discover, and so we'll leave them at present; and before we return Home, see once more how it goes in *Poland*, where we have already given an Account of the breaking up of the *Senatus Consilium*, and the Resolution they came to. Since this, a Council of the Nobility both of *Poland* and *Lithuania* was held at *Thorn*, where, after they had spent their Time in several fruitless Debates, at length they came to a Resolution to hear the Proposals of the Envoy, who for that Purpose fail'd not to be present in the Assembly, upon the 5th of this Month, and offer'd the Emperor's Mediation for composing the Differences between the Two Crowns of *Poland* and *Sweden*; alledging, That his Imperial Majesty had so much the more Reason to be concerned therein, because he was a Guarrantor of the Treaty of *Oliva*. Two Days after, the *Muscovite* Ambassador was admitted into the same Assembly, and the Question was put to him, whether his Lord and Master, the Czar, would send any Forces to the Frontiers of the *Ukraine*, to suppress the *Cossacks*, lately in Rebellion against the Republick, and who every Day committed great Disorders in those Parts. In Answer to which, the Ambassador offer'd, That if the Republick would enter into a stricter Alliance with his Master, she should not only be assisted by him with Forces against the *Cossacks*, but should be supply'd with 5 or 600000 Crowns, and some Thousands of Men, in order to carry on the War against *Sweden*. But we do not find the Council gave any heed to the *Muscovite's* Proffers; so that upon the 12th Instant they broke up, after they had taken the following Resolutions. 1. To enter into a General Confederacy, and that the Dyets of each Province should be summon'd, in order to give their Approbation of it. That in those Provincial Dyets it should be consider'd, which way the Kingdom might be best defended against the *Swedes*; whether by the mounting the Nobility on Horse-back, or by raising a Supply to augment the Crown-Army; but to endeavour first to come to an amicably Composition, by means of the Ambassadors already appointed to attend the King of *Sweden*, with an Offer of the Republick's Mediation. 3. To accept the Emperor's Mediation.

4. To

4. To summon the Princes of the House of *Sapieha*, *Novemb.* who had openly declar'd for the *Swedes*, to answer such Things as should be laid to their Charge, and upon their failing to appear, to declare their Honours and their Offices forfeited, and confer them upon Persons more deserving.

As for the King of *Sweden*, it was said, That he has divided his Army into Three Bodies; one of which is march'd toward *Limberg* to raise Contributions; that another Body march'd leasurely along the Banks of the *Weisel*, having under their Convoy the Boats laden with the Artillery, Ammunition and Baggage, and a Third was march'd directly into the Greater *Poland*. Some Accounts added moreover, That his *Swedish* Majesty had summon'd the Nobility of *Poland* to meet at *Warsaw*, upon the Penalty of Forfeiting their Estates, and of being declar'd Enemies.

On the other side, the *Polish* King, to ease the Kingdom of *Poland*, sent Two *Saxon* Regiments of Horse and Two of Foot into *Lithuania*, where they might be useful to such of the Nobility, as lay liable to the Incursions, and Depredations of the *Sapieha's*, and if we may believe Reports, he has also order'd Two more of his *Saxon* Regiments, one of Foot, and another of Horse, to march back into *Saxony*.

But, as if *Poland* had not Plagues and Calamities enough already upon her, the *Cossacks*, subject to the *Polanders*, began to rebel now against the Republick, and defeated, as they said, a Body of *Polanders*, under the Command of the Starost *Chimilskinski*, who lost all his Artillery and Baggage in the Action. They also gave out, That the same *Cossacks* offer'd their Service to the *Sieur Oginski* against the King of *Sweden*, in case he refused to make a Peace. But these Things, and the Motions of the *Muscovites*, are so uncertain, as well as the Intentions of the King of *Poland* in his going to *Thorn*, that we do not know what to make of them, and so we'll leave them.

We thought now to have return'd the nearest Way and with as much Expedition as we could for *England*, but an unforeseen Attempt draws us a little aside into the Dutchy of *Lorain*, where, while the Duke enjoy'd in Peace the Fruits of the Neutrality, which the King



Novemb. of France himself had so obligingly granted him, that  
 ~~~~~ unfortunate Prince experienced what it was to be a  
 Sovereign under the good Will and Pleasure of a Su-
 perior, especially a superior Prince, who breaks all
 the Pales of Justice and Humanity to defend his Ty-
 rannies and Usurpations, both at Home and Abroad.
 For upon the 29th, M. Audifret, the French King's Re-
 sident at the Court of Lorain, having receiv'd new In-
 structions by a Courier, immediately carried a Letter
 from the King his Master to the Duke. By that Let-
 ter the King signified to the Duke, that he was to
 change his Residence, and thought to dispose him
 civilly to entertain the astonishing News. Hardly had
 the Duke recovered himself from his first Amazement,
 but M. de Calliere arriv'd, and unfolded the Reasons
 at large, which indispensably obliged the most Chri-
 stian King to take that unchristianlike Method. The
 Duke forbore to shew his Surprize. He only observ'd,
 that he was drawn from a Situation, that he had most
 ardently desired; beseeching the King not to take it
 amiss, if he clear'd himself to the Emperor of being
 any way consenting to this sudden Change. He was,
 indeed, generously offer'd a Sanctuary in France. But
 his Highness answer'd, That a Sovereign, not merit-
 ing any longer to be so, when he deserted his Subjects,
 he would go and wear the Shadow and Remains of his
 Dignity in the Castle of Luneville. In the mean time,
 the Cloud, big with Storm, burst; and Count Tallard,
 at the Head of 6000 Men, enter'd Nancy; after he had
 broke open the Gates with his Hatchets; the Fortifi-
 cations of it are to be repair'd, and M. Davejan, a
 Lieutenant-Colonel of the French Guards, is to be Go-
 vernour of the Place. The King immediately gave
 Notice of this Event to his Foreign Ministers, alledging,
 That his being convinced of the Enemies Design to
 penetrate into France through Lorain, put him upon an
 absolute Necessity of taking this Course.

I cannot endure to dwell any longer upon so base
 and treacherous an Action; and therefore having ob-
 served, that on the 13th, the Confederate Army broke
 up, and march'd in several Bodies into their Win-
 ter-Quarters, to repose themselves after so long and
 glorious a Campaign. So soon as his Excellency the

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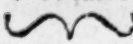
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the Earl of *Marlborough*, Monsieur the Baron of *Opdam*, Monsieur *Geldermalsen*, and one of the States Commissioners, went for *Holland* in a Yacht, and as they pass'd along review'd the conquer'd Places upon the *Maeſe*, this Yacht had like to have been taken by a Party from the Garrison of *Gueldres*, and Report had given it out already. Nevertheless, the same Day that the Report was spread abroad, the said Lords having happily disingaged themselves by Virtue of certain Passports, arrived at the *Hague* the 7th of this Month. My Lord shew'd much Presence of Mind upon this Occasion, and came off with abundance of Applause. As for the Measures he was now concerting with the States for the farther Prosecution of the War with Success, we shall leave him agitating the same, and afterwards return for *England*; but we'll first pass thither, and enquire how Matters stand in our own Isle, after so large a Tour as we have now taken.

Novemb.
E. of Marl-
borough
like to be
made Pri-
soner.

I should have taken Notice before, that the Queen nobly rewarded my Lord *Shannon* and Captain *Thomas Hardy*, who were sent express from the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook* with the glorious News of their Success at *Vigo*, on the last of which she was pleased besides to confer the Honour of Knighthood: But to let this pass, we come now to the Proceedings of the Parliament, where a Motion being made on the 2d, and the Question proposed, That Right had not been done to the Commons upon the Impeachments before the Lords, brought against divers Peers in the Thirteenth Year of King *William's* Reign, it was carried in the Affirmative. On the 4th, Mr. Secretary *Hedges* acquainted the House, that he was commanded by the Queen to acquaint them, That Her Majesty had appointed *Thursday* to be observ'd in *London* and *Westminster*, and the Places adjacent, as a Day of Publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God, on Occasion of the great Successes of Her Majesty's Arms, and those of her Allies, and particularly that of her Troops under the Conduct of the Earl of *Marlborough*, that of the Forces under the Command of the Duke of *Ormond* at *Vigo*, and also for the extraordinary Success of the Fleet, under the Command of Sir *George Rook*; and for the greater Solemnity on that Day, she would be

Proceed-
ings of
the Par-
liament.
2.

Novemb.  pleased to go to *St. Paul's Church*, as had been accustomed in former Times in this Kingdom, to return Thanks to Almighty God, for the signal and great Success, in which not only Her Majesty, but all Her Subjects were so highly concern'd: And further acquainted the House, That Her Majesty had given Orders for making the due Preparations, for the Conveniency of all the Members to attend Her, that they might be seated to their Conveniency: For which the House return'd Her Majesty Thanks; and next Day came out the Queen's Proclamation, in pursuance to Her Resolution aforesaid, which ran thus:

A N N R.

Queen's
Proclama-
tion for a
Thank-
giving.

WE do most devoutly and thankfully acknowledge the great Goodness and Mercy of Almighty God, who hath afforded Us His Protection and Assistance in the Just War, in which, for the Common Safety of our Realms, and for disappointing the boundless Ambition of *France*, We are now engaged; and hath given to our Arms, in Conjunction with our Allies, under the Command of *John*, Earl of *Marlbrough*, Captain-General of our Land Forces, a wonderful and glorious Current of Success, whereby there hath been gain'd from our Enemies many fortified Towns and large Territories in the *Low-Countries*; and hath blessed the Fleet and Troops of us and our Allies, under the Command of *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, General of our Forces on Board our said Fleet, and *Sir George Rooke*, Admiral of our said Fleet, with the Taking and Destroying many Ships of War, and great Riches of our Enemies, at the Port of *Vigo*, in the Kingdom of *Spain*; and has also given us many considerable Successes in the *West-Indies*; and hath rendred our Trade at Sea secure, beyond what could be expected in the Time of War; and thereby made the Beginning of our Reign happy and prosperous to our Self and People; and has likewise given great Success to the Arms of our Allies in *Germany* and *Italy*: And therefore duly considering that such great and publick Blessings do call for publick and solemn Acknowledgments, We have thought fit (by the Advice of our Privy-Council) to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and

com-

commanding that a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for those his Mercies, be observed throughout our Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and elsewhere within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, upon *Thursday*, the Twelfth Day of this Instant *November*, and in all other Places throughout our Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, upon *Thursday*, the Third of *December* next. And for the better and more religiously and orderly solemnizing of the same, We have given Directions to the Arch-Bishops and Bishops of this Our Kingdom, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this Occasion, to be used in all Churches and Chapels, and other Places of publick Worship, and to take care for the timely dispersing thereof through their respective Diocesses. And we do strictly charge and command, that the said publick Days of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all our loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of suffering such Punishments, as We may justly inflict on all such as shall contemn or neglect the Performance of so religious and necessary a Duty.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the 3d Day of November, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

In Pursuance to this Proclamation, the Day of the Solemnity being come, the Procession began about Eight and Nine of the Clock in the Morning after this Manner, with the House of Commons, who went from their own House through *St. James's Park*, passed before Her Majesty's Palace down the *Pall-Mall*, and so to *St. Paul's*, the Speaker going first, and the Members following, all in their Coaches. The Procession to *St. Paul's* on the Thanksgiving-Day 12.

Soon after came the House of Peers; Three of the Knight-Marshal's Men made way; then came the Clerk of the Crown, the Masters in Chancery, and the Judges, as Assistants to the House; the Peers, being all in their Robes, follow'd in their Coaches, according to their Order of Precedency, as they were Marshalled by the Heralds at *Westminster*, the youngest Baron going first: Those who were Knights of the Garter wore their Collars of the Order.

Novemb.

Her Majesty came afterwards, attended in the following Manner; First march'd the Knight-Marshal on Horseback, with some of his Men; next came one of Her Majesty's Coaches with Six Horses, wherein were the Gentlemen Ushers; another of Her Majesty's Coaches, wherein sat the Duke of *Somerset*, Master of the Horse, and the Duke of *Ormond* being the Staff Officer in waiting; then the Troop of Horse-Grenadiers; Two more of Her Majesty's Coaches, in which were the Ladies and Maids of Honour; next Her Majesty's Footmen and the Yeomen of the Guard on Foot; and then Her Majesty, habited in Purple, wearing her Collar and George, in her Body Coach, drawn by Eight Horses, in which were also the Countesses of *Marlborough* and *Sunderland*; and last of all Her Majesty's Third Troop of Guards.

The Streets were lined from *St. James's* to *Temple-Bar* by the Militia of *Westminster*, from thence to *Luggate* by the City Train'd-Bands, and Two Companies of Her Majesty's Foot-Guards were posted in the Church. The Balconies and Windows of the Houses were hung with Carpets and Tapestry, and the Number of Spectators were exceeding great.

At *Temple-Bar* Her Majesty was met by the Lord-Mayor, in a Gown of Crimson Velvet, and the Aldermen and Sheriffs in their Scarlet Gowns, being all on Horseback, and the Lord-Mayor surrender'd the City Sword to Her Majesty, who having return'd the same to him, he carried it before Her Majesty to the Church, the Aldermen and Sheriffs riding before him.

Her Majesty being come to *St. Paul's*, was met at the West Door by the Peers, the Kings and Officers of Arms, with the Gentlemen Pensioners, attending; the Sword of State was carried before her from thence into the Choir by his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, and Her Majesty walk'd between the Duke of *Somerset* and the Lord Chamberlain.

Her Majesty being enter'd into the Choir, seated her self on her Throne of State, which was placed near the West End of the Choir, opposite to the Altar; the Peers had Seats in the Area, as they sat in the House of Lords; the Commons in the Stalls and upper Galleries on each side, the Ladies of the Bed-Cham-

Chamber, highest Quire. Two lower Quire. Mayor and Alder: The or Stall, the of the Altar. Loft. The by the Re Bishop of the Lord mon, on t no Man b and the H admirably Choir.

The D turn'd to S great Gun were thri jesty parte ing of the came back

The p tants of t cent, of which th son and for the g suitable t Night en nations,

Thus marching the Maye where he zabeth, a the Secor lick Tha lemniz'd prefix'd, of Nobil on, hun where se

Chamber, Maids of Honour, and other Ladies of the highest Quality, and the Foreign Ministers in the Two lower Galleries next the Throne, and the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen in the lower Galleries next the Altar: The Lord Bishop of *London* sat in his Throne or Stall, the Dean and Prebendaries within the Rails of the Altar, and the Choir was placed in the Organ-Loft. The Prayers and Litany were said and sung by the Residentiaries and Minor Canons; the Lord Bishop of *London* read the Communion-Service, and the Lord Bishop of *Exeter* preach'd an excellent Sermon, on these Words, *Joshua 13. V. 9. But as for You, no Man hath been able to stand before You to this Day;* and the Hymn, *Te Deum*, with several other Anthems, admirably well set to Musick, were sung by the Choir.

The Divine Service being ended, Her Majesty return'd to St. *James's* in the same State she came. The great Guns of the *Tower*, and those in St. *James's* Park, were thrice discharg'd, the First time when Her Majesty parted from St. *James's*, the Second at the Singing of the *Te Deum*, and the Third when Her Majesty came back to Her Palace.

The publick Demonstrations given by the Inhabitants of this great and populous City, and Places adjacent, of the highest Zeal, Loyalty and Affection, which they were able to express for Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of their extraordinary Joy for the glorious Success of Her Majesty's Arms, were suitable to so great and solemn an Occasion; and the Night ended with Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Rejoycings.

Thus *Henry VII.* after the Battle of *Bosworth* Field, marching directly for *London*, was met at *Shoarditch* by the Mayor and Sheriffs, &c. and conducted to *S. Paul's*, where he offer'd Three Standards. And *Queen Elizabeth*, after her great Success in ruining King *Philip* the Second's *Invincible Armada*, order'd a Day of publick Thanksgiving for her glorious Victory to be solemniz'd all over the Kingdom, and upon the Day prefix'd, pass'd her self, attended by a numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry, through the Streets of *London*, hung with Blue Cloth, to the Cathedral of *S. Paul*; where several of the Banners taken in the Engagement were

Novemb. were placed in View, and there perform'd the Duties of the Day.

There was a Pyramidical Illumination hung up at *Ludgate*, and the following Inscription affix'd to the side of the Gate.

A N N A
Britannia Magnæ Regina,
Et Conjux vere Illustris,
 G E O R G I U S
Daniæ Princeps ;
Nec non Inclyti Heroes,
Tyranni Gallici Debellores,
Jacobus Dux Ormond,
Foanes Comes Marlborough,
Georgius Rook Miles, Classis,
Triumphantis Prefectus,
Vivant & Floreant.

As threatening *Spain* did to *Eliza* bowe,
 So *France* and *Spain* shall do to *Anna* now :
France that protects false Claims t'another's Throa
 Shall find enough to do to keep her own.

While the Kingdom entertain'd it self with Rejoicing for these unparalell'd Atchievements, the Arch-bishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, at present assembled in Convocation, at *Westminster*, presented an humble Address to Her Majesty in the following Words :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Convoca-
 tion's
 Address
 to the
 Queen.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful Subjects, the Arch-bishop, and the Rest of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, being now assembled in Convocation, do with Joy and Thankfulness take this Opportunity, humbly to express the great Sense we have of the Favour and Goodness of God to us in setting your Majesty on the Throne of your Ancestors; and in making You the Defender of the Church, of which you have been so glorious an Ornament, by a constant Course of Piety, and a stedfast Zeal for our holy Religion, even in the most difficult Times.

We do also, as we are highly obliged, return our most humble Thanks to your Sacred Majesty, for the many gracious Assurances you have given us of your unmoveable Resolution to support and protect the Church of England, as by Law establish'd; and to continue It to future Ages, by maintaining the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line.

And we crave Leave humbly to assure your Majesty, That we will apply our selves with the utmost Fidelity and Zeal, to do all that is possible for us in our Stations, both for the Preserving Your Majesty's Person and Government, and for the Promoting of your glorious Designs for the Peace, and Safety of Europe, in the Prosecution of which God has so eminently blest your Majesty's Counsels and Arms both by Sea and Land.

We beg Leave to mention one Blessing more, The zealous Affections to our Church, which both Houses of Parliament have express'd in their late Addresses to your Majesty, which your Majesty hath so graciously receiv'd and answer'd, whereby we are encourag'd to promise our selves, That whatever may be wanting to restore our Church to its due Rights and Privileges, your Majesty will have the Glory of doing it, and of securing it to Posterity.

The Sense of all these Blessings, which, under God, we owe to your Majesty's wise and happy Government, does most powerfully engage us to make our continual and fervent Prayer to Almighty God, That he will graciously be pleas'd to direct and prosper You in all your Undertakings, and to make your Reign over us, long, happy, and glorious.

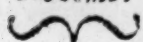
To which Her Majesty was pleas'd to return Her gracious Answer, in the following Expressions.

My Lords, and you the Clergy of the Convocation,
Our Zeal for the Church of England, as by Law establish'd, is very pleasing to Me: I will always endeavour to preserve It in its Doctrine and Discipline, and take Care of your just Rights and Privileges.

I hope your Concurrence in this very dutiful Address, is a good Presage of your Union in all other Matters, which is very desirable for my Service, and the Welfare of the Church.

In

Novemb.



In the mean time the Commons having resolv'd upon the same Proportion of Forces, as the last Year upon the 10th, resolv'd *Nemine Contradicente*, to give their Thanks to the Duke of *Ormond*, Sir *George Rooke* and the Earl of *Marlborough*; and the Prince having some Days before been dangerously ill of a kind of Lethargy, but suddenly recovered, the House congratulated the same; which the Queen receiv'd very graciously, and return'd them Thanks for the Expressions of their Duty and Affection therein, set down both to Her self and the Prince; and his Royal Highness did the same for great Concern they had shew'd for him therein.

11.

D. of *Ormond's*
Answer to
the Committee
that gave
him the
Thanks
of the
House.

The same Day, which was the 11th, Mr. *Boyle* reported to the House, That the Committee appointed had attended the Duke of *Ormond*, with the Thanks of the House; and that he was pleas'd to say, 'It was the greatest Honour could be given to a Subject; That as for his Part, he had done nothing, but what was his Duty; and that all the Troops under his Command behaved themselves very gallantly; and he desired to express his utmost Thanks for the Honour the House had done him.

Proceed-
ings a-
gainst the
Bishop of
Worcester.

I shall not take upon me to pursue the Methods of the House in raising the Supplies, nor their Enquiries into divers Mismanagements, and the Disbursements of the publick Money, but must here take Notice that Sir *John Packington* having, towards the Beginning of the Sessions, exhibited a Complaint against the Lord Bishop of *Worcester*, and Mr. *Lloyd* his Son, relating to the Rights and Privileges of the House of Commons, and on the 18th reduced the Matter of the said Complaint into several Heads; they were unanimously agreed to by the House, and they resolv'd thereupon That it appear'd to them, that the Proceedings of *William*, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*, his Son, and his Agents, in order to hinder the Election of a Member for the County of *Worcester*, had been Malicious, Unchristian and Arbitrary, an high Violation of the Liberties and Privileges of the Commons of *England*; and that an Address should be presented to the Queen to remove the said Bishop from being Lord Almoner. They likewise ordered the Attorney-General to prosecute his Son Mr. *Lloyd*, after his Privilege as a Member

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of the Lower House of Convocation was out; and the time after, that the Evidence at the Bar of their House, and their Proceedings thereupon should be printed.

The Lords, alarm'd at this Procedure of the Commons in respect to a Member of their House, encountered the Commons with one of their own, to this Purpose:

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly take Leave to represent to your Majesty, That it is the undoubted Right of every Lord of Parliament, and of every other Subject of England, to have an Opportunity of making his Defence, before he suffer any sort of Punishment: and therefore humbly desire your Majesty, That you will be pleased not to remove the Lord Bishop of Worcester from the Place of Lord Almoner, nor to shew any Mark of your Displeasure towards him, till he be found guilty of some Crime by due Course of Law.

Lords Address to the Queen about the Bishop of Worcester.

To which Her Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer:

I Agree, That every Peer and Lord of Parliament, and, indeed, every other Person, ought to have an Opportunity of being heard to any Matters objected against him, before he be punish'd.

Queen's Answer.

I have not yet received any Complaint of the Bishop of Worcester; but I look upon it as My undoubted Right, to continue or displace any Servant attending upon My own Person when I shall think it proper.

Their Lordships having receiv'd this Answer, resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That no Lord of their House ought to suffer any sort of Punishment, by any Proceedings of the House of Commons, otherwise than according to the known and ancient Rules and Methods of Parliament.

How their Lordships relish'd Her Majesty's politick Answer, I cannot tell; but the Commons must needs be pleased with that to their Address, which was to this

Novemb. this Purpose, That she was very sorry there was Occasion for
 Queen's that Address against the Bishop of Worcester; that she
 Answer would order and direct, that he should no longer continue to
 to the supply the Place of Almoner; but would put another in his
 Commons Room to perform that Office. For which Answer the
 Address. House return'd Her Majesty their most humble
 Thanks.

Sir George Rooke, who commanded at Sea last Summer, having taken his Place in the House, Mr. Speaker pursuant to the Resolutions of the House in respect to the giving him their Thanks for his Service, deliver'd himself to him in this Manner:

The
 Speaker
 gives the
 Thanks
 of the
 House to
 Sir George
 Rooke.

21.

Sir George Rooke,
 ' YOU are now return'd to this House, after a most
 ' glorious Expedition; Her Majesty began her
 ' Reign with a Declaration that her Heart was ex-
 ' tirely *English*, and Heaven hath made her triumph
 ' over the Enemies of *England*: For this, Thanks have
 ' been returned, in a most solemn Manner, to Al-
 ' mighty God; there remains yet a Debt of Gratitude
 ' to those who have been the Instruments of so won-
 ' derful a Victory (the Duke of *Ormond*, and your self
 ' who had the Command of the Sea and Land Forces
 ' In former Times Admirals and Generals have had
 ' Success against *France* and *Spain* alone, but this Ac-
 ' tion at *Vigo* hath been a Victory over them confeder-
 ' ated together: You have not only spoil'd the En-
 ' my, but you have enrich'd your own Country; com-
 ' mon Victories bring Terror to the Conquer'd, but
 ' you brought Destruction upon them, and additional
 ' Strength to *England*: *France* had endeavour'd to sup-
 ' port its Ambition by the Riches of *India*; your Suc-
 ' cess, Sir, hath only left them the Burthen of *Spain*
 ' and stript them of the Assistance of it; the Wealth of
 ' *Spain* and Ships of *France* are by this Victory brought
 ' over to our juster Cause. This is an Action so glo-
 ' rious in the Performance, and so extensive in its
 ' Consequence, that as all Times will preserve the
 ' Memory of it, so every Day will inform us of the
 ' Benefit.

' No doubt, Sir, but in *France* you are written in
 ' remarkable Characters in the Black List of those who
 ' have taken *French* Gold; and 'tis Justice done to the
 ' Duke

Duke of Ormond, and your Merit, that you should *Novemb.*
stand recorded in the Registers of this House, as the
sole Instruments of this glorious Victory; therefore
the House came to the following Resolution.

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the Thanks
of this House be given to the Duke of Ormond, and
Sir George Rooke, for the great and signal Service per-
formed for the Nation at Sea and Land: 'Which
Thanks I now return you.

To which Sir George Rooke answered in the follow-
ing Terms:

Mr. Speaker,

Am now under a great Difficulty how to express *St George's*
my self upon this very great Occasion, I think my *Answer.*
self very happy, that in Zeal and Duty to your Ser-
vice, it hath been my good Fortune to be the Instru-
ment of that which may deserve your Notice, and
much more the Return of your Thanks. I am ex-
ceedingly sensible of this great Honour, and shall
take all the Care I can to preserve it to my Grave,
and convey it to my Posterity without Spot or Ble-
mish, by a constant Affection and zealous Perseve-
rance in the Queen's and your Service. Sir, No
Man hath the Command of Fortune, but every Man
hath Vertue at his Will; and though I may not al-
ways be successful in your Service, as upon this Ex-
pedition, yet I may presume to assure you, I shall ne-
ver be the more faulty.

I must repeat my Inability to express my self on
this Occasion; but as I have a due Sense of the Ho-
nour this House hath been pleased to do me, so I
shall always retain a due and grateful Memory of it:
and though my Duty and Allegiance are strong Obli-
gations upon me to do my best in the Service of my
Country, yet I shall always take this as a particular
Tie upon me to do Right and Justice to your Service
upon all Occasions.

The same Day, the Speaker acquainted the House,
that there had been with him that Morning the Prolo-
gator of the lower House of Convocation, and also
the

Novemb. the Dean of Canterbury, Arch-Deacon Ottley, and Mr. Moor, and had brought him the following Order.

Die Veneris, Novemb. 20. 1702.

Ordered,

An Order
of the
Lower
House of
Convoca-
tion.

20.

‘**T**HAT the Prolocutor, the Dean of Canterbury, Arch-Deacon Ottley, and Mr. Moor, do attend Mr. Speaker of the honourable House of Commons, and return our most humble Thanks to him, and to that honourable House, for the great Favour to the Church and Convocation, which they had on all Occasions been pleased to express, and particularly for that late Regard which they of themselves, without Suggestion, were pleased to have to the Privilege of this House, in the Case of one of our Members, who had the Misfortune to fall under their Displeasure.

Upon this the House pass’d a Resolution, That they would, upon all Occasions, assert the just Rights of the Lower House of Convocation. This being over Mr. Secretary Hedges acquainted the House, That he had a Message to them, signed by Her Majesty, and which, when he had presented the same, was read by Mr. Speaker, and is that which here follows.

A N N R.

Queen’s
Message
to the
Commons
about the
Prince.

‘**H**ER Majesty considering, That there is but a very small Provision made for the Prince her Husband, if he shall survive Her Majesty; and that Her Majesty is restrained from increasing the same by the late Act of Parliament for settling her Revenue, thinks it necessary to recommend the making farther Provision for the Prince to your Consideration.

St. James’s November 20. 1702.

We’ll leave the Commons for some time, to consider of this important Message, and here observe what Heats and Feuds that Paper, called, *The Kentish Petition*, caused last Year, and what Efforts were made to support the Promoters of it, which may be seen distinctly in my History of that Year: But one of the Pro

Centers

senters of it; I mean, *Thomas Colepeper*, Esq; beginning to recollect a better Temper, now presented a Petition to the House, acknowledging, 'That he having in the 'Reign of his late Majesty given just Offence to the 'House of Commons, and thereby justly drawn upon 'himself not only their Displeasure, but also their Vote 'for his Prosecution by the Attorney-General; and 'that he was truly sorry for all those Causes by which 'he ever offended the said House of Commons, or 'might incur their Displeasure, and humbly pray'd, 'that the House would be pleased to interpose with 'Her Majesty on his Behalf, to give Order to her Attorney-General to surcease further Proceedings in the 'Prosecution of him. Mr. *Colepeper* hereupon was called in, and having owned the Petition, was commanded to withdraw: In the *Interim* of which 'twas order'd, he should be ask'd, Whether he was sorry for his several scandalous and seditious Practises by him acted against the Honour and Privileges of that House, against the Peace of the Kingdom in general, and the Quiet of his own Country in particular? And the same having been ask'd him accordingly, he answer'd, *He was very sorry*. And having withdrawn the Second time, they resolv'd to address the Queen to stop the Prosecution against Mr. *Colepeper*, which had been made at the Desire of the House of Commons; and so this Matter ended.

On the 27th, his Excellency the Earl of *Marlborough* return'd from *Holland* in the *Peregrine* Galley, landed at *Margrate*, and coming to *London* the 28th in the Evening, Mr. Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household reported, on the 30th, That the Committee appointed to attend the Earl with the Thanks of that House, for the great and signal Services by him perform'd for the Nation, had attended his Lordship accordingly; and that thereupon his Lordship express'd himself to this Effect, *viz.* 'That nothing could add to the Satisfaction he took in the Queen's most gracious Service, but the obliging and favourable Sense which that House was pleased to express of them, of which Honour no Man could be more truly sensible than himself: That our Success was chiefly to be imputed to God's Blessing upon Her Majesty's happy Conduct,

30.

E. of Marl-
borough's
Answer to
the Com-
mons for
their
Thanks.

G g

'and

Novemb. 6 and the great Bravery of her own Troops, and those
 those of her Allies.

In the mean time, viz. on the 10th Instant, Captain *Lake* arriv'd at *Spithead* with Her Majesty's Ships the *Exeter* and *Litchfield*, and Two French Prizes from *Newfoundland*, having been separated from the rest of his Squadron in Stormy Weather. He brought the welcome News, That the Squadron under his Command had taken, in the French Harbours of *Newfoundland*, 29 Sail of Ships, and burnt 22: And besides that, had burnt and destroy'd all the Fishing-Boats and Stages at *Trapassi*, *St. Mary's Colenet*, Great and Little *S. Lawrences*, and the Islands of *S. Peter's*, at the Entrance into *Fortune-Bay*; being all very considerable Settlements of the French in *Newfoundland*, and of the greatest Importance for carrying on their Fishery in those Parts, and breeding up of Seamen.

On the 13th, Sir *George Rooke* was sworn of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and next Day Rear-Admiral *Graydon* arrived in the Downs with Eight of Her Majesty's Ships of War, the Spanish Galleons and French Men of War from *Vigo*, together with several Transport-Ships and Tenders, &c. In all, about 30 Sail. We had about this Time also an imperfect Account from *Jamaica* of some * Action perform'd by Vice-Admiral *Bembo*, against the French and Spaniards; which, because it came so late, that it could not possibly be inserted in its proper Place, you'll meet with it in the *Appendix*. Lastly, Upon the 29th, *Thomas Hopson*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, having brought about the great Ships to *Black-Stakes*, came to Town, and waited upon his Royal Highness, the Lord High-Admiral, who kindly receiv'd him, and carried him to kiss Her Majesty's Hand, who was graciously pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon him, as a Part of the Reward she design'd him for his signal Service in the Expedition to *Vigo*.

We

* See the *Appendix*.

We are now come to the last Month of the Year, and the first Thing we find material therein, is, that the Commons on the First Day thereof, declared their Resolution, That the Provision for the Prince of *Denmark*, in case he should survive the Queen, should be an Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum*; the Method of settling the same, we must leave to themselves: And here observe, That the House now were making a strict Enquiry into the Earl of *Ranelagh's* Accounts, as Pay-Master-General of the Army; and having on the 7th receiv'd the Proofs of the Commissioners of Accounts, to the remaining Articles, in their Narrative or Representation, and of the Earl's Answer also to the same: And when both Parties had been heard thereunto, the House resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That it appear'd to them, that the Seven Commissioners appointed by Parliament, for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, had had very good Grounds for making their Observations in their Narrative or Representation laid before the House; That all Money issued to the Pay-Master-General of the Army, ought to be applied to the Use of the Army and Forces only, and to no other Purpose whatsoever; That all Privy-Seals, Orders of the Treasury, or other Warrants to the Pay-Master-General of the Army, to apply the Money in his Hands to other than the Use of the Army and Forces, were illegal and void; That all Privy-Seals, or Warrants to the Auditors of the Impress, to pass Accounts without proper Vouchers, or to make any Allowances other than according to the Law and Course of the *Exchequer*, were illegal and void; That the Seven Commissioners had made good their Allegations in their Narrative or Representation: And, Lastly, That it appear'd to the House, that the Pay-Master-General had misapplied several Sums of the Publick Money.

Things having come to this pass, the least Thing, perhaps, the Earl was to expect, was to lose his Place, which, I think, he laid down of himself; but what the Event of the whole must be, Time must discover, since this Matter has spun out to the New Year, into which we shall make no Excursions.

December.

There did not seem to be an extraordinary Understanding at this Time between the Lords and Commons; the latter had dispatch'd the Occasional Conformity-Bill, and sent it up to their Lordships, who were not altogether so forward in it, but made Amendments; and some Jealousie, lest this, or some other Bill they did not wholly like in the Form of it, should at one time or other be tack'd to a Money-Bill by the Commons, made them pass a Vote, That it would be an Infringement of the Privilege of their House; but this Bill being likewise depending till the Access of the New Year, no more shall be said of it in this Place. But, notwithstanding all the good Understanding that appear'd to be all this while between the Court and the Commons, something now occur'd that did not look as if they would for ever be of the same Mind and Interest; I mean, the following Message brought into the House on the 10th by Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, sign'd by the Queen her self.

A N N R.

Queen's
Message
about
my Lord
Marl-
borough.

‘THE Earl of *Marlborough*’s Services to Her Majesty, and to the Publick, have been so eminent, both in his Command of the Army, and in his having established an entire Confidence and good Correspondence between Her Majesty and the States-General, that she has thought fit to grant the Title of a Duke of this Kingdom to him, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, and also a Pension of 5000*l.* per Ann. upon the Revenue of the Post-Office, for the Support of this Honour, during Her Majesty’s natural Life. If it had been in Her Majesty’s Power, she would have granted the same Term in the Pension as in the Honour, and she hopes you will think it so reasonable in this Case, as to find some proper Methods of doing it.

I know not whether my Lord himself ever desired it of Her Majesty; I wish he had never given his Consent to it; for I cannot forbear taking Notice of the Looseness of People’s Tongues upon this Occasion, and I am afraid his Lordship has lost some Ground by this Pace, which, perhaps, he could not well help neither. But, to say no more of this, the Commons, after the Reading

ing of the Message, seem'd for some time to be in Amaze, and kept so long silent, that (it was said) the Speaker stood up, and look'd round, to see if any Body would speak to it: And at length, Mr. S--- having broke the Ice, then they went to it helter-skelter, and the Debate ran very high upon the Occasion; and amongst others, Common Fame gave out, that an old Member should say, *That though he had accepted of an Employment at Court, yet, he never did it with a Design that his Mouth should be sew'd up in that House, when any thing was offer'd that he thought detrimental to his Country.* And the House at length having wisely weigh'd this important Affair, instead of complying with the Message, on the 21st presented the following Address to Her Majesty in relation to it:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to declare our unanimous Satisfaction in the just Esteem your Majesty has been pleas'd to express of the eminent Services perform'd by the Duke of Marlborough, who has not only, by his Conduct of the Army, retriev'd the ancient Honour and Glory of the *English* Nation, but by his Negotiation establish'd an entire Confidence and good Correspondence between your Majesty and the States-General, and therein vindicated the Gentlemen of *England*, who had, by the vile Practises of designing Men, been traduc'd, and industriously represented as false to your Majesty's Allies, because they were true to the Interest of their Country.

It is to their unexpressible Grief, that your Majesty's most dutiful Commons find any Instances where they are unable to comply with what your Majesty proposes to them; but they beg Leave humbly to lay before your Majesty the Apprehensions they have of making a Precedent for the future Alienations of the Revenue of the Crown, which has been so much reduced by the exorbitant Grants of the last Reign, and which has been so lately settled and secured by your Majesty's unparallel'd Grace and Goodness.

Commons
Address
to the
Queen
about my
L. Marl-
borough.

December.

‘We are infinitely pleased to observe, by your Majesty’s late gracious Acceptance of the Duke of Marlborough’s Services, that the only way to obtain your Majesty’s Favour, is to deserve well from the Publick, and we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that whenever you shall think fit to reward such Merit, it will be to the entire Satisfaction of your People.

To which Her Majesty return’d the following Answer:

Queen’s
Answer.

I Shall always think my Self much concern’d to reward those who deserve well of Me, and of the Publick: On this Account I bestow’d some Favours on the Duke of Marlborough, and I am glad to find you think they are well plac’d.

Two Days after, viz. on the 23d, there being some Bills ready for the Royal Assent, Her Majesty went to the House of Lords, and pass’d *An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Land-Tax, for the carrying on the War against France and Spain*; besides Two private Acts. The same Day that Her Majesty pass’d these Acts, Sir Edward Seymour, Comptroller of the Queen’s Household, moved, That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for resuming all Grants made in King William’s Reign, and applying them to the Use of the Publick; which being granted, Mr. Walpole moved, That all the Grants made in the Reign of King James should be resumed; but this not being allow’d of, Sir John Holland moved, That a Bill for the more free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament should be brought in, with a *Proviso*, That no Person whatsoever, in any Office or Employment, should be capable of sitting in Parliament. The honest Gentleman’s Motion was rejected, at leastwise so far, as to turn the *Proviso* into a Clause in the Bill, That no Person should be chosen a Member of the House of Commons, but such as had a sufficient real Estate; the Management and Prosecution of which, as well as divers other Matters, we must leave to the History of the succeeding Year: And what now remains of Domestic Affairs, is, that upon the 13th of this Instant, a Proclamation was issued for the Discovery and Recovering

covering of all such Goods, Plate, and other Effects, *December,* as, contrary to Her Majesty's express Commands, were plunder'd or embezl'd at St. Mary's Port, or from *Queen's* the Galleons taken at *Vigo*, and put on Board Her Majesty's Men of War, and other Vessels: Her Majesty reserving to her self the Royal Prerogative of distributing to every one who had been in those Services, according as she should see just Cause. *Proclamation.*

Soon after came out another Proclamation, forbidding all Merchant-Men, and all others whatsoever, to carry Jacks, Pendants and Ancients, in Shape and Mixture of Colours like Her Majesty's, without War-rant, as being a Practice attended with many Inconveniences.

The Earl-Marshal of *England* gave publick Notice, that it was Her Majesty's Royal Pleasure, That whenever there were Occasion to embroider, depict, grave, carve or paint Her Majesty's Royal Arms with a Motto, this following Impress *SEMPER EADEM*, was to be used. Of which all Embroiderers, Gravers, Carvers, and others concern'd, were to take Notice in Obedience to Her Majesty's Command, it being the same Motto that had been used by her Predecessor *Queen Elizabeth*, of Glorious Memory.

My Reader may suppose, that I have all this while forgot a most material Transaction in the Compass of this Year, which is that of the Union between *England* and *Scotland*, for treating about which the Queen was impower'd to nominate Commissioners by an Act of Parliament in both Nations, and they are these that follow.

A List of the Commissioners of England, appointed by Her Majesty to treat of an Union between the Two Nations.

HIS Grace, *Thomas*, Lord Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*.

Sir *Nathan Wright*, Kt. Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal of *England*.

Thomas, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord-President of the Council.

John, Marquess of *Normanby*, Lord-Keeper of the Privy-Seal.

December. William, Duke of Devonshire, Lord-Steward of Her Majesty's Household.

Charles, Duke of Somerset, Master of the Horse to Her Majesty.

Edward, Earl of Jersey, Lord-Chamberlain to Her Majesty.

Charles, Earl of Burlington.

Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Lawrence, Earl of Rochester, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

John, Earl of Marlborough, Captain-General of all Her Majesty's Forces, and Master-General of the Ordnance.

Richard, Earl of Scarborough.

The Lord-Bishop of London.

Sir Charles Hedges, the other Principal Secretary of State.

Sir John Holt, Chief-Justice of the Queen's-Bench.

Sir Thomas Trevor, Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas.

Sir John Levison Gower, Bar. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bar.

Sir John Cook, Doctor of Laws.

Robert Harley, Esq;

Charles Godolphin, Esq;

Samuel Clark, Esq;

Stephen Waller, Doctor of Laws.

The Commissioners for Scotland.

Duke of Queensberry.

Duke of Argyle.

Marquess of Annandale.

Marquess of Lothian.

Earl of Seafield.

Earl of Hyndford.

Earl of Leven.

Viscount of Tarbat.

Viscount of Stairs.

Lord Galloway.

Lord Boyle.

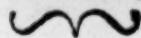
Sir James Stewart, the Advocate.

Sir

for the YEAR, 1702.

459

December.



Sir *Dalrimple.*
Sir George Maxwell, Lord-President.
Sir James Smallet.
Sir Archibald Douglas.
Sir David Dalrimple.
Sir Patrick Johnston, Provost of *Edenburgh.*
Mr. Montgomery, Provost of *Glasgow.*
Mr. Scrymser, Provost of *Dundee.*
Mr. Provost of *Aberdeen.*

The first time they met, was the 22d of *October*, and that at the *Cock-pit*, where the Lord-Keeper made the following Speech.

My Lords,

L. Keeper's

Speech

to the Sc.

Commissioners for

the Union.

WE, the Commissioners for *England*, do, with great Satisfaction, meet your Lordships on this Occasion, hoping, that by this Congress the great Business for which Her Majesty has been pleased to grant those Commission'd, may be happily effected. That *England* and *Scotland*, already united in Allegiance under one Head, the Queen, may for ever hereafter become one People, one in Heart and Mutual Affections, one in Interest, one in Name, or in Deed; a Work, which if it can be brought to pass, promieth a lasting Happiness to us all.

With great Sincerity we desire this Union, and we meet your Lordships with Hearts fully determined to enter upon such Considerations, and into such Measures with your Lordships, as are proper for bringing the same to the desired Conclusion. On our Part nothing shall be wanting that may conduce to a happy Period of this great Work.

To this the Duke of *Queensberry* made Answer.

My Lord,

Duke of

Queensber-

ry's Speech

THE Union of the Two Kingdoms has been much desired both before and since their being under one Sovereign; and, I hope, it is reserved to Her Majesty for the Glory of Her Reign, to finish the Design which hath been often attempted by Her Royal Predecessors.

My

December.

My Lord, 'I do consider this Union to be highly
 'vantageous for the Peace and Wealth of both King-
 'doms, and a great Security for the Protestant Re-
 'gion every-where: And, I can assure your Lordships
 'both for my self, and the other Lords Commissioners
 'for Scotland, that we meet your Lordships with great
 'Regard and Honour to your Persons, and with
 'sincere Intentions, to advance this great Design, and
 'accommodate any Difficulties that may arise in
 'Treaty upon fair and reasonable Terms.

Now, there not being a *Quorum* of the *Scotch* Com-
 missioners arrived in Town, their Meeting was
 Nov. 10. journ'd by a Letter from the Queen to the 10th of
 November; but about the 18th or 20th of the same Month
 they met again; and notwithstanding some previous
 Objections made by the Lord-Keeper against the Vali-
 dity of the *Scotch* Commission, they fully adjusted
 the Preliminaries, of which, this was one of the
 most considerable, *viz.* That nothing agreed on be-
 mongst themselves should be binding, except it be
 ratified by Her Majesty, and the respective Parliaments
 of both Nations, and that, except all the Heads pro-
 posed for the Treaty were agreed to, no particular
 Thing agreed on should be binding. Having adjusted
 their Preliminaries, the Right Honourable Lord-Keeper
 proposed on the Part of the *English*, that the Two King-
 doms should be inseparably united in one Monarchy under
 Her Majesty and Her Heirs and Successors, and under the
 same Limitations, according to the Acts of Settlement; and
 his Grace the Duke of Queensberry proposed on the Part
 of the *Scots*, that both Nations should be united in one
 Monarchy and one Parliament, with a mutual Communication
 of Trade and Privileges; that of the *English* was easily
 agreed to.

And the Queen to make Things go on with more
 Dec. 14. Ease and Unanimity, was pleased on the 14th Instant
 to make the following Speech to the Commissioners of
 both Nations.

My Lords,

December.

I am so fully perswaded, that the Union of my Two Kingdoms will prove the Happiness of both, and render the Queen's more formidable than it has been in Ages past: That I wish this Treaty may be brought to a good and speedy Conclusion. I am come to know what Progress you made in it; and I do assure you, nothing shall be wanting on my Part to bring it to Perfection.

After Reading the Procedure, Her Majesty remov'd. In the mean time the Lords Commissioners for Scotland did on the 9th deliver in Proposals to the Lords Commissioners for England, in Substance as follows, viz. 1. That there should be a free Trade betwixt the Two Kingdoms, without Distinction. 2. That both should be liable to an equal Imposition for Export and Import, and that a Book of Rates should be adjusted for both. 3. That the Subjects and Shipping of both Kingdoms have an equal Freedom as to the Plantation Trade, and be under the same Regulation. 4. That the Act of Navigation, and all other in both Kingdoms, inconsistent with the said Proposals, be repeal'd. 5. That neither of the Kingdoms be burthen'd with the Debts contracted by the other before the Union; and that the Equality of Imposition in the second Proposal be understood with an Exception of the Impositions laid on appropriated by the Parliament of England for payment of their Debts; or, if an Equality of Imposition on Trade be thought necessary, that there be allow'd to Scotland an Equivalent. 6. That the former Proposals were made without Prejudice to the Comeries or Manufactures of either Kingdom, which are refer'd to the further Consideration and Progress of the Treaty.

Proceedings about the Union.

On the 16th Instant, the Lords Commissioners for England deliver'd to the Lords Commissioners of Scotland some Considerations upon these Proposals, as a subject Matter of Debate betwixt the Lords Commissioners of both Kingdoms. As to the first Article, the Lords Commissioners of England agreed there should be a free Trade for the Native Commodities of the Growth, Product and Manufacture of both, with an Exception as to Wool and Sheep-Fells, and with equal Duties

December. Duties on Home Consumption respectively, and that the Masters, Mariners and Goods of *Scotland* be under the same Penalties as those of *England*. To the Second, they desired there might be added, That the Imposition and Prohibition should be the same in both, as to the Import and Export. To the 3d their Lordships said, That the Plantation Trade was the Property of *England*, and of such Consequence as not to be communicated, till the other Particulars, which should be thought necessary to the Union, were adjusted, that in this Article there should be Provision made, that *Scots* Men be liable to be pressed in the Time of War for Her Majesty's Service. To the Fourth they agree, that the Act of Navigation be accommodated to the Union. To the Fifth, they thought it contradicted what was agreed in the Second, and said, There was no Duty on Trade, except some of the Funds of the Civil Government, but what was appropriated to pay Publick Debts, and though these Debts were contracted by a long War, entred into more particularly for the Preservation of *England*, and the Dominions thereto belonging; yet *Scotland* had tasted the Benefit of that War, by the Opposition made to the Growth and Power of *France*, and that *Scotland* would be abundantly compensated for that Burden by a compleat Union, which could not be establish'd with Equality, unless there were the same Duty in both Kingdoms on Foreign and Home Consumption; but how the Money arising from thence in *Scotland* should be applied, or what Equivalent should be allow'd the *Scots* for it, might be settled when their Lordships came to propose what Proportion *Scotland* should bear of the Publick Burden, for Support of the Government in Peace and War. For the 6th Proposal, they desired it might be further explain'd. At the same time the Commissioners for *Scotland* deliver'd in their Proposals for reserving the Rights and Privileges of their Company trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*; which was to be consider'd at next Meeting.

In the mean while the *Scotch* Episcopal Clergy were very busie, and thought it now a proper Juncture to get into their Livings again: They had shew'd themselves no extraordinary Subjects to the late King; and I have heard it affirm'd, That one Part of them were willing to be Loyal (I mean to take the Oaths) to Her

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present Majesty, but conditionally ; no good and laudable Way to make Terms with one's Prince : However it were, there came this following Address from them to Her Majesty some time before the End of the Year.

WE, your Majesty's most Humble, Dutiful, Loyal and most Obedient Subjects, look on it as no small Blessing to have a Queen of our Ancient Race of Kings ; who has always been a Pattern of Virtue, and a constant Supporter and Owner of the true Reformed Orthodox Religion ; and who since Her coming to the Crown of Her Illustrious Ancestors, has shewn such good and generous Inclinations to make all Her Subjects live happily : That we have presumed most humbly to Address your Majesty, to take into your Royal Consideration the Condition of the Subjects of the Episcopal Perswasion in this Kingdom. It is not unknown to your Majesty the hard Measure and Discouragements they met with of late Years, particularly those of the Clergy, though they have always behaved themselves (as their Principles oblige them to do) peaceably and submissively to supreme Authority.

The Scotch
Episcopal
Clergy's
Address
to the
Queen.

May it therefore please Your Sacred Majesty, to take those into your Royal Protection, and give Liberty to such Parishes, where all or most of the Heretors and Inhabitants are of the Episcopal Perswasion, to call, place, and give Benefices to Ministers of their own Principles, which the *Presbyterians* themselves can have no Reason to complain of ; for if the Plurality they pretend to be true, by this Act of Grace, neither their Churches nor Benefices are in Hazard, which Favour will oblige us more and more, out of Gratitude, as well as Duty, to send up our Prayers to Almighty God, That the same good Providence which placed Your Majesty upon the Throne, and has blessed the Beginning of your Reign with such glorious Success, may preserve Your Majesty for a Blessing to these Lands, and that we may never want a true Protestant of the same Royal Blood to govern us while Sun and Moon endure.

Let

December.

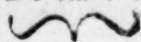
Let every one judge as they please of the Purport of this Address, as well as of the Terms of the Union already accounted for, concerning both which we may hear more in the succeeding Year. Having now therefore a little Leisure to look Abroad, we shall not long remain there, by reason of the Deadness of Action in this Season, but draw to a Closure of the History of this Year, and so return Home to take some Rest. We hear of nothing but Preparations for War in France; neither were the Allies idle, and having already mentioned somewhat, though out of due Time, of the Seizing of *Lorain* by *French* Arms, the following Letter will give a more particular Account of it.

Letter about the
French
Seizing
Nancy.

WE liv'd in a profound Reliance upon the Treaty of *Reswick*, to which we had in no manner offered the least Violation; and upon the Neutrality which the Emperor and the most Christian King had granted us, and which they had exactly observed during the whole Course of the last Campaign; as also upon his most Christian Majesty's Assurances given to his Royal Highness; when of a sudden, upon the 1st Instant, News was brought us, That *M. de Tallard* was marching directly for *Nanci*, with a Body of an Army, and a Train of Artillery; and that he was within Three Hours March of the City. We could not imagine it, considering the great Calm wherein we liv'd, that so furious a Tempest was at hand; but we were soon convinced of it by the Arrival of *M. de Callieres*, who came Post the same Day from *Versailles*, to treat with his Highness about introducing a *French* Garrison into his Capital City, offering him, if he pleased, to stay in his Residence; and that he would give Order, that he should be respected by the Soldiers, as by his own Subjects: Or otherwise, that there should be all the Shews of a formal Siege, to save outward Appearances, and that afterwards the Town should be surrender'd by Capitulation. The Duke made Answer, That as for Treaties, he absolutely refused to make any. To what Purpose, said he, was it to make new Treaties when the Treaty of *Reswick* was not yet executed in respect to his Concerns. As for a Siege, he would not impose upon the World by ridiculous Grimaces,

con-

December.



considering, the Condition of *Nanci*, where the new City had but one single Enclosure of a single Wall, not yet finish'd: That the old City had neither Out-works nor Moats, and that the Body of the Place was in a very ill Posture, not having Men to defend it: And for his staying in the Place with a *French* Garrison, he could not with Honour abide in a City of his own, of which he was not Master: To which *M. de Callieres* reply'd, That he had precise Orders to take Possession of it in 24 Hours, whether he would or no; his Royal Highness made Answer, That willingly he should never enter into it; but seeing that Force was made use of, he had nothing to oppose against it, but the Faith of Treaties, the promised Neutrality, and the Satisfaction which his most Christian Majesty had always had of the Uprightness of his Conduct. To which he added, the Dutchess's being gone Eight Months with Child, and the dangerous Fright, which a Violence, so little expected in a Place where they hoped for all manner of Protection, would put her into. But all that could be obtain'd, was a Delay of 24 Hours longer, that the Dutchess might have Time to retire from seeing the *French* march into the Town, which she was more afraid of than Death; and to make such necessary Preparations as were requisite for her Removal to *Luncville*, together with the Princess her Daughter, an Infant of about Two Years of Age. Never was so moving a Sight, as the Dutchess's Departure from the Capital City; she burst out a weeping, all the Court was in Tears, and the whole City made those loud Lamentations, as would have mollified a Heart of Flint. The Duke departed some Hours after at a private Gate, to avoid the Tenderness of the People, and to spare himself the Beholding such an offensive Spectacle. The next Day, after the Departure of their Highnesses, *M. de Tallard* having Notice from *M. de Callieres*, that he should meet with no Resistance, presented himself before the City with a Detachment of 3000 Men, and entering without Opposition, took Possession of all the Posts that were formerly guarded by his Royal Highness's Regiment of Guards. Workmen and Pioneers were sent for, to renew the Fortifications of the City; and they gave

out,

December. ' out, that they were forced to this Attempt, to prevent the Confederates, who had the same Design to have seiz'd it in the Spring.

France thus triumphing over poor *Lorain*, would in a manner do as much over the *Venetians*, for putting to Death some irregular Persons, whom, they pretended, had Commissions from the *French King*, who insisted positively upon Satisfaction; so that upon the 19th, the Pope's Nuncio, at whose Interposition the Accommodation was made, presented a Brief to the King, wherein the Pope set forth,, *That being assured, the Republick of Venice had never any Design to offend his Majesty, he was in Hopes, that the Assurances which the Ambassador of that Republick was to give, would be so favourably received by his Majesty, that forgetting some Causes which he might have to complain, he would restore his ancient good Will and Kindness to the Republick.* The next Day Signior *Pisani*, Ambassador in Ordinary from the Republick, but who had received the Character of Extraordinary, for the Performance of the Submission intended, was conducted to his Audience by the Bailly of *Lorain*, from his Palace in *Paris*, in the King's Coaches, with the usual Ceremonies. At what Time he presented to the King a Letter full of the most solemn Assurances of her Desire to merit the Continuance of the King's Affection, of which she had received such signal Marks during the whole Course of his Reign, and of her Sorrow, that some Proceedings of Justice, which she had been obliged to, should offend his Majesty. Adding, That she had conferr'd upon Signior *Pisani*, the Character of Extraordinary Ambassador, solely, and for no other Reason, but to make known with more State and Lustre, that she disapprov'd whatever could have given his Majesty Cause of Complaint; and that if any thing could be added to the Explanation of her Sentiments, she besought his Majesty to supply what was wanting to the Force of her Expressions, for his entire Satisfaction.

The Ambassador also made a Speech to the King, conformable to the Sense of the Letter, all the Foreign Ministers being present. After which, he was treated, and conducted to *Paris*, with the same Honours that were done him upon his being carried to his Audience.

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France may make her mock Triumphs as she pleases, her Confederate *Spain* appears more and more upon the Decline, and seem'd now more afraid of *Portugal*, than ever that small Kingdom fear'd her once overgrown Power. The Marriage given out to be as good as concluded between the Prince of *Brasil*, and one of the Arch-Dutcheſs, the Arming of his *Portugueſe* Maſteſty, and ſome violent Wiſperings of his being come into the Grand Alliance, gave much Countenance to their Fears: But leaving Time to diſcover theſe State Intreagues, if from hence we paſs into *Italy*, the *French* there being much ſuperior to the *Germans*, took *Governolo* from them, a Place advantageous by Situation, though of very little Strength: They alſo pretended to bombard *Berſello*, and by turning the Courſe of the River *Secchia*, to drown the Quarters of the *Imperialiſts*: They likewiſe ſent a Detachment of 800 Men to ſeize the Poſts of *Riva* and *Torbolo* upon the Frontiers of the Province of *Trent*; but being happily prevented by the Inhabitants, and ſome Imperial Troops, they fail'd of their Aim, to open a Way for themſelves on that ſide into *Germany*. In the mean time Prince *Eugene* finding a Neceſſity for his Preſence at *Vienna*, on the 30th arriv'd at *Venice*, and from thence took Poſt next Day for the Imperial Court, leaving the Army to be commanded in his Abſence by Count *Guido* of *Staremburg*, and the Prince of *Lichtenſtein*, and gave all neceſſary Inſtructions for the Preſervation of *Oſtiglia*, and the ſecuring themſelves againſt the much more numerous Forces of the Enemy.

Germany all this while was making her main Preparations for reducing the Elector of *Bavaria*, who ſtill adhered very ſtiffly to the Intereſt of *France*: And for defraying the vaſt Expences the Emperor muſt be at, the States of *Auſtria* were ſummon'd to attend him in the Great Hall of the Imperial Palace, whither his Imperial Maſteſty repaired, and being ſeated on a Throne erected on Purpoſe, the Grand Chancellor *Buccellini* made a Speech to the ſaid States, importing in Subſtance;

H h

THAT

December.

Imperial
Chancel-
lor'sSpeech to
the States
of Austria.

‘ THAT the King of *France* had made use of the Duke of *Anjou* his Grandson, to fulfil his unjust Desires of obtaining the Universal Monarchy, by uniting the Crown of *Spain* to that of *France*: That to attain his Ends more easily, he had drawn in other Princes, and particularly, the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, and obliged them to take Courses quite contrary to the Common Cause, as the Event has sufficiently verified; the first having resigned his State and his Strong-Holds to the Troops of *France*; and the other not only having made himself Master by Surprise of the City of *Ulm*, and the greatest part of the Circle of *Swabia*, but exacted large Contributions from the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor. That his Imperial Majesty was therefore obliged to oppose these Violences; That Heaven had so favourably blessed his Arms, that the King of the *Romans* had taken the important Fortrefs of *Landau*; That the Arms of the Queen of *England*, and their High and Mightinesses the States-General, had reduced *Liege*, and several other Places upon the *Maese*; and lastly, had taken and ruined the Port of *Vigo*, the Galleons, and a numerous Squadron of *French* Men of War; and that to improve these Progresses, and find out necessary Funds to carry on the War, His Imperial Majesty was constrained to demand of his faithful Subjects and States, a more than ordinary Subsidy, &c.

This Demand was afterwaads delivered to the Count d’*Avensberg*, Marshal of the Province, and seconded by the Emperor with a short Speech, for which he had the Thanks of the whole Assembly return’d him.

On the other side, the Elector of *Bavaria* sought to render himself as formidable as he could; and had thoughts to have frightened the Circle of *Franconia* into a Compliance with his Designs. To which Purpose he wrote to the States of that Circle, to send him a quick and positive Answer, why they had not accepted the Neutrality which was offer’d them in *September* last; as also to know the Reason why they had advanced so many disciplin’d Forces and Train’d-Bands to the Frontiers of his Territories. But these Letters

wrought

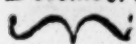
wrought not that Effect which was desired. To the first the States made Answer by a long Repetition of the frivolous Pretences by which the Elector sought to cover his evil Designs against the Empire, and exhorted him to concur with them, to attain the real Association. And as to his latter Demand, they answer'd only by a kind of Postscript, importing in Substance,

‘ That the Elector himself having filled *Bavaria* with armed Forces, rais'd Lines and Fortifications upon his Frontiers, he was not to think it strange, if they had taken, and should take for the future, such necessary Precautions as they should deem convenient for their own Security, more-especially, after what had pass'd in the Circle of *Swabia*.

We have already taken Notice, how every State agreed to raise their Proportion, and make up an Army of 120000 Men, and had sent their Resolutions to be approv'd by the Emperor; the Approbation arriv'd at *Ratisbonne* the 4th Instant, and was also communicated to all the Three Colleges. There his Imperial Majesty gave them to understand, That he wish'd they would set their Army on Foot as soon as possibly might be; and that in regard it was probable the Deliberations of the Circle might spin out for some time, it was his Advice, That they who were arm'd, should forthwith furnish out their Contingents; adding withal, That it would be convenient, That the whole should be commanded by one of his Generals. This Representation was received with all the Veneration the Emperor could expect. They debated upon it, according to Custom, and upon the 13th, it was resolv'd in all the Three Colleges, That all the Circles, without Exception, should be bound forthwith to put their Troops under the Leading of the King of the *Romans*, as Generalissimo of all the Forces of the Empire; and that he should have under him the Prince of *Baden*, and the Markgrave of *Barieth* for Camp-Marshal-Generals, with the Baron of *Tönn- gen* for General of the Artillery.

Proceed-
ings of the
Dyet at
Ratisbonne

December.



Some Days before, they came to a Resolution, That for the Security of the Dyet, the Emperor should be most humbly besought to consent, that no Garrison should be put into *Ratisbonne*, by reason it was the Custom, that such Places where the Dyet of the Empire was assembled, should be exempt, and at the same time, intimating the said Resolution to the Imperial Deputation, they added, by Word of Mouth, That if any Garrison were put into the said City, the Ministers would immediately separate, and never come near the Assembly. This Resolution had been taken upon the Offers of the Elector of *Bavaria*, to leave the City of *Ratisbonne* in a perfect Neutrality, provided the Magistrates obliged themselves to admit no Garrison. But in regard the Emperor delay'd to send an Answer, and that the Minister of *Bavaria* earnestly press'd for a speedy Result upon his Offer, so that it was to be fear'd, there was some secret Design to surprize the City, more-especially, because a Rumour was spread, That General *Spielberg* was marching that way with an Army of 1500 Men, the Three Colleges of the Empire held an extraordinary Meeting upon the 17th, and after long and mature Deliberation, resolv'd, That since it was not to be suppos'd to be the Emperor's Intention to dissolve the Dyet in the present Conjunction, as it would most infallibly happen, if a Foreign Garrison should be introduced into *Ratisbonne*, the City should be permitted to promise the Elector of *Bavaria* not to receive any Forces within the Circuit of her Walls; and that the Three Colleges would not only be their Guarrantors, but would intercede with his Imperial Majesty, to perswade him to grant the Magistrates that Favour, which at length he did; and Cardinal *Lamberg* having inform'd the Dyet of it by a Memoir, a Copy of the said Memoir was given to the Magistrates of the City. Since which, they said, that the Elector had sign'd the Act for the Security of the City, and the General Dyet of the Empire residing therein.

Poland was this Month in so much Confusion, that nothing with Certainty can be related concerning the Affairs of that Country; and for the Electorate of

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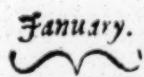
of *Cologn* and the Principality of *Liege*, the Emperor was now become chief Administrator of the Affairs of those Countries, notwithstanding all the Efforts made by the Elector to keep his Subjects firm to his Interest; and if in our Return Home we pass thro' the *Low-Countries*, we find a kind of a Calm there at present, and Action seems to take a Nap, that she may proceed with more Vigour at the Opening of the next Campaign, the Event whereof Time alone must discover.

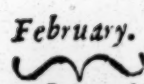
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The

The Additions to the Remark- ables of the Year, 1701.

1701. *There being few unobserved for the Year, 1701. we shall mention them here in the first place, before we proceed to the Year current.*

January.  **S**OME time this Month died Monsieur *Stoupa*, who was Lieutenant-General of the *French King's* Armies, Colonel of the *Swiss* Guards, and of another Regiment of that Nation, and Inspector of all the *Swiss* Troops in *France*. He was a *Swiss* by Birth, and bred a Protestant, but turn'd Roman Catholick many Years ago, the better to fix himself and retain his Command. He had the Reputation of being a good Soldier, and was above Eighty Years old, when he died.

February.  **U**PON the 11th Instant died the Bishop and Count of *Noyon*, *Francis Clermont de Tonnerre*, of an Apoplexy: He was by his Office a Peer of *France*, Commander of the King's Order, and a Councillor of State. By his Death, besides the Bishoprick, Two Abbeyes became vacant, besides a Place in the *French Academy*; but by whom supplied I cannot tell.

May.  **S**OME time this Month died *Madam de Scudery*, in the 85th Year of her Age. She was (according to the Character justly given her by *Richelet*) very Eloquent, a fine Wit, and her Works testify she had one of the best Pens in *France*: But she was more particularly famous for her Romance of *Celia*, the most Charming and Celebrated of all those wherewith she had favoured the Publick; and in a Word, a true Original.

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THE REMARKABLES

FOR

The YEAR, 1702.

ABout the Middle of this Month died *James Annesley*, Earl of *Anglesey*, Viscount *Valentia*, Baron *Annesley* of *Newport-Pannel*, Son and Heir of *James*, Earl of *Anglesey*, &c. who was the Son and Heir of Sir *Arthur Annesley*, Bar. Lord *Mountnorris*, and Viscount *Valentia* in Ireland; who having served King *Charles II.* with much Integrity, to the no small Hazard of his Life and Fortune, in the then most perilous Times, was by Letters Patents, dated 20 April, 13. of the same King, created a Baron and Earl of this Kingdom, by the Title of Lord *Annesley*, of *Newport-Pannel*, (in the Country of *Buckingham*) and Earl of *Anglesey*; being the Fourth Coronation Earl: He was some time Lord Privy-Seal to that King, and succeeded in his Irish Honours to his Father Sir *Francis Annesley*. Knight and Bar. Lord *Mountnorris*, and Viscount *Valentia*, Vice-Treasurer and Secretary in Ireland to King *Charles I.*: This *Francis* had a Grant of the Reversion of Viscount *Valentia*, in the County of *Kerry*, after the Decease of *Henry Power*, Viscount *Valentia*, to whom he was nearly related in Affinity, dated March 11. 1621. 19 Jac. and was afterwards in the Life-time of the said *Henry* promoted to the Dignity of a Baron of Ireland, by the Name of Lord *Mountnorris*, by Patent, bearing Date, Feb. 18. 4 Car. 1. being the Son of *Robert Annesley*, Grandson of another *Robert Annesley* of *Newport-Pannel* aforesaid, Fifth Son of *William Annesley* of *Rodington*, in the County of *Nottingham*, whose Father *Thomas Annesley* of *Rodington*,

January.
Earl of
Anglesey's
Death.

January. was Second Son to Sir *Hugh Annesley* of *Annesley*, in the same County, Knight, who died the 23d of *Sept.* 2. H. and was Son and Heir of *Thomas Annesley* of *Annesley* before-mention'd, the chief Lineal Heir Male of the most Ancient and Worshipful Family.

On the 17th Instant died *Lubomirski*, Grand-Marshal of the Crown of *Poland*, after a long Fit of Sicknefs. His Body was removed from his Palace at *Viadnow*, into the Church which he himself had founded at *Czermickow*, where he was interr'd according to his own Desire and Order in his Life; with this Inscription upon his Tomb:

*Hic Jacet Peccator
Ecclesie hujus Fundator.*

Towards the latter End of this Month died *Charles Eugenius*, D. of *Croy*, at *Stockholm*, in *Swedeland*, where he was detain'd a Prisoner of War, ever since the Battle of *Nerva*, in the latter End of the Year, 1700. He had been sometime Lieutenant-General of the *Danish* Forces, after which he served the Emperor in *Hungary* against the *Turks*; and more particularly in the Year 1690, he was dispatched to be Commander in Chief in *Belgrade*, upon an Apprehension it would be besieged by the *Turks*; and from whence, upon an unlucky Accident, or rather Treachery, in blowing up the Magazines of the Place, he made his Escape with a few more, with much Difficulty, into *Esseck*, which was soon after besieged by the *Turks*; but the Duke by an admirable Stratagem, wholly eluded their Design with great Applause to himself, and made them raise the Siege with Precipitation and Disgrace. In the Year 1693, he was made General of the Imperial Army in *Hungary*, and laid Siege to *Belgrade*; but the unexpected coming up of a great Army of *Turks*, made him quit the Enterprize, and retreat in good Order. He afterwards in 1697, was Commander in *Transylvania*; and upon the breaking out of the War in 1700, between the Czar of *Muscovy*, King of *Poland*, and the King of *Sweden*, he was made General of the *Muscovite* Army, and fatally defeated by the Brave King of *Sweden*, near *Nerva*, as before-mentioned: This Prince may be justly said to have been a

Sol-

Soldier of Fortune, since he had little or no Estate, *January.*
 I do not find he was ever married; and that is all I
 know of him; only that he had a lucky Booty once
 in *Hungary*, which enabled him to make a Tour into
England, in *King James's* Time, who seem'd to dis-
 cover a good Esteem for him.

On the 8th of this Month died *William* the Third *March.*
 of *Great Britain*, of most Glorious and Immortal Me- *King Wil-*
 mory, after he had lived One and Fifty Years, Four *liam's*
 Months and Four Days; He having been born No- *Death.*
 vember the 4th, *Anno* 1650, as if design'd to be the
 Center and uniting Point of the Transactions of the
 17th Century. 8.

As to his Person, he was of a middle Stature, pretty *His Cha-*
 well-shap'd, his Complexion of a Light Brown, and *acter.*
 his Nose Aquiline: His Head and Hand were very
 remarkable; the first in its large and oblong Form,
 and the other in the Softness and Whiteness of the
 Skin, the Taperiness of the Fingers, and the curious
 Symetry of the whole Contexture; and as for his Face,
 though it was not beautiful, yet the Forehead and up-
 per Part was really to be admired; and I find a curi-
 ous Person, and a Lover of Antiquity, say, that it re-
 sembled that of *Julius Caesar*, as his Eye (which was
 extremely fine) did that of *M. Aurelius Antoninus*, the
 Philosopher, and his Nose that of *Constantine* the
 Great. He was of an infirm and crasie Constitution
 from his Youth.

As to his better Part, what Nature might have de-
 ny'd as to some Advantages of the Body, she abun-
 dantly made up in the Perfections of his Mind; he
 had a quick, ready and penetrating Wit, a vast,
 sound and uncommon Intellect, with an admirable
 Forecast; his Soul was firm and compos'd amidst the
 greatest Dangers, and when sometimes importun'd by
 his best Friends not to venture to far, his usual Reply
 was, *Mind your own Duty, I am now in mine*: And this
 Undauntedness was so known and constant, as well as
 the Principle he acted from, that it became a Matter
 of Derision among the Prophane, who us'd to say,
They did not care to venture so far as he did, for all his Pre-
destination Hat. To add to this other Accomplish-
 ments, he spoke several Languages, *viz. Dutch*, which
 was

March.

was natural to him; *French*, which he best understood and usually wrote in; *English*, *German*, and, I think, he was not unacquainted with the *Spanish* Tongue.

Never any Prince had hardly greater Traverses of Fortune than he, or more potent Enemies throughout the whole Series of his Life, or yet more gloriously overcame, or went through with them. Indeed, he cannot be reckon'd the most fortunate of Princes in many high Enterprizes he undertook; but his Designs tending always to the publick Good, and the Defence of Liberty, instead of succumbing under the Pressures and Difficulties he encountred with, he had the Felicity and Address to surmount them, and to prove at length a Gainer by the very Losses he sustained; for as no Success lifted him up, so no Loss or Disappointment sunk his Spirits, the same Sedateness and Composedness being ever discernible in him: When therefore he was forced to retire with considerable Loss at the Battle of *Landen*, he said to a certain Prince, who was blaming this and the other Party, for not doing their Duty: *Forbear, this is the Will of God, and what we call the Fortune of War; nor is it any thing extraordinary for a greater Army to conquer a small one, but I am not easily beat: It was ever the Fortune of my Great Grandfather, to grow by Losses and Disappointments; and so it has been with myself; and you shall soon see me at the Head of a better Army than before.*

This Prince, without any Flattery, was endowed with all those Qualities, which have rendred the Great Ones of the World famous; possessing Prudence and Courage in an equal and the highest Degree: His Vertues were solid, and all of a piece, so that it could not well be discern'd, to which, in respect to his Knowledge in Civil and Military Affairs the Prize was to be given; but he having been almost all his Life-time in the continual Exercise of Arms, this might rather incline us to give the Latter the Preference, as being what he mostly took delight in. He was naturally like his Great Grandfather *William I.* reserved, and of few Words, though he would be free upon occasions, but was ever Constant to a Nicety, to keep that Distance and *Decorum* that became so great a King, and not to fully his Grandeur with Freedoms that were mean and trifling; yet he did not expect Ac-

cess

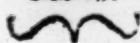
to his Person to be made with such strained Submissions, as were required by one of his Ancestors, sometime King of *England*.

He ever hated Detraction, and prized Vertue wherever he saw it, though in his worst Enemy: He commended *Cromwell* for a great Soldier, without reflecting upon him in other Respects; and when one thought to please him by reflecting on the present *French King*, *Louis XIV.* as a ridiculous Prince; To have and Old Mistress, and a Young Secretary: He answer'd, That he thought both these greatned him; for, the first shew'd his Constancy, and the other his Ability, since he needed no Secretary but for Form sake.

He had much Dexterity to penetrate into the Thoughts and Interests of Men, and to incline them to his Ends: He usually wrote his own Letters to Foreign Princes and his Confederates; and there was so much Deference had by all, even the Greatest of them, to his Schemes and Projections, that they were received as Oraculous by them; such an Opinion they had of his Wisdom, and so unalterable they had experienced his Faith; from all which he might be justly entituled the Arbiter of *Europe*, both as to Peace and War.

He was, while Prince of *Orange*, esteem'd to be thrifty, and a good Husband of his Revenue; but whether since he became King of *England*, either the Consideration of his being likely to have no Issue, of procuring as many Friends as he could in his new acquired Dominions, or of rewarding Merit, made him bestow frequent and large Donatives; his Conduct upon this Account did not pass without some Reflections upon it in his Life-time; and, I doubt, will hardly in future History be soften'd by the Name of *Royal Munificence*: The Making of the Two Treaties of Partition was likewise esteem'd a Mistake in his Reign, by the concurrent Consent of the Nation in Parliament, and such as is like to influence the Affairs of *Europe* long after his Death; tho' after various Struggles and obstinate Fighting, 'tis highly probable, nothing but somewhat of that Kind will put an End to the present War, which he design'd to have prevented by it.

March.



As for his Religion, he was a constant Protestant and the Bulwark of that Religion in *Europe*, his Piety and Devotion were unaffected, but sincere; a great Instance whereof we have in his sedulous Care to re-form the Looseness and Prophaneness, not only of his own Court, but of the whole Nation, corrupted by the contagious Vices and Impieties of former Reigns wherein his pressing Injunctions, and his own Family Conduct had acquired him that Success, that the most Exorbitant began to see the Deformity of their Extravagancies, in the glorious Miroir of his grand Example.

He married the most excellent Princess *Mary*, eldest Daughter to *James*, Duke of *York*, on the Fourth of *November*, 1677, who died on the 28th of *Decemb.* 1694. He had no Children by her, yet lived in the greatest Conjugal Love and Affection imaginable with her till her Death; and even a slight Remembrance of her once at Supper afterwards, wrought so strongly upon his Imagination, that he was forced to desire Help to be carried to his Bed without supping at all. And his remaining a Widower to his dying Day, is a farther Confirmation of his affectionate Remembrance of her. For, though sometime after the Peace of *Reswick*, there was a strong Rumour spread both in *England* and *Holland*, as if he design'd to marry the Princess of *Brandenburg*, which arose chiefly from an Interview he had with that Court at *Cleve*; and that even the Earl of *R-----* himself asked him afterwards at *Loo*, *Whether he had any Design of Marrying?* He answer'd with Concern; *What! Have the People of England then forgot the Queen so soon? Well, if they have, I have not:* And this by the Way, may be applied as a just Reprimand to too many amongst us, who basely and ungenerously trample upon the Memory of the Deliverer of their Religion and Liberty; and like those vile Assassines, who went about to murder his Person in his Life-time, would now after his Death murder his Fame; which yet, for all their Rage and Malice, will ever remain in honourable Remembrance, while theirs is sunk in dark Oblivion; with which I conclude this Character.

On

On the 27th Instant died *William Charleton* of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; a Person eminently known for his rare Collection of natural Rarities, and especially for his great Skill in ancient Coins, Medals, &c. wherein he had hardly left his Equal behind him; and therefore could not go unlamented by the Curious to his Grave.

March.
Mr. Char-
ton's
Death.
27.

About the Beginning of this Month died Doctor *Thomas Smith*, Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*; I know little of his Character; and not finding he ever wrote any Thing, all that I can say, is, he is succeeded by the Learned Mr. *William Nicholson*, (since made a Doctor) who was for some Years Arch-Deacon of that Diocess; and now worthily fills up that See.

Bishop of
Carlisle's
Death.

Thomas Gale, D. D. died April 8. in the 67th Year of his Age, at the Deanry in *York*. He was born at *Scruton*, in *Yorkshire*, and educated at *Westminster* School, from whence he went to *Cambridge*, and was admitted into *Trinity-College*, and afterwards became Fellow of the same, and *Greek* Professor of that University. In 1672. he was chosen Head-Master of *St. Paul's* School in *London*, and had the Honour to be employ'd by the City in writing those elegant Inscriptions on the Monument erected in Memory of the dreadful Conflagration in 1666, for which they presented him with a Piece of Plate. In the Year 1676, he was made Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, being one of those called *Consumpt. per Mare*. He was also a Member of the Royal Society, and gave to the Repository of *Gresham* College a *Roman* Urn, with its Ashes. About the Year 1697, he gave to the new Library of *Trinity-College* a great Number of curious *Arabick* Manuscripts. After he had continued Head-Master of *St. Paul's* School for 25 Years, he was in the Year 1697, made Dean of the Metropolitcal Church of *York*, where he kept a good Table, and was particularly remarkable for his Care and good Government, and repairing and Beautifying the Fabrick of the Cathedral.

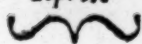
April.
Dr. Gale's
Death.

As to his Character, he was a learned Divine, a great Historian, Antiquary, and one of the best Gre-
mans of the Age.

His Cha-
racter and
Works.

The

April.



The several Works he has published are undeniable Evidences of his indefatigable Industry and Studies of which this following is a Catalogue.

Herodoti Halicarnassei Historiarum, Lib. IX.

Iamblichus de Mysteriis Ægyptiorum.

Rhetores Selecti.

Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptores Antiqui.

Opuscula Mythologica Physica & Ethica.

Græcum Psalterium juxta Exemplar Alexandrinum.

Rerum Anglicarum Scriptorum veterum, Tom. I. quorum

Ingulphus nunc primum integer cæteri primum præcedunt.

Historiæ Britannicæ & Anglicanæ Scriptores XXV. Vol. II.

Besides which, there are amongst his Papers the Manuscripts, very near ready for the Press.

Iamblichus de Vita Pythagoræ.

Origenis Philocalia variis MSS. collectat, emendata, nova versione donata.

Antonini Imperatoris Itinerarium Inscriptionibus Scholiis Illustratum per T. G.

He was Master of a noble Library of choice and valuable Books, as well as of a curious Collection of many esteem'd Manuscripts, which, with a competent Estate, he has left to his Son and Heir, *Roger Gale*, Esq. As he was conversant with the Learned of our own Nation, so also he was well known to Foreigners, and had a particular Correspondence with the famous *Hugues* of France, *Mabillon*, *Allix*, and divers others.

Du Bart's
Death.

On the 26th died the famous Capt. *John du Bart* of *Dunkirk*. I am credibly inform'd, That his Father being a *Dunkirker*, and his Mother an *English* Woman, he was born at *Newcastle*, upon *Tine*; but being carried over to *Dunkirk*, while an Infant, was bred there. He serv'd the *Dutch* for some Years at *Sea*, but in the Beginning of the last War being either slighted, or not preferr'd by that State, as he expected, he engaged in the Service of *France*, and was made Commander of the *Dunkirk* Squadron; and in the

Cour

Course of the War gave that Republick (as well as the *English*) reason to repent they had not engaged him in their Service, by the many Ships he took from them. The Author of the *French Spy* says (how true I know not) that he and his Brother were taken Prisoners by the *English* in the Beginning of the War, and having a Guard set upon them at *Portsmouth*, they stole a Boat in the Harbour, and happily made their Escape to *St. Malo*. However this were, *du Bart* was certainly a great Sea-Commander, and understood all the Sands, Shoals, &c. on the *Flanders* Coast the best of any Man alive. He is succeeded in his Commission by *M. Ponti*, famous for his Expedition to, and taking of *Carthage* in 1697. but whether he'll ever come up to the Reputation of his Predecessor in this new Scene of Action, Time alone must determine.

About the middle of this Month died *Penelope O* Countess *Brian*, Countess-Dowager of *Peterborough*, at her House of *Peterborough* in *Westminster*. She was the Daughter of *Barnabas O* *borough's* *Brian*, Earl of *Thomond*, whose Ancestors had been Death. sometime Kings of *Ulster*. She liv'd to a considerable Age, and had lost her Sight before she died, and left only one Daughter behind her, viz. *Mary*, Dutches of *Norfolk*, who was in 1702. divorced in Parliament from the Duke, upon Allegations I do not care to name.

On the 20th Instant died *Ann Brudenel*, Countess of Countess *Shrewsbury*. She was Daughter of *Robert*, Earl of *Cardi-* of *Shrewsbury's* *gan*, and married to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who was Death. many Years ago slain in a Duel by the late Duke of *Buckingham*, upon an Account which I do not care to 20. mention in this Place. Since his Decease she was married to one *Mr. Bridges*, a very honest Gentleman, who by her Death loses the Benefit of her Joynture, that falls to her only surviving Son, *Charles*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*, a Nobleman to whom I wish as much Health, as he has Honour and good Merit.

On

May. On the 9th Instant died *John Jeffreys*, Baron *Jeffreys* of *Wem*, and Son and Heir to Sir *George Jeffreys* of *Bulstrode*, in the County of *Buckingham*, Knt. one of the King's Serjeants at Law, and Chief-Justice of *Chester*, on whom the Degree of Baronet was conferr'd Nov. 17. 1681. 33 Car. 2. who being first constituted Chief-Justice of *England*, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, was promoted to the Dignity of a Baron, by the the Title of Lord *Jeffreys* of *Wem*, in the County of *Salop*, by Patent bearing Date 15th of May, 1685, 1 Jac. 2. and soon after made Lord High-Chancellor of *England*; which *George*, Lord *Jeffreys*, was Sixth Son of *John Jeffreys* of *Acton*, in the County of *Denbigh*, Esq; by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Ireland* of *Bewsey*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, Knt. This *John* was Son and Heir of another *John Jeffreys* of *Acton* aforesaid, Esq; one of the Judges in North *Wales*, who was surnamed *Jeffreys* from his Father *Jeffrey*, (the Son of *Hugh*) likewise of *Acton*, paternally descended from *Tudor Trevor*, Earl of *Hereford*.

The now deceased Lord was a Person of very good Parts and Elocution, and would have been of Use and Ornament to his Country, but that he much sullied them by a Life too conformable to the loose Age we live in, which, perhaps, had an Influence upon his early Death. He was married to the only Daughter of the late Earl of *Pembroke*, but having no Male Issue by her, this short liv'd Honour extinguish'd with him.

Cardinal
Borgia's
Death.

Sometime this Month died Cardinal *Borgia*, in the 47th Year of his Age. He obtained a Cardinal's Cap of *Innocent XII.* at the same time with Count *Lamberg*, Bishop of *Passau*, when he was Cannon of *Toledo*: He must necessarily have been of the *Spanish* Faction; but, indeed, he was a Person so little known, that we can make no Discovery of his good or bad Qualities. By his Death there is a Ninth Vacancy in the College of Cardinals.

On

On the 26th Instant died M. *Dijckvelt*, at *London*, in the 78th Year of his Age. He was one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary from the States-General to condole the Death of his *Britannick* Majesty *William III.* of Glorious Memory, and to congratulate the Accession of the most Serene Queen *Ann* to the Throne, and a Person so much engaged in publick Business and Negotiations all his Life-time, and so fit for it, that I am sorry I can give no particular Account of him.

May.

M. *Dijckvelt's*
Death.
26.

Towards the middle of this Month the Elector of *Bavaria* had a Son born, whose Name I cannot yet learn.

June.

I have already mention'd the Death of the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, who was slain at the Battle of *Lisaw*, on the 19th. He was the Son of *Christian Albert* and *Frederica Amalia*, Sister to *Christian V.* late King of *Denmark*. He was born 1671, succeeded his Father in 1696. and married *Hedwig Sophia*, Sister to *Charles XI.* the present King of *Sweden*, by whom he had one Son, named *Charles Frederick*, now Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, under the Administration of his Uncle Prince *Christian Augustus*. This *Frederick* was a valiant Prince, and a good Soldier.

July.

Duke of
Holstein's
Death.

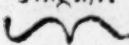
Sometime this Month (as I take it) died *Robert Cary*, Baron *Hunsdon*, whose Ancestor Sir *Henry Cary*, Knight, in regard of his near Alliance to Queen *Elizabeth* (being his Mother's Sister Son) was advanced to the Dignity of Lord *Hunsdon* by Patent bearing Date the 13th of *January*, 1558. in the first Year of the same Queen; which *Henry*, Baron *Hunsdon*, was sometime Governor of *Berwick*, and Lord-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, Lord-Warden of the East and Middle Marshes towards *Scotland*, Captain of the Guard of the Gentlemen-Pensioners, Chief-Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, Chases, Parks and Warrens beyond *Trent*, one of the Lords of the most Honourable Privy-Council, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

August.

L. *Hunsdon's*
Death.

This noble Family, in Process of Time, fell into such Decay, that the Lord now deceased was put Apprentice to the mean Trade of a Weaver, and for

His Character.

August.  some time after work'd at it. But then considering the Possibility of his becoming one Day Lord *Hunsdon*, he thought a Military Life better suited his Family, and therefore having for some time rode in the Guards as a private Gentleman, I think, he had got a Commission before the Honour devolved to him: However it were, there came but a very small Estate along with it; but though the Defect was in some measure made up by a Pension from Court, yet so far he shew'd himself a Man of Honour and an *English* Man, that he run the Risque of losing it, by voting once in Opposition thereunto for what he believed to be the true Interest of his Country. This Lord was never married, so that the Honour and Estate devolves upon his first Cousin, *William Cary*, Esq; a *Dutch* Man, whose Father was an Officer many Years ago, in the Service of the States, and (I think) slain at the Siege of *Maestricht*.

P. of Com-
merci's
Death.

We have before mention'd the Death of the brave Prince of *Commerci*, who was unfortunately kill'd, on the 25th Instant, at the Battle of *Luzara*. He was Prince of that Branch of the House of *Lorain* that is now in *France*, and, I think, was born in that Country. However, he mostly serv'd his Imperial Majesty, and acquired immortal Honour for his Courage, Conduct and Bravery in the *Hungarian* Wars, as well as in *Italy*, where he commanded next to Prince *Eugene* and died about the 44th Year of his Age.

Earl of
Kent's
Death.

About the middle of this Month died *Anthony Grey* the Tenth Earl of *Kent*, Chief of the Ancient and illustrious House of *Grey*, from which were descended and branch'd the Barons of *Rotherfield*, *Cadnore*, *Wilton*, *Ruthin*, *Greby* and *Rugemont*, the Viscount *Lisle*, the Earl of *Stamford*, the Marquess of *Dorset*, and Duke of *Suffolk*, all of that Surname, deriv'd from the Castle and Honour of *Grey* in *Picardy*, their Patrimony before the Conquest. This Noble Lord was the eldest Son and Heir of *Henry*, Earl of *Kent*, by *Amabilia* his Second Lady, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Ben*, Knight Recorder of *London* (Relict of *Anthony Fane*, Esq; Third Son to *Francis*, late Earl of *Northumberland*) and had a younger Brother, *Henry Grey*, who died young.

as also one Sister, named *Elizabeth*, married to *Banaster Maynard*, Son and Heir to *William Lord Maynard*; which Earl *Henry* was eldest Son to *Anthony*, Earl of *Kent*, sometime Clergy-man, who succeeded in the Earldom to his Kinsman *Henry*, Earl of *Kent*, Lord Grey of *Ruthin*. The Title of Earl was conferr'd by King *Edward* the Fourth (May 31st, in the Fifth Year of his Reign) upon *Edmund*, Lord Grey of *Ruthin*, Lord-Treasurer of *England* (then using the Style of Lord and Baron *Hastings*, *Weysford* and *Ruthin*) whose Ancestor, *Roger de Grey*, sat in the Parliament held at *York* (Ann. 1322. 16 *Edw.* 2.) as Lord Grey of *Ruthin*, being Second Son to *John*, Lord Grey of *Wilton*, lineally descended from *Henry de Grey*, a great Baron in the Time of *Richard I.*

This Noble Lord deceased has left a good Name behind him, for his Morals, and particularly for being an excellent Pay-Master, a Vertue in our Age not a little to be valued in high Personages: He was nicely just, of a sedate Temper, rather affecting a retired Life than the Noise of Courts, and never put himself forward to engage in publick Employments: But, on the contrary, whenever he thought he had a just Call, shew'd himself ever a true Patriot, and his Memory upon that very Account challenges the just Esteem of all true *English* Men. He is succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his Son *Henry*, commonly called Lord *Ruthin*.

His Character.

Sometime this Month died *Madam de la Valiere*, *Madam* Dutcheß of *Vajour*. She was the first Mistress of the *French* King's Affections, while he was yet a Minor (for he began betimes) and had only one Daughter by her, viz. the Princess Dowager of *Conti*; but having at length forsook her Bed, this put her into so profound a Melancholy, that disdaining any other than Royal Flesh, she resolv'd to betake her self to the Spirit; to which Purpose, she shut her self up in a *Carmelite* Nunnery, there to apply her self to Repentance and Works of Charity, which she did with extraordinary Constancy for Thirty Years together; and they said, that during that Time she perform'd those Acts of Penitence, which deserv'd to have her

de la Valiere's Death and Character.

August. Name inserted in all the Almanacks in Europe, both Protestant and Popish.

September. On the 28th Instant died *Robert Spenser*, Earl of *Sunderland*, and Baron *Spenser* of *Wormleighton*, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter; he succeeded his memorable Father, *Henry*, Lord *Spenser* of *Wormleighton*, who was raised to the Degree of Earl of *Sunderland*, in the County of *Durham*, on the 8th of *June*, 19 *Car. 1.* and slain in that King's Cause at the Battle of *Newbery*, upon the 20th of *Sept.* the same Year: This Earl *Henry* was Son and Heir to *William*, Lord of *Wormleighton*, Second Son (by Birth) and Heir of *Robert Spenser*, Esq; created Lord *Spenser* of *Wormleighton*, in the County of *Warwick*, by Letters Patent bearing Date, *July 21. 1 Jac. 1.* the Ceremony being performed at *Hampton-Court*; soon after he was sent Ambassador to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with the Ensigns of the most Noble Order of the Garter; which *Robert*, Lord *Spenser*, was Son and Heir of Sir *John Spenser* of *Althorp*, in the County of *Northampton*, Knt. who was the Twelfth Descendant, in a Lineal Succession, from *Jeffrey le Spenser*, younger Brother to *Hugh Despensers*, Justice of England, summon'd to Parliament 49 *Hen. 3.* Progenitor to the Earls of *Winchester* and *Glocester*, and Barons *le Dispenser*.

His Character.

The Noble Earl now deceased, had been twice Secretary of State in the Reign of King *Charles II.* was not only continued in that of King *James's*, but made President of the Council, one of the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs, and for one while acted as Prime Minister of State: But having prevaricated with God Almighty in his Religion, his Disgrace that not long after ensued upon it, was very just, if upon no other Account, yet upon this only: Indeed, 'tis a very hard Matter to give a just Character of this Earl, and therefore I shall rather chuse to recite that given by others, than add any of my own; and I find Father *Orleans* and others allow him to be a Person cut out by Nature for a Politician, endowed with a ready penetrating Wit, an extended Fore-cast, and sedate Spleen; a nice Observer, as well as a subtle Flatterer of the Failings and Weaknesses of Princes, two Qualities that were to gain and keep an Ascendant over them. He

was

was by many accused to have been all along unfaithful to King *James*; to whom he was a secret Enemy, not to be reconciled to him by Policy or Affection; that he had shewed an extraordinary Warmth against him in the Business of the Bill of Exclusion; that he always sided with the prevailing Party, though at the same time he managed a Resource with those that were under, in Case of a Change: That he never courted the Duke of *York's* Favour, till he found *Monmouth's* Interest in the Wain; that whilst he was in with the Exclusioners, he dexterously ingratiated himself with the Dutches of *Portsmouth*, by whose Mediation he was soon introduced to Favour, and by the King reconciled to the Duke of *York*; that he attained to be Prime Minister to King *James*, by discovering the Secrets of the Presbyterian Cabals, that the better to precipitate his Master's Ruine, he had flatter'd his ambitious Designs, as long as no Body stood to oppose him, but that he no sooner understood that a powerful Party was form'd against the King, than that he secured himself a Retreat by betraying his Councils: That his Lady kept a constant Correspondence with the Princess of *Orange*, and *Monf. Bentink*, by the Means of Mr. *Felton*, her Kinsman, and of several Refugees, whom she kept in Pay to carry Letters; that his Uncle Col. *S---ney* was gone over to the Prince not without the Earl's Knowledge; that he pretended to embrace the Popish Religion, the better to serve the Protestants, and engaged the King to admit Father *Petre* into the Privy-Council, to draw an *Odium* upon both; that he favour'd and promoted under-hand the Prosecution of the Bishops; that he obstinately rejected all the repeated Advices that were given him and the King, of the Prince of *Orange's* Designs: And, Lastly, That he made his Master refuse the only Assistance, that might have enabled him to baffle the Enterprizes of his Enemies. In Opposition to this Charge, others in the Earl's Justification, have alledg'd; That the Rule was not so general, but that a reconciled Enemy might become a real Friend; that a Man might maintain a Resource in a Party without embracing it; that he had from the Beginning faithfully served King *James*, as became a Protestant Subject; that he opposed the King's assuming a dispensing Power; that tho'

September. he acted in the Ecclesiastical Commission, yet for good while he defended *Magdalen-College*; that he was against the Dissolving the Parliament; that he openly opposed the Prosecution of the Bishops, that he exposed himself to the Fury of the Popish Party, and though he pretended to turn Roman Catholick, to prevent his immediate Ruine, yet he still continued to be the Object of their Hatred; that there were no Proofs of his entertaining any Private or Treasonable Correspondencies with the King's Enemies; that his Lady's holding a suspicious Intelligence with the Prince of *Orange* was not a sufficient Reason to render the Husband criminal; that Col. *Sydney*, though his near Relation, might have deceived him, as he did others, and make him believe, that he went to the *Spaw* only for the Sake of the Waters; that his owning he changed his Religion to serve the Protestants was rather an Excuse to them, than a Proof of his being privy to their Designs, since no Man had need to make Excuses to those with whom he had already concerted Measures; that his introducing Father *Pem* into the Council, was only a prudential and allowable Piece of Policy, to bring upon the Jesuits all the Odium of the People, for the irregular Conduct of the Court; that the Prince of *Orange's* Undertakings against a King, that had so powerful a Force both by Sea and Land, seem'd so extraordinary, not to say extravagant, to every Body, that not knowing how to give Credit to it, he did not think himself obliged to lay any Weight upon *Skelton's* Informations; and that upon the News of the Prince's Coming, he advised the King to call a free Parliament, and to depend upon that, rather than upon any Foreign Assistance, which was not only unnecessary, but also most dangerous.

To conclude; I shall only make one Observation, that this Noble Lord was guilty of strange sort of Indulgence towards some Persons that had formerly been in his Service, and particularly towards one, by whose Means he drew the Odium upon himself for a time of a Fact, in relation to the Manner of a Noble Earl's *Exit*, which, if it were true, could not be mention'd without utmost Horror: But for my Part, I am so fully satisfied of his entire Innocence in that Mat-

ter,

er from several particular Circumstances, not so proper now to be inserted, that I think my self hereby obliged to do that Justice due to his Memory, as to acquit him wholly of it. He is succeeded in his Honours and Estate by his only surviving Son, the Right Honourable *Charles Lord Spenser*, a most excellent Person, that inherits none of the Faults, but all the Vertues of his Noble Ancestors, wherein may he always flourish and increase.

September.

Sometime this Month died *Armand de Cambout*, Duke of *Coastlin*, whose Ancestor obtain'd a Patent for being Duke and Peer of *France* in 1663. He was a Person that deserv'd a good Character, being complaisant to all the World, even to a Fault: He was of no great Depth, and liv'd Citizen-like at Court. People always rejoyced when they saw him, because he was a good Man; but no Body would engage in an Intreague with him, because he was not capable of managing it.

Death.

Sometime this Month (as I take it) died *Guy de Durtfort*, Marshal of *France*, as well as Duke and Peer of that Kingdom, by the Title of Duke de *Lorge*; for in 1691. he obtain'd, that the Town and Lands of *Quintin*, in the Lower *Bretagne*, should be erected into a Dutchy by that Title. He was a Noble Person, whose disinterested Greatness of Soul had gain'd him the Admiration of the World: And as he was the only Man that had had Military Commands, who made no Advantage of the Prerogatives of War, he never put himself under any Protection. His Wit was not excellent, but his Head and Conduct were admirable. 'Tis, indeed, a great Character given of him, to say, *He knew not what it was to hate, but knew how to esteem and serve.* He was courteous and affable to all Mankind; and 'tis hardly known that any Officer or Soldier ever made Complaints of him: He wanted nothing but Troops to shine out as much as the brightest Generals, and with what he had had (says a *French* Author) he did more for his Country, than the Heroes of the new Creation, *Boufflers* and *Villeroy*. After the End of the late War, he enjoy'd the Remainder of his Life in Peace and Honour, with this Satisfaction, That

October.

Mons. de

Lorge's

Death

and Cha

racter.

October. he had done nothing to be reproach'd for, in Relation either to the State, his Prince, his Friends, his Family, or his Reputation. He was cut of the Stone and died.

Dutch. of Richmond's Death. 15. On the 15th Instant died the Dutchess Dowager of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, the Relict of *Cha. Steward*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, who being Ambassador Extraordinary from *Charles II.* King of *England*, to the Crown of *Denmark*, died at *Elsinore* of very Cold, on the 20th of *December*, 1672. After which the Dutchess ever since continued a Widdow. She was the Daughter of *Walter Steward*, Doctor of Physick. Her Joynture devolved to my Lady *O Brian*, Sister to the Duke her Husband; but for her other Estate, which is very considerable, and most in Money, she has thought fit to leave it to Mr. *Steward*, my Lord *Blantire's* Son, a Scotch Peer, and a near Relation of her own, with which he is enjoynd to purchase Land in *Scotland* which is to be called *Lenox Love*. The Trustees are the Earl of *Rocheſter*, my Lord *Blantire*, Sir *William Whitlock*, and Mr. *Gray*, her Steward. This Lady was a Roman Catholick, religiously devoted in her Way, and of a fair Reputation in the World, and was surviv'd by her Mother, reckon'd to be above 100 Years old; but she is since dead also.

Prince of Nassau Saarburg's Death and Character. On the 17th of this Month died *Walrad*, Prince of *Nassau Saarburg*, at *Ruremond*, in *Guelderland*, laden with Honour, and highly lamented by the whole Confederate Army, but more especially by the States-General for the signal Services he had done them, with an unexpressible Zeal and Affection. He had addicted himself to Arms from his Youth, and the Almighty having been pleas'd always to preserve him in the greatest Dangers, he by that Means got a consummate Experience in the Military Art. Those who were more particularly acquainted with this Prince, and nearest his Person, affirm'd, that he serv'd or commanded 52 Years, viz. That he was Eight Years in the Emperor's Service, Six in the King of *France's*, and 38 in that of the *United-Provinces*, during which Time he had been in 15 pitch'd Battles, and 27 formal Sieges, which makes him equal, or indeed rather superior to

Count

Count *Eneas Caprara*, who after he had made 42 Campaigns, died last Year, as you may see in the *Remarks* of it, at the End of my History. This Prince must necessarily have been old, and I am sorry I cannot particularly assign his Age.

October.

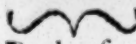
On the 27th died Cardinal *Rodolowich*, in the 76th Year of his Age, and the Third of his Cardinalship, by which there is a Vacancy made of Ten Scarlet Caps in the Sacred College, as they call it. He being upon his Return to *Rome* from *Tivoli*, about the End of *September*, was seized with a sudden Distemper, that for the present took away his Speech; but some few Minutes after, the recovering the Use of his Tongue, took the Sacrament, disposed of his Goods and Possessions, and died the Day before mention'd. He was a *Neapolitan* by Birth, and a Creatnre of *Innocent XII.* He was Secretary to the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, an Office that required an able Head-piece. In a Word, he was a Man of Merit, and stood fair for the Popedom.

Death of
Cardinal
Rodolowich
27.

About the Beginning of this Month died my Lady *Catherine O Brian*, or *Williamson*, Baroness *Clifton* of *Leighton*, *Bromswould*, Wife to Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Knight, and Relict of *Henry*, Lord *O Brian*, Son and Heir to *Henry*, Earl of *Thomond*, in *Ireland*, Sister and sole Heir to *Charles*, late Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, and thereby sole Heir to the Lady *Catherine*, her Grand-mother, Daughter and Heir to Sir *Garvase Clifton* of *Layton Bromswould*, Com. *Hunt.* who had the Title of Lord *Clifton* by Writ of Summons to Parliament, 9 July, 1608. 6 Jac. 1. which *Catherine*, then Lady *O Brian*, making her Claim to the Title and Dignity of Baroness *Clifton*, in the Parliament begun at *Westminster* 8 May, 1661. 13 Car. 2. (and held by Prorogation for divers Years after) had, Anno 1674. being the 26th Year of the same King, that her Claim allow'd her; so that the Honour, upon her Decease, of Baroness *Clifton*, as aforesaid, is descended to her Daughter my Lady *Cornbury*, the Wife of *Edward Lord Cornbury*, now Governor of *New York*, in *America*.

Novemb.
Death of
my Lady
Catherine
Williamson

Some-

Novemb.

 Earl of
Leicester's
 Death
 and Cha-
 racter.

Sometime also towards the Beginning of this Month died *Robert Sidney*, Earl of *Leicester*, Viscount *Sidney* and Baron of *Penhurst*, being the Thirteenth Earl of *England*. This Noble Family anciently seated at *Cranleigh*, in the County of *Surrey*, and *Kynghesham* in *Suffolk*, lineally derive themselves from Sir *William Sidney* Knight, who came out of *Anjou* with *Henry*, the Son of *Maud*, the Empress, afterwards King by the Name of *Henry 2.* whose Chamberlain he then was made. From this Sir *William* descended Sir *William Sidney* Knight, one of the chief Commanders at *Flodden-field* Chamberlain and Steward to *Henry 8.* who had Issue Sir *Henry Sidney*, Knight, Four times Lord Justice of *Ireland*, thrice Lord Deputy of that Kingdom, and many Years Lord President of *Wales*; notwithstanding which, Dr. *David Powel* says in his Dedication to him, of his History of *Wales*, to his immortal Honour, that he had not procured to himself a Foot of Ground in neither Countries; a very rare Example and such as can hardly be parallell'd in our Times wherein nothing almost prevails but *Auri sacra fames*. He was also Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter: He married a Daughter of *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, by whom he had the famous Sir *Philip Sidney*, a Person of extraordinary Merit, by reason of his Probity, great Learning, and other admirable Parts; but he being mortally wounded at *Zutphen*, and dying without Issue, was succeeded by his Brother Sir *Robert Sidney*, Knt. sometime Governor of *Flushing*, and Commander of the *English* Auxiliaries sent against the *Spaniards* in Aid of Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, Great Uncle to the late King of *England*; who was created Lord *Sidney* of *Penhurst* in *Kent*, on the 13th of *May*, in the First Year of King *James I.* Viscount *Lisle*, on the 4th of *May*, in the 3d Year of the same King; installed Knight of the Garter, on the 7th of *July*, 1616, being the 14th of King *James*; and as he was by the Maternal Side the Nephew of the Great *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, (who died without Issue) he was by the same King dignified with the Title of Earl of *Leicester*, on the 2d of *August*, in the 18th Year of his Reign; the Ceremony of his Creation being perform'd in the *Bishops-Hall* at *Salisbury*; he was also Lord-Chamberlain to

Queen

Novemb.

Queen Ann, and Father to Robert, Earl of Leicester, who succeeded him; this Robert was Father to Philip, Earl of Leicester, to Henry the present Earl of Rumney, and to the most Learned and Valiant Colonel Algernon Sidney, sometime Ambassador from the Parliament of England, to the Great Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, who by the Iniquity of the Times, lost his Head upon Tower-Hill, in the Year, 1683. Earl Robert lived beyond the ordinary Age of Mankind, being (as I have been inform'd) near 90 Years old when he died. His Son Philip was pretty well towards 80 when he departed this Life. He had been of the Privy-Council to Oliver Cromwell, and I have found him the first in the List, by the Name or Title of Philip Viscount Lisle; and I do not find that he would ever after meddle with any Court Affairs, not even in King William's Time, when Offers have been made him of what Preferments he should ask for. This Philip was the Father of Robert, Earl of Liecester, now deceased, a Person of an exemplary Life, much Goodness and Humanity. He, like his Father, seem'd to have no Inclination for any publick Office, but contented himself with his Patrimony, which was plentiful enough, even for his numerous Family, when he came actually to inherit it. He was summon'd to Parliament the 11th of July, 1689. in the first Year of King William and Queen Mary, and had his Place according to the Precedency of his Father's Barony, which was the Nineteenth. He was a Lover of Painting; and, in a Word, was a Noble Person, just in his Principles, and liberal in his Nature, and of whom none could justly speak any Ill.

On the 4th Instant died Sir Edward Sherburne, Knt. Sir Edw. He was born on the 18th of September, 1616. being Sherburn's the Son of Edward Sherburne, Esq; a Native of Oxford, Death. and he the Son of Henry Sherburne, Gent. a Retainer of C. C. College, in the same University, but descended from the ancient and genteel Family of his Name, now remaining at Stanyhurst, in Lancashire. In 1640. he went into France, but his Father dying about the End of that Year, he return'd, and had his Place, by Patent, of Clerk of the Ordinance to King Charles I. and sometime after was made Commissary-General of the Ordinance; After the Battle of Edgehill, he retir'd with

Novemb. with the King to Oxford, and was created Master Arts. He lived retiredly after the Rendition of Oxford either in London, or Abroad, and suffered very much for the Royal Cause, yet 'twas with Difficulty that he got the Patent of Clerk of the Ordinance to take Place after the Restoration of *Charles II.* the Profits whereof were also sometime after reduced. He was a Person well acquainted with the ancient Greek and Latin, as well as the choicest Modern Poets, both Italian, French and Spanish. He translated,

1. *Medea*; a Tragedy of *Seneca*, Lond. 1648.
2. *Seneca's Answer to Lucian*; *Why good Men suffer Misfortune, seeing there is a Divine Providence?* Lond. 1648.
3. *Salmacis, Lyrian and Sylva, Forsaken Lydia, The Rape of Hellen*, a Comment thereon, with several other Poems, Lond. 1651.
4. The Sphere of *Marcus Manilius*, Lond. 1675.
5. He wrote a Catalogue of the most Eminent Astrologers, both Ancient and Modern, &c.
6. *Troades*: Or, The Royal Captives, Trag. Lond. 1679.

The Sixteenth *Idillium* of *Theocritus* in *N. Tate's* Miscellanies is ascribed to him. In 1680, King *Charles II.* was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon him in his private Bed-Chamber at *White-Hall*. What Reasons induced him to change that Religion wherein he was educated, I know not; but he was rendered very uneasie in the Time of the Popish Plot, and after King *James* his Abdication, he was put out of his Employments, and lived ever since a studious and retired Life to his dying Day, only some Things by him written (as before-mention'd) or rather more largely and correctly done (besides *Hippolitus* and *Phaedra*) were publish'd in 1702, with this Title:

The Tragedies of *Lucius Annaeus Seneca*, the Philosopher, viz. *Medea, Phædra* and *Hippolitus*; *Troades*, or, The Royal Captives; and the Rape of *Helen*, out of the Greek of *Coluthus*. Translated into English Verse, with Annotations. To which is prefix'd the Life and Death of *Seneca*, the Philosopher; with a Vindication of the said Tragedies to him, as their proper Author.

There

There are some other Pieces of his remaining in Manuscript, whose Titles we do not exactly know, and therefore wholly omit them. He was interr'd on the 8th, under the Second and Third Pews, towards the East End, on the North side next the Wall, in the Tower-Chappel, near which Place he intended to have erected a Monument for his Father, and desired another to be put up with the following Inscription, (design'd by himself) for preserving his Memory.

Aeternitati Sacrum.

EDWARDUS SHERBURNEUS, (Edwardi
Filius, Henrici Nepos) Miles
Rei Tormentariae Bellicae & Armamentorum per Regnum Angliae
Nuper Antigraphus Regius
Musarum & Charitum, dum vixit, Cultor non Ingratus,
Literatura Elegantiori & Scriptis non Incelebris,
Postquam Carolo Primo, Beatissimae Memoriae, Magnae
Britanniae Monarchae Secundo, Temporibus Iniquissimis,
Summa Industria, Constantia Fideque Obsequentissime
Inserviisset;
Nec non Carolo Secundo, & Jacobo Secundo, Regum Maximis
Per Plurimos Annos non inutilem Officii sui Munere
Navasset Operam,
Senio Fractus, & Patriae Calamitatibus, & propriis (heu) pene
Oppressus,
Hic tandem Requiescit
In Pace.
Vixit Celebs Annos LXXXVI. Mensem I. Dies XVII.
Obiit XIV. Calend. Octobris,
Anno Aerae Christianae MDCCII.
Dominus Nicholas Sherburneus de Stonyhurst, in Agro
Lancastriensi, Baronettus
Marmor hoc Mnemosynon Amico & Agnato olim suo
Poni Curavit.

On the 4th died John Bembo, Esq; at Jamaica, in Admiral the West-Indies. He was born at Shrewsbury, and in Bembo's his Youth bred up in the Free School of that Town; Death. and though of a good Family, yet for their Loyalty they were so reduced, that he was bound Appren- 4. tice to a Water-man: He afterwards used the Seas, and became a Privateer (as they themselves call it) in the West-Indies. In Process of Time he came to

Novemb. to be Master of Attendance at *Depfort*, where he continued several Years. In the late War he was made use of for the Bombarding of *St. Malo*, and by quick Degrees raised to be a Flag-Officer, and sent Admiral of a Squadron of Ships into the *West-Indies*. He was a Man of much Temperance, insomuch, that his nearest Relation should say, She never saw him drunk: He was in his Nature charitable, and the Parish where he was born will miss his annual Benevolence. Never was so brave a Man so ill seconded by his Captains, and though he lost his Right Leg in an Engagement with the *French* Squadron, on the 24th of *August* last, yet, in a Letter to his Lady, he expressed himself not near so much concern'd at it, as at the Cowardice and Villany of his Captains, which prevented him from totally ruining the *French* Squadron: About 9 Weeks after the Loss of his Leg, he fell ill of a Fever, which in a few Days put a Period to the gallant Man's Life, the Loss of whom can never be sufficiently lamented. He was about Fifty Years old, when he died.

Earl of
Derby's
Death.
5.

On the 5th Instant, (a very remarkable Day) died *William Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, (and the Third Earl of *England*) *Baron Stanley Strange* (of *Knokin*) and *Man*, Lord of *Man* and the *Isles*: The *Isle of Man* was first granted by *Henry IV.* to *Sir John Stanley*, not with Absolute Sovereignty, that I could ever yet meet with, and therefore I must look upon that as a vulgar Error, that ever they were Kings, either of or in *Man*, and crown'd with a Leaden Crown: Indeed, when the *Danes* were Masters of it, they had their King crown'd, perhaps, with a Leaden Crown, seeing they could afford no better, and this might occasion the Mistake: Though, at the same time, I must observe, that neither *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, nor *William Scroop*, to whom he sold it, in 1393, ever assumed any such Title, and yet they preceded the *Stanley's* in Possession, as well as *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who forfeiting for Treason, made way for the *Stanleys* to have a Grant of the Island as aforesaid.

This Family (a younger Branch of the *Stanleys* of *Houton*, in *Wirral*, in the County Palatine of *Chester*) who assumed that Surname from the Lordships of

Stanley

Novemb.

Stanleigh, in the *Moorelands* of *Staffordshire*, originally in the Possession of the Lords *Audley* their Progenitor) was honour'd with the Title of a Baron of this Realm by King *Edward IV.* who created *Thomas Stanley* (Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Stanley*, sometime Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*) and Chamberlain of the Household to *Henry VI.*) Lord *Stanley* by Writ of Summons to Parliament, on the 24th of *May*, in the First Year of his Reign, which *Thomas*, Lord *Stanley*, who was Lord-Treasureward of the Household to King *Richard III.* by whom he was made Constable of *England* for Life, as also Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, having married *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* he was by that Prince, on whose Head after the Battle of *Bosworth*) he had set the Crown, created Earl of *Derby*, on the 27th of *Octob.* in the First Year of his Reign. As for the now deceased Lord, he was Grandson to *James*, Earl of *Derby*, that was beheaded in 1651, for his firm Adherence and Loyalty to *Charles II.*

As for this Lord's Character, I care not for meddling with it; but he is succeeded in Honour and Estate by a gallant Gentleman, and his own Brother Col. *James Stanley*, to whom I wish all Honour and Prosperity: For the deceased Earl by his excellent Countess, Daughter to the late Duke of *Ormond*, had but one Son, the young Lord *Strange*, who died some Years ago in his Travels at *Venice*.

On the 10th of this Month died Dr. --- *Boyle*, Lord *December*, Arch-bishop of *Armagh*, and Primate of all *Ireland*, in the 93d Year of his Age. He was the eldest Branch of the most Honourable Family of the *Boyle's*. His real Estate he generously bestow'd upon his Son my Lord Viscount *Blessington*, and contented himself with the Revenue of the Arch-bishoprick, upon which he liv'd as became his Station and Quality, being both generous and hospitable.

On the 11th Instant died Cardinal *Jacomo Cantelmi*, Cardinal Archbishop of *Naples*, in the 58th Year of his Age, and the 13th of his Cardinalship, that Dignity having been conferr'd upon him by *Alexander VIII.* By his Death there happens Eleven Vacancies in the Sacred College,

December. College, besides a fat Archbishoprick for those that can get it. He left his Brother the Duke of *Popoli* (as they said) Heir of all his Patrimonial Estate, and gave away his acquired Estate in Legacies to his Domestic Servants, and to several Churches in *Naples*. This Cardinal who was descended from one of the noblest Families in *Naples*, from his Youth endeavour'd to make his Fortune in the Court of *Rome*. *Innocent XI.* being inform'd of his Ability, sent him Nuncio to *Lucern* in *Switzerland*, and from thence into *Poland*; and *Alexander VIII.* sent him to *Ausburg*, to be present at the Coronation of the King of the *Romans*, where he had great Disputes with the Pope's Nuncio, about some Affairs that concern'd the Inquisition and the Monastery of the Nuns of *St. Clare*.

Mr. Henry Fitz-James's Death. Sometime this Month died *Mr. Henry Fitz-James* in the Province of *Languedoc*, in *France*, after a long Sickness. He was the second Natural Son of *James II.* sometime King of *England*, by *Madam Churchill*, and bore the Title at first of Grand-Prior; but sometime before his Death his Father was pleased to confer upon him the imaginary Honour of Duke of *Albemarle*. He marry'd *Madam Luxon*, the only Daughter of *Count Luxon*, first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of *Conde*, who was counted one of the greatest Fortunes in *France*, but, I think, she bare him no Children. *Mr. Fitz-James* was Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and a Flag-Officer at Sea in the *French* Service, for which last his Father had originally design'd him.

The Bill of Mortality, from Decemb. 16. 1701. to Decemb. 15. 1702.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Bill of
Morta-
lity. | Christ'ned | { Males,
Females, | 8031 |
| | | | 7656 |
| | | | In all, 15787 |
| | Buried | { Males,
Females, | 9781 |
| | | | 1700 |
| | | | In all, 19481 |
| Decreased in the Burials this Year, | | | 990 |

THE

THE
APPENDIX.

Abstract of the Act for the Attainder of the Pretended Prince of Wales of High-Treason, An. 13 & 14 W. 3.

THE Pretended Prince of *Wales*, since the Death of the late King *James II.* (by the Incitation of the *French King*) having openly assumed the Name and Title of *James the Third, King of England, Scotland and Ireland*, and caused himself to be so proclaim'd in *France*, in manifest Violation of the King's Rightful Title to the Crown of these Realms; Enacted, That the said Pretended Prince be Convicted and Attainted of High-Treason, and suffer Death as a Traytor Convict.

Any of the Subjects of *England*, from the First of *March*, 1701, who shall in *England*, or without, hold any Correspondence in Person, or by Letters, Messages, or otherwise, with the said Pretended Prince of *Wales*, &c. or remit any Sum or Sums of Money for his Use, being Convicted thereof, shall be Guilty of High-Treason, and shall suffer as in Cases of High-Treason.

Any Offences against this Act committed out of the Realm, may be laid and try'd in any County of *England*.

Enacted, That for Malt ground or unground, made of Barley or any other Corn, which any Maltster, &c. in *England, Wales or Berwick*, shall be possess'd of on *Mar.* 1701. there shall be paid 6 d. per Bushel, and proportionably for any greater or lesser Quantity. Malt made after 9 *March*, 1701, and before 24 *June*, 1703, to pay 6 d. for every Bushel in like manner, by the Maker thereof.

For every Barrel of Mum, from 9 March, 1701. and before 24 June, 1703. made or imported within England, Wales or Berwick, 10*s.* over and above the present Duties, by the Maker or Importer thereof.

For all Cyder and Perry, from 9 March, 1701. and before 24 June, 1703. made for Sale within England, Wales or Berwick, (over and above all other Duties) 4*s.* for every Hogshead, by the first Buyer or Retailer thereof.

Persons buying any Cyder or Perry, or Fruit to make into the same, and selling it by the Hogshead, or any greater or lesser Measure, shall be deem'd Retailers thereof, and shall be chargeable with the Duties during the Continuance of this Act, and no longer.

All the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry granted by this Act, to be within the Receipt and Management of the chief Commissioners of Excise of Beer, Ale, &c. for the Time being; and all inferior Officers, as Sub-Commissioners, Collectors, Supervisors, Gaugers, &c. to be also Sub-Commissioners, Collectors, &c. for the several Duties hereby granted, but to be under the Government of the chief Commissioners, who have Power to dismiss or alter them as they shall see meet.

All Maltsters or Makers of Malt for Sale, Sellers or Retailers of Malt, Brewers, Distillers, Importers, keepers, Victuallers and Vinegar-makers, &c. having in their Custody, for the Use of themselves or others, on 9 March, 1701. any Parcel or Quantity of Malt shall before 10 April, 1702. make a true Entry thereof at the Office of Excise within the Limits of their respective Habitation, under the Penalty of 50*l.* and the Malt not entred; and within Six Days after Entry made, the Duties to be paid to the proper Officer, or to give Security for paying the same within Six Months ensuing; and in case of prompt Payment within the Six Days, to allow a Discount after the Rate of 8*l.* per Cent. per Ann. for the said Six Months.

Officers to take a true Account of all such Malt of any Maltsters, &c. shall be possess'd of on 9 March, 1701. and to enter in the Day-time into any Dwelling House, Out-House, Barn, &c. belonging to such Maltster, &c. and take a true Account thereof, which the said Maltsters are hereby required to permit, under the Penalty of 20*l.*

Gaugers and Officers may at all Times in the Day enter the House, Malt-house, &c. belonging to any Person whatsoever, who from 9 March, 1701. and before 24 June, 1703. shall make any Malt, (either for Sale or not) and gauge all Cisterns, Uting-Fats, &c. used for the Wetting or Steeping of Barley, or other Corn, and take an Account of the Quantity thereof so wetted, and return the same in Writing to the Commissioners, or their Deputies, and leave a true Copy of such Report in Writing under their Hands, which Return shall be a Charge upon such Malsters respectively. And upon Refusal to permit the said Officers to measure and take an Account of such Malt, and to gauge such Uting-Fats, &c. to forfeit for every Offence 20*l*.

From 9 March, 1701. during the Continuance of this Act, every Malster or other Person shall, every Month, make a true Entry at the Office of Excise, of all Malt made in that Month respectively, under the Penalty of 10*l*. for every Neglect.

Malsters and Makers of Malt, within Three Months after such Entry, to clear off all the said Duties due from him or them respectively.

Malsters, or others chargeable with the said Duties, neglecting or refusing to make Payment, to forfeit double the Sum; and after such Default, shall not sell nor deliver out any Malt until the Duty be paid, on Pain to forfeit double the Value of the Malt so delivered.

By the Bushel mention'd in this Act, is meant a Bushel according to the Standard remaining in the Exchequer, commonly called the *Winchester* Bushel; and the Quantity of Barley or other Corn gauged according to such Bushel, and found to be wetted or steep'd for the making of Malt, shall be charged by the Gauger as so many Bushels of Malt.

On or before 10 April, 1702. all Malsters, &c. shall give Notice in Writing, at the next Excise-Office, of the Number and Situation of all Cisterns, Uting-Fats, &c. for the Wetting or Steeping of Corn, or Making or Keeping of Malt, &c. on Forfeiture of 5*l*. for every Cistern, &c. made use of without such Notice.

From 10 June, 1702. no Malster or other shall erect alter or enlarge, or make use of any Cisterns, Utting-Fat, &c. for the Wetting of Barley, &c. without first giving Notice thereof in Writing at the next Office of Excise, or shall keep or make use of any private Cistern, &c. other than such as are openly known, under the Penalty of 50 l.

Any Malster or Maker of Malt, &c. fraudulently conveying away any of his Stock of Malt which he is entituled to, on 9 March, 1701. out of his Custody, from the View of the Gauger, and not giving Notice thereof, at the next Office of Excise, before 10 April, 1702. shall forfeit for every Bushel 20 s. and the Person in whose Custody such Malt shall be found, and not discovering the same, shall forfeit also 20 s.

The Powers, &c. in an Act made 12 Car. 2. intitled, *An Act for taking away the Court of Wards and Liveries, &c. and settling a Revenue upon his Majesty in lieu thereof*, (or any other Law now in Force, relating to the Revenue of Excise, or other than in such Cases for which other Penalties are prescribed by this Act) are to be exercised, practised and put in Execution, for the Raising, Collecting and Paying the several Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry hereby granted.

All Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by this Act, to be sued for, levied and recover'd by any Laws of Excise, or by Action of Debt, in any of the Courts at Westminster, one Moiety to the King, the other to the Informer or Prosecutor.

Malt in the Custody of any Maker of Malt, to be made chargeable with all the Duties of Arrear, owing by any Person for Malt made by such Malster, or in his Malt-house, and to be subject to all Penalties and Forfeitures incurr'd by such Person for any Offence against the Laws relating to the Duties on Malt, and to levy Debts and Penalties on the same, as if the Debtor and Offender were the real Owner thereof.

For the better Accommodation of such Persons who make Malt for their own private Families only, the Commissioners of Excise, or the major part of them, or their Deputies, or in Default thereof, the Collector or Supervisor of the Division, may compound or agree with them for the said Duties, until the End of the

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Term hereby granted, at the Rate of *5 s. per Head per Annum*, to be paid Quarterly, or to take Security for the same; and their Houses, &c. upon paying such Composition, not to be liable to the Duty of *6 d. per Bushel*, or to the Search of the Officers of Excise.

If any Person, after Composition made, shall sell, exchange, barrel, or deliver out any Malt, or permit others to make any in his House, or sell any Beer, Ale, or other Liquors made of Malt, or shall have more Persons in his Family than is compounded for, and not give Notice to the next Office of Excise, at or before Quarter-Day, to forfeit *5 l.* and after such Offence, to lose the Benefit of his Composition, and be liable to the Duty of *6 d. per Bushel*, and to the Search of the said Officers; and for every Bushel of Malt so fraudulently sold, &c. shall forfeit *20 s.*

Out of every Twenty Bushels of Malt charged by the Gauger, the Maker to be allowed Four Bushels, and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Quantity.

Persons who shall have actually paid the Duties for any Quantity of Malt, or others intituled to the same from those who have paid the said Duties, may export such Malt into Foreign Parts (*Scotland* excepted) upon giving Security to the Customer of the Port, that the same shall not be reloaded in *England, Wales* or *Berwick*.

Malt shipp'd to be exported, and afterwards reloaded in *England, Wales*, or *Berwick*, (over and above the Bond which is to be levied and recover'd for the King's Use) shall be forfeited, or the Value thereof, one Moiety to the King, the other to the Seizer or Prosecutor.

Persons exporting Malt into Foreign Parts, shall produce a Certificate from the Collector or Officer who received the Duty, Proof being made upon Oath, that the said Duty is paid or secur'd, which Certificate the Officer is hereby required to give, and likewise to administer the Oath: And making Oath before the Officer of the Port, That the Malt is the same mentioned in the Certificate, the said Officer shall give a Certificate of the Quantity thereof so exported, which being produced to the Collector in the Place where such Malt was exported, he is to pay the said Duty

of 6 *d.* per Bushel to the Persons exporting the same; and in case the Collector has no Money in his Hands, the Commissioners are to pay the same.

Malt sold before 9 *March*, 1701. and not deliver'd or contracted so to be, the Buyer shall pay to the Seller 6 *d.* for every Bushel so sold, upon Delivery thereof, otherwise the Bargain to be void.

Rent reserved and payable in Malt (or if in Money, and the said Rent is to be ascertain'd by the Price of Malt, and to encrease accordingly) the Tenants of any Land subject to such Rent, may deduct 4 *s.* for every Quarter of Malt, or the Value of it in Money, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity, and upon paying the Residue be discharg'd, as if no Deduction had been made.

From 9 *March*, 1701. during the Continuance of this Act, no Malt shall be brought or imported into *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, on Forfeiture of the Same, or the full Value thereof, one Moiety to the King, the other to the Seizer, Informer or Prosecutor.

Every round Bushel with a plain and even Bottom, 18 Inches and a half wide throughout, and 8 Inches deep, shall be esteem'd a legal *Winchester* Bushel, according to the Standard in the *Exchequer*.

From 9 *March*, 1701, after the Duty on Malt is paid, if any Quantity unfortunately happen to be destroy'd by Fire, or cast away in any Barge or Vessel, going from any Part of *England* to another, the Proprietors, upon making Proof thereof by Two credible Witnesses on Oath, and of their having paid or secur'd the Duty for the Same, before the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter-Sessions, (who are to give Certificates under their Hands and Seals of such Loss) the Officer who collected the said Duty, upon such Certificate, may repay the Proprietors so much thereof as shall have been paid for the Malt so perish'd.

After 9 *March*, 1701, Barley, or other Corn or Grain steep'd or wetted in any Cistern, Uting Fat, &c. found working on the Floor, before it be put upon the Kiln, which not answering so great a Quantity when made into Malt, an Allowance shall be made of 4 Bushels out of every Bushel charg'd upon the Floor, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity.

By

By an Act of *W. & M.* for Encouragement of the Exportation of Corn, when Malt or Barley is at 24 *s.* per Quarter or under, Merchants putting on Board any Malt, according to the Limitations in that Act, shall receive from the Commissioners of the Customs 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Quarter so exported; Enacted, That the Duty of 6 *d.* per Bushel on Malt impos'd by this Act, shall not be reckon'd towards the Price of 24 *s.* per Quarter limited by the said Act, but the Exporter shall receive the Bounty granted by the said recited Act, except when the Price of Malt exceeds 24 *s.* per Quarter, besides the 6 *d.* per Bushel granted by this Act.

Persons exporting any ground Malt from any Port in *England, Wales* or *Berwick* to Foreign Parts, (except *Scotland*) the Duties being first paid or secured, shall be allow'd the same Drawback as if the same had been whole, upon Debenture, Certificate and Oath, as aforesaid, but shall be computed at so many Bushels as the same did contain before it was ground, and no more.

From 10 *April*, no common Brewer, Inn-keeper, Victualler and other Retailer of Beer or Ale, shall use any Sugar, Honey, Foreign Grain, *Guiney* Pepper, or the Syrup call'd *Essentia Bine*, *Coccus Indiae*, or any unwholsom Materials, in Beer or Ale, or mix any other Ingredients whatsoever with any Beer or Ale in Cask, upon Forfeiture of 20 *l.*

All Monies arising by this Act shall be paid into the *Exchequer*: And any Persons whatsoever may lend 600000 *l.* on the Credit of the said Duties, with Interest at 6 *l.* per Cent. per Ann. payable every Three Months, and the Monies so lent not to be Taxed.

Every Lender to have a Talley of Loan, and an Order for Repayment thereof with Interest, and all such Orders to be Registred and Paid in course, without any undue Preference; and the Monies not to be diverted to any other Use whatsoever; nor any Fee taken for Registring or Searches, on Pain of treble Damages and Costs, and Loss of Place to the Officer so offending.

Where Talleys or Orders bear Date the same Day, to be interpreted no undue Preference, so they be all Entred that Day; or where the Money is not demand-

ed in course, provided it be reserv'd, and Interest to cease from the Time it is so reserv'd.

Orders registred may be assign'd, and the Assignee may assign again, and so *toties quoties*.

Act for
further
Securing
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ALL Persons, as well Peers as Commoners, bearing any Office, Civil or Military, or receiving any Pay, Salary, &c. from the King in *England, Wales, Berwick*, or in the Navy, or in *Fersey* and *Guernsey*, or being in the King's Service, or in the Service of Prince *George* and the Princess *Ann* of *Denmark*; all Ecclesiastical Persons, Members in Colleges and Halls in either University, of Eighteen Years of Age, Persons teaching Pupils, School-masters and Ushers, Preachers and Teachers in separate Congregations, Serjeants at Law, Counsellors, Barristers, Advocates, Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, Clerks and Notaries within Thirty Miles of *London*, shall in *Easter*, or in *Trinity* Term 1702. appear in any of the Four Courts of *Westminster* and take the Oath mention'd in this Act.

Persons taking the Oath, to subscribe their Name or Mark, and all Proceedings to cease during that Time and such who have not taken the same, may do it at the Quarter-Sessions before 1 *Aug.* 1702.

All Persons to be admitted into any Office, Civil or Military, &c. after the first Day of *Easter* Term aforesaid, shall take the said Oath at the same time when they subscribe the Declaration made in an Act of 2 *Car.* 2. against Popish Recusants: And all Ecclesiastical Persons, Members of Colleges, &c. within Three Months after Admission to any Benefice, Office, &c. to take the same in any of the Courts at *Westminster* or at the Quarter-Sessions.

This Act not to extend to Persons beyond Sea, but as within Three Months after their return to *England* they take the Oath according to the Act.

Persons neglecting or refusing to take the Oath shall be disabled to enjoy their Offices or Employments, or any Profit thereof, but the Same shall be void.

Persons so neglecting or refusing to take the Oath and yet afterwards by themselves or Deputies, executing the said Offices or Employments after the Expiration

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tion of the Time, and being convicted thereof, to be from thenceforth disabled to sue in any Action at Law, or be a Guardian or Executor or Administrator, or capable of any Legacy or Deed of Gift, or be in any Office in *England, Wales or Berwick*, and shall forfeit 500 l.

The Courts of *Westminster* required to administer the Oath on the due Tender of any Person, the subscribing whereof to be kept in the same Manner as by the Act of 25 Car. 2. was directed for subscribing the Declaration.

Persons who by Neglect or Refusal shall forfeit any Office, may be capable of a new Grant thereof on taking the Oath, so as such Office be not granted to another.

Nothing herein contain'd to extend to any Person on Board the Fleet or beyond Sea, or who shall go beyond Sea in the King's Service before 20 May, 1702, so as such Person take the Oath within Three Months after his return into *England*.

From 25 March, 1702, no Peer of the Realm shall vote or make his Proxy in the House of Peers, or sit there, nor no Member of the House of Commons shall vote or sit in the House of Commons, after the Speaker is chosen, until such Peer or Member take the Oath and subscribe the Same at the Table in a full House.

If any Peer of this Realm, or Member of the House of Commons, after 25 March, 1702, presume to vote, or make his Proxy, and has not taken the Oath, shall be deem'd a Popish Recusant Convict, and forfeit as such, and be disabled to hold any Office or Place of Profit or Trust, or to sit in either House of Parliament, or to sue or prosecute any Action or Suit in any Court of Equity, or be Guardian or Executor, &c. as aforesaid, and shall forfeit 500 l.

This Act not to extend to make void any Office of Inheritance, so as the Deputies be appointed according to a *Proviso* in the Act of 25 Car. 2. for preventing Dangers by Popish Recusants, and take the Oath, and have the King's Approbation.

Persons authoriz'd to administer the Oaths in an Act of 1 W. & M. for abrogating the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths, may administer

minister the Oath in this Act; And such who refuse the Same, such Refusal to be certified to the next Quarter-Sessions, and from thence by the Clerk of the Peace into the Courts of *Chancery* and *King's-Bench*, and there recorded in a Roll to be kept for that Purpose.

This Act not to extend to High or Petty-Constables, Tything-men, Headboroughs, Overseers of the Poor, Church-wardens, Surveyors of the Highways, &c. or to Foresters, or Park-keepers or Bailiffs of Manors, or to any the like Offices.

Any Person who after 25 March, 1702, shall compass or imagine the Death of the Princess *Ann* of Denmark, or endeavour to hinder Her from succeeding to the Crown, and attempt the Same by any Overt Act or Deed, such Offence to be High-Treason, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer Death, as in Cases of High-Treason.

From 25 March, 1702, these Words, *viz. Against the late King James and all his Adherents*, to be omitted in the Association contain'd in an Act of 7 W. 3. for the better Security of the King's Person and Government, and in the Room thereof to insert, *Against all His Majesty's Enemies whatsoever*.

Act for
making
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ficiencies.

IT being computed, That over and above the Moneys yet to arise for discharging Exchequer-Bills, issued by several Acts of Parliament, there will be a Deficiency of 515165*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* 1*q.* to clear the Principal, besides Interests. And to satisfy the Loans on the 3*s.* in the Pound, Anno 8 W. 3. over and above the Arrears not yet recovered, a Deficiency of 415090*l.* to clear the Principal, besides Interest at 8*l.* per Cent. And to satisfy the Loans on the Duties on Paper, Vellum, &c. granted for Two Years, from 1 March, 1699. Anno 8 W. 3. a Deficiency of 15400*l.* to discharge the Principal, besides Interest at 8 per Cent. And upon Malt Tickets, issued Anno 8 W. 3. a Deficiency of 579060*l.* Principal Money, besides Interest at a Half-penny *per diem* for each Ten Pounds: And upon Leather, Anno 8 W. 3. granted for Three Years, from 20 Apr. 1697. appropriated to the remaining Sum of 564700*l.* formerly lent upon Coals, and the

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Interest thereof, a Deficiency of 504038*l.* Principal, besides Interest at 7 per Cent. And on the Quarterly Poll, Anno 9 *W.* 3. (including the Arrears recoverable) 12770*l.* 17 *s.* with Interest at 8 per Cent. And upon the Act, Anno 10 *W.* 3. for granting 1484015*l.* 1. *s.* 1 *d.* 3 *q.* whereon a Credit was given for 1400000*l.* with Interest at 7 per Cent. a Deficiency of 25823*l.* 1. *s.* 9 *d.* (including the Arrears) to clear the Principal, besides Interest. And at Mich. 1701. 70872*l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.* 3 *q.* then wanting to compleat the Payments on the yearly Sum of 160000*l.* intended to be paid by the Act Anno 9 *W.* 3. out of certain Duties on Salt, and upon stamp'd Velom, &c. All which Deficiencies amount to 2338628*l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* 3 *q.* besides Interest due and to grow due.

Enacted, That for making good the same, the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, granted 12 *Car.* 2. and continued till 1 *Aug.* 1706. be further continued till 1 *Aug.* 1710. and that the said Act, and the Order of the House of Commons thereupon of 17 *May*, 1662. be of full Force till the said 1 *Aug.* 1710. and no longer.

Provided, That the Acts made 12 and 14 *Car.* 2. to prevent Frauds in the Customs; and 22 *Car.* 2. for improvement of Tillage; and 25 *Car.* 2. for taking off Aliens Duties, and encouraging the *Greenland, Eastland* and Plantation Trades; and 1 *Jac.* 2. for Improvement of Tillage; and 8 *W.* 3. for lessening the Duty of Tin, &c. exported; and 9 *W.* 3. for encreasing the Duties on Lustrings and Alamodes; and 11 *W.* 3. for taken away the Duties of Woollen Manufactures and Corn, &c. exported: And all the Clauses therein, or in any other Act in Force concerning Tonnage and Poundage, shall be of full Force till the said 1 *Aug.* 1710. and no longer.

But not to determine any Clauses in the said Acts intended to be perpetual, or which will not expire by or before 1 *Aug.* 1710.

And, That the Duties on Wines and Vinegar, granted 1 *Jac.* 2. from 24 *June*, 1685. to 24 *June*, 1693. continued by several Acts till 1 *Aug.* 1706. be further continued till 1 *Aug.* 1710. and no longer.

And,

And, That the Duties on Tobacco only, in the Act 1 Jac. 2. imported between 24 June, 1685. to 24 June 1693. continued by several Acts to 1 Aug. 1706. be further continued to 1 Aug. 1710. and to be levied by the Rules in the Act Anno 7 & 8 W. 3. as to the Duties on Tobacco.

And, That the Additional Impositions on Goods and Merchandizes granted by an Act 2 W. & M. imported after 25 Decemb. 1690. continued by several till 1 Aug. 1706. be further continued till 1 Aug. 1710. and no longer. And that the said Act, and all Articles and Clauses therein, shall be in Force till the said 1 Aug. 1710. except such Parts touching Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, East-India Goods, &c. as have been since altered; And, That the said Act, Anno 7 & 8 W. 3. shall be of Force till the said 1 Aug. 1710.

And, That the Act, Anno 4 W. & M. for Additional Duties and Impositions, continued by several Acts till 1 Aug. 1706. be continued till 1 Aug. 1710. and no longer, and be in full Force till the said 1 Aug. 1710. Only *Lapis Calaminarius* exported, to pay but 2 s. per Tun Additional Duty; and that Bar-Iron unwrought and Iron in Rods, (except *Swedish* and Foreign Iron) may be imported from *Ireland*, free from any Duties by this Act imposed, and except where any Alterations have been made in the said Act.

And, That the Duties on Velom, Parchment and Paper, granted Anno 5 & 6 W. & M. for Four Years, and by another Act made 8 W. 3. continued until 1706. be farther continued till 1 Aug. 1710. And the said Acts to be in Force until that Time, and executed for the Raising and Levying the said Duties.

Where any further Provision or Alteration is made by any other Act of Parliament, in Relation to the said Duties, the same to be observ'd during the Term hereby granted.

And. That the Duties on Houses, granted Anno 7 W. 3. for making good the Deficiency of the clipped Money, and continued by another Act made in 8 W. 3. till 1706. be further continued to 1 Aug. 1710. and be raised in such manner as the said several Acts direct, as fully as if all the Clauses mention'd therein were repeated in this Act.

And

And, That the Duties on Whale-Fins and *Scotch* Linnen imported, granted by an Act of 9 *W.* 3. for eight Years, (except so much of the Duty on Whale-Fins as is since taken away) be further continued until Aug. 1710. and raised in such manner as is directed by the foresaid Act.

The Overplus of the several Duties granted by the Act of 8 *W.* 3. for making good the Deficiencies of several Funds therein mentioned, and for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of *England*, and for raising the Publick Credit; and also by the Act of 9 *W.* 3. for laying a Duty on Whale-Fins and *Scotch* Linnen, &c. shall be part of the general Fund provided by this Act, and applied towards making good the deficient Funds mentioned herein.

Monies brought into the Exchequer for the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties on Merchandizes, and continued by this Act until 1 Aug. 1710, as also on *East-India* Goods, and on Velom, Parchment and Paper, and on Houses, and on Whale-Fins and *Scotch* Linnen, (all which Duties are continued till 1710.) together with the Overplus Monies, are hereby appropriated towards making good the Principal and Interest Monies of the said deficient Funds, amounting to 2338628 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* 3 *q.*

All the Monies of the said General Fund hereby appropriated as shall hereafter arise and be brought into the Exchequer, shall be applied for the Paying off and Discharging the Exchequer-Bills, the Land-Tax of 3 *s.* in the Pound, granted 8 *W.* 3. the Duties on Paper, Pasteboard, Velom and Parchment, the Malt-Tickets, the Duties on Leather, the Quarterly Poll granted 10 *W.* 3. the Land-Tax granted 10 *W.* 3. and the 10872 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.* ob. deficient on the Salt Duty, and on Stamp Velom, Parchment and Paper, in proportion, according to the Sum of the Deficiency.

The Commissioners of the Treasury or Lord-Treasurer, on the First Friday after 28 Aug. 1706, and so once in every 28 Days, shall cause an exact Account to be made of all Monies brought into the Exchequer applicable to pay off the Principal and Interest on the said Deficiencies, and cause the same to be distributed proportionably.

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The Proportions of the Money so distributed for cancelling and discharging Exchequer-Bills, Mall Tickets, and the other deficient Funds, shall be applied as the Treasury shall appoint, and the Monies not to be divertible to any other Use, or misapplied, or undue Preference made, under the Penalty of the same Forfeitures by the Officers, as they would have incurred for misapplying the Money of such Tax in case of Deficiency.

Arrears of any Duty or Revenue whatsoever, appropriated towards Satisfaction of the said Principal and Interest, and not yet recover'd, shall be applied as the same is recover'd, in such manner as is before prescribed.

Nothing in this Act to extend to continue Impositions on Soap and Olive-Oil, granted by an Act 2 W. & M. and continued by several other Acts 1 Aug. 1706. But that then the said Impositions shall determine and expire on the Last Day of July, 1706.

Any Three of the Commissioners of the Treasury or the High-Treasurer, and the Chancellor, Auditor, and other Officers of the *Exchequer*, may proceed in finishing the Accounts of the Treasurers of the Navy, Pay-Masters of the Land-Forces, and Officers in the Subordinate Offices, of the Monies by them received for the Duties on Low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction, for which they are chargeable with the Interest-Money, according to the Methods of the *Exchequer*, so as the said Interest-Money be duly charged according to the former Act.

221724 *l.* 10 *s.* issued to the Pay-Master-General of the Army, for the Payment of Off-reckonings for Cloathing for the Year 1697, of which there is still remaining in his Hands 5017 *l.* 9 *s.* 1 *d.* Enacted, That the said Sum be issued to discharge Off reckonings for Clothing as were due before the Last Day of December, 1697.

Persons who owe Money to the Queen for Customs and Excise, and for the Duties on Salt, or have been concern'd in receiving the same, and have before 1 Apr. 1702. fail'd in their Credit, and they and their Sureties not able to pay the full Sum; but may pay part, in case a Composition could be made; Enacted That the Commissioners of the Treasury, or Lord Tre

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Treasurer, before 20 Apr. 1703. may make a Composition for such Debts as they shall think reasonable, and on Payment of the said Composition, discharge the Remainder.

The Commissioners of the Treasury, or Lord-Treasurer, may make a reasonable Composition with *Daniel Molineux*, late Receiver-General of the Taxes of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, for the Monies owing by him in Arrear, and, on Payment thereof, discharge him.

The Commissioners for Taking and Examining the Debts due to the Army, Navy and Transport-Service, are to certify to the Pay-Master-General of the Army, such Sums as shall appear due to any Troops and Companies in the late Army; pursuant to which, the said Pay-Master shall issue Debentures, payable out of the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, to such Persons authoriz'd to receive the same, who are to issue thereout to all Non-commission'd Officers and Soldiers, &c. such Share as appears to be due to them under the Colonel or Captain's Hand; and the Persons receiving the said Debentures to give Security of double the Value, to the Pay-Master-General, for what he shall receive; and at the End of Twelve Months, to return an Account on Oath of all the Debentures issued out, and to return the Remainder.

Two Pence *per diem*, or a Fourth part of every private Soldier's Pay, to be allow'd towards the Charge of Cloathing the respective Troops and Companies.

Upon Arrears due to the Officers and Clothiers, and for Transport-Service, and other Debts mention'd in the Act for Sale of the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, made in 11 and 12 W. 3. Interest to be allow'd of 5 l. *per Cent. per Ann.* and to be accepted in Payment on purchasing any of the said Forfeited Estates: And whatever Debts remain unsatisfied by the Produce of the said Estates, shall be made good in the next Session of Parliament, after 24 June, 1703. with Interest at 5 *per Cent.* from 25 December, 1701. and the Interest for the *Irish* Transport-Service to commence from the Expiration of the Time granted by Parliament, and those in 1693. and 1697. from 25 Mar. 1702.

The Act continued for preventing Counterfeiting of Money.

THE Act made 8 W. 3. intituled, *An Act for the better preventing the Counterfeiting the Current Coin of this Kingdom*, to be continued until 25 Mar. 1709. and thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament.

The Prosecution of Offenders against the Act may be commenc'd in Six Months after the Offence committed.

Newcastle upon Tyne is appointed one of the Places for the Assaying and Marking of Wrought Plate, and for executing the Powers mention'd in the Act of 12 W. 3. for appointing Wardens and Assay-Masters for assaying Wrought Plate in York, Exeter, Bristol, &c. as fully as if the said Town had been expressly nam'd in the foresaid Act.

Gold-Smiths, Silver-Smiths and Plate-Workers, who are Free-men, and inhabiting in Newcastle, and have serv'd an Apprentiship to the said Trades, are hereby incorporated a Company, and to be called by the Name of, *The Company of Gold-Smiths of Newcastle, upon Tyne*, and may annually chuse Two Wardens.

All Silver-Plate, or Manufacture of Silver (except small Things not capable of receiving the Touch) to be made and wrought of the same Fineness, and mark'd with the Town-Arms, and the other Marks, in such Manner as are mention'd in the said Act of 12 W. 3. And the said Company may elect any Assay-Master, who is to be sworn before the Mayor; and the said Assay-Master and Company to be subject to all such Orders, Rules, &c. mention'd in the foresaid Act, and the Penalties to be levy'd as therein directed.

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An Account of the Proceedings in the West-Indies of Vice-Admiral Bembo, from the 21st to the 24th Day of August, in the Year, 1702.

THE 11th of July Admiral Bembo sailed from before Port Royal with Her Majesty's Ships the *Breda*, between Defiance, *Windsor*, *Ruby*, *Falmouth*, *Greenwich*, *Colchester*, Admiral *Pendennis*, *Strombolo* Fire-ship, *Carcass* Bomb, *Creswell* Tender, and *Recovery* Sloop, with a Design to join Rear-Admiral *Whetstone*; but having Advice the 14th by the *Colchester* and *Pendennis*, who that Day join'd him, that Monsieur *Du Cass* was expected at *Leogann*, which is on the North side of *Hispaniola*, he ply'd for that Port: Nothing of Moment happen'd till the 21st, when he took a small Sloop near Cape *Taberone*.

On the 24th, by Accident, the *Strombolo* Fire-ship's Gun-Room blew up, and broke several of her Beams, shatter'd her Bulk-heads, and disabled her so far, that the Admiral was obliged to send the *Pendennis* with her for Port Royal.

The 27th, the Admiral came into the Gulph of *Leogann*, and not far from the Town he saw several Ships at Anchor, and one under Sail, who sent her Boat to discover, but coming too near, she was taken, by whom the Admiral was inform'd, that there were 5 or 6 Merchant-Ships at *Leogann*, and that the Ship which they belong'd to was a King's Ship, and could carry Fifty Guns, but now had but Thirty mounted; whereupon the Admiral pursued her, and press'd her so hard, that the Captain seeing no Possibility of escaping, ran the Ship ashore, and blew her up.

The 28th, in the Morning, the Admiral came before the Town of *Leogann*, where there was but one Ship of about Eighteen Guns, which was hall'd ashore under their Fortifications, being a Battery of about Twelve Guns, which could not preserve her from being burnt; the rest sail'd from thence before Day, in order to secure themselves in an Harbour which is called the *Cul*, but some of our Ships lying between

them and that Port, took Three of them, and sunk another which had Sixteen Guns; of the other Three brought away, one had Sixteen Guns, another 31, and the Third a Brigantine, carrying Six Guns: These Ships had on Board some Wine, Brandy, and a small Quantity of Sugar.

The 29th, the Admiral came before *Petit Gauvee*, where he found no Ships, but saw 3 or 4 in the *Cul*, a Harbour much within the Land, and well fortify'd by Nature and Art; so that the Admiral thought it not adviseable to run any Risque there, unless the French Ships had been of more Value.

The Admiral having continued in this Bay till the 2d of *August*, (during which Time he fatigued the Inhabitants with Marches from one Place to another, while they were under the Apprehension of a Descent) sail'd then to Cape *Donna Maria*, furnished with a good Bay and Water, where he arriv'd the 5th, and received Advice, that Monsieur *Du Cass* was gone to *Carthagena*, and from thence to *Porto Bello*, he resolved to follow with Her Majesty's Ships the *Breda*, *Defiance*, *Ruby*, *Greenwich*, *Falmouth* and *Windsor*.

The Admiral sail'd accordingly on the 10th of *August*, and stretch'd over toward the Coast of *Sta. Martha*, near which Place, on the 19th in the Morning, he spy'd Ten sail to the Eastward, little Wind at East; about Noon the Wind came out of the Sea, then we could lie with them, and soon perceiv'd them to be French Men: Some of our Ships being Three or Four Miles Eastern, the Admiral made the Signal for Battle, and went with an easie Sail, that the others might come up, and steer'd with the French, who steer'd to the Westward along the Shore, under their Two Topails: There was of them Four sturdy Ships, from 66 to 70 Guns, One great Dutch built Ship of Thirty or Forty Guns, and one small Ship full of Soldiers, the rest were a Sloop, and Three small Ships. The Admiral had disposed the Line of Battle as follows, viz, The *Defiance*, *Pendennis*, *Windsor*, *Breda*, *Greenwich*, *Ruby* and *Falmouth*, and being uneasie to see our Ships so long a coming up, and in Disorder, and observing that the *Defiance* and *Windsor* did not make any Halte to come into their Station, he sent to them to make more Sail; the Night approach-

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ing, the Admiral steer'd along, side of the Enemy, and endeavour'd to near them, being to Windward, and steering large, but not with a Design to attack them before the *Defiance* was a-breast of the headmost Ship; but before this was done, the *Falmouth* in Rear attack'd the *Flemish* Ship, the *Windsor* the Ship a-breast of her, as also did the *Defiance*: Soon after the Admiral was obliged to do the same, having received the Fire of the *French* Ship a-breast of him: The *Defiance* and *Windsor*, after they had receiv'd 2 or 3 Broad-sides from the Enemy, lust out of the Line out of Gun-shot. The Two sternmost Ships of the *French* lay upon the Admiral, which very much galled his Ship, the Ships in the Rear not coming up as they ought: It was Four a Clock when they begun, and continued till it was dark, keeping them Company all Night, steering to the Westward; the Admiral believing, that if he led himself on all Tacks, (perceiving the *French* would decline fighting if they could) that those Captains, for Shame, would not fail to follow a good Example, he order'd the following Line of Battle; *Breda*, Vice-Admiral *Bembo* and Captain *Fogg*; *Defiance*, *Rich. Kirkby*; *Windsor*, *John Constable*; *Greenwich*, *Cooper Wade*; *Ruby*, *George Walton*; *Pendennis*, *Thomas Hudson*; *Falmouth*, *Samuel Vincent*.

The 20th, at Day-light in the Morning, the Admiral was near the Enemy; but the other Ships (except the *Ruby* alone, which was up with him) were 3, 4 and 5 Miles a-stern: It prov'd little Wind; the Admiral was within Gun-shot of the Enemy, who were so civil as not to fire: At Two in the Afternoon, the Sea-Breeze coming up, the Enemy got into a Line, making what Sail they could; the other Ships not coming up, the *Breda*, with the *Ruby*, ply'd their Chase Guns on them till Night; then they left off, but kept them Company all Night.

The 21st, at Day-light in the Morning, the Admiral being on the Quarter of the second Ship of the Enemy's, and within Point-blank Shot, the *Ruby* being a-head of him, the *French* Ship fired at the *Ruby*, which the *Ruby* return'd; the Two *French* Ships which were a-head fell off, being little Wind, brought their Guns to bear on the *Ruby*, the *Breda* brought her Guns to

bear on the *French* Ship which first begun, and shatter'd her very much, which obliged him to row from them; but the *Ruby* likewise was so much shatter'd in her Masts, Sails and Rigging, that the Admiral was obliged to lie by her, and send Boats to tow her off. This Action held almost Two Hours, during which the Rear-Ship of the Enemy's was a-breast of the *Defiance* and *Windsor*, who never fired one Gun, though within Point-blank. At Eight a Clock in the Morning, a Gale of Wind springing up, the Enemy made what Sail they could, and the Admiral chased them, in Hopes to come up with them; being then a-breast of the River *Grandy*. At Two in Afternoon, the Admiral got a-breast of Two of the sternmost of the Enemy's Ships, and in Hopes to disable them in their Masts and Rigging, he began to fire on them, as did some of the Ships a-stern, but lying a-breast of them, they pointed wholly at him, which galled his Ship much in her Rigging, and dismounted 2 or 3 of the lower Tier Guns: This held about Two Hours: They got without Shot, the Admiral making what Way he could after them, but they used all the Shifts possible they could to evade fighting.

The 22d, at Day-light in the Morning, the *Greenwich* was about Five Leagues a-stern, though the Signal for Line of Battle was never struck Night nor Day, the rest of the Ships indifferently near, (except the *Ruby*) the Enemy about a Mile and half a-head. At Three in the Afternoon the Wind came to the Southward, which before was Easterly: This gave the Enemy the Weather-Gage; but in Tacking, the Admiral fetch'd within Gun-shot of the sternmost of them (firing at each other) but the Line being much out of Order, and some of the Ships Three Miles a-stern, nothing more could be done. That Night the Enemy was very uneasie, altering their Courses very often between the West and North.

The 23d, about Break of Day, the Enemy was about Six Miles a-breast of them; and the great *Dutch* Ship separated from the Enemy out of Sight: Some of the Squadron at that Time were more than Four Miles a-stern (*viz.* the *Defiance* and *Windsor*.) At Ten a Clock, the Enemy tack'd, the Wind then

at

E. N. E. but variable; the Admiral fetch'd within point-blank Shot of Two of them, passing Broadfides each other: Soon after he tack'd, and pursued them what he could. About Noon they took from the Enemy a small *English* Ship, called the *Ann* Galley, which they had taken off of *Lisbon*. The *Ruby* being disabled, the Admiral order'd her for *Port Royal*. At Eight that Evening, the *English* Squadron was about Two Miles Distance from the Enemy, they steering S. E. and very little Wind; then at N. W. and variable; the Admiral steering after them, and all his Ships (except the *Falmouth*) falling much a-stern: At Twelve the Enemy began to separate.

The 24th, at Two in the Morning, they came up within Call of the sternmost, it being very little Wind, the Admiral fired a Broadside with Double and Round Shot, and Round and Partridge aloft, which she returned: At Three a Clock, by a Chain-Shot, the Admiral's Right Leg was broke to Pieces, and he was carried down, but presently ordered his Cradle on the Quarter-Deck, and continued the Fight till Day, when appear'd the Ruins of a Ship of about 70 Guns, her Mainyard down, and stot to Pieces, her Fore-top-mast-yard shot away, her Mizzen-Mast shot by the Board, all her Rigging gone, and her Sides bored to Pieces with our double-headed Shot; the *Falmouth* assisted in this Matter very much, and no other Ship: Soon after Day, the Admiral saw the other Part of the Enemy coming towards him with a strong Gale of Wind Easterly; at the same time the *Windsor*, *Pendennis* and *Greenwich*, a-head of the Enemy, came to Leeward of the disabled Ship, fired their Broadfides, pass'd her, and stood to the Southward: Then the *Defiance* following them, came also to Leeward of the disabled Ship, and fired part of her Broadside; the disabled Ship did not fire above Twenty Guns at the *Defiance* before she put her Helm a-weather, and run away right before the Wind, lower'd both her Top-sails, and ran to Leeward of the *Falmouth*, (which was then Gun-Shot to Leeward of the Admiral, knotting her Rigging) without any Regard to the Signal of Battle. The Enemy seeing the other Two Ships stand to the Southward, expected they would have tack'd, and stood

stood with them, they brought to with their Heads the Northward; but seeing these Ships did not tack bore down upon the Admiral, and ran between the disabled Ship and him, firing all they had, in which they shot the Main-topfail-yard, and shatter'd the Rigging much, none of the other Ships being near him nor taking any Notice of the Battle-Signal, the Captain of the *Breda* thereupon fired Two Guns at the Ships a-head, in order to put them in mind of their Duty. The *French* seeing this great Disorder, brought to, and lay by their own disabled Ship, remann'd her and took her in a Tow; the *Breda's* Rigging being much shatter'd, she lay by till Ten a Clock, and being then refitted, the Admiral ordered the Captain to pursue the Enemy, who was then above Three Miles Distance, and to Leeward, having the disabled Ship in a Tow steering N. E. the Wind at S. S. W. The Admiral, in the mean time, made all the Sail after them he could, and the Battle-Signal was always out, but the Enemy taking Encouragement from the Behaviour of some of the Captains, the Admiral ordered Cap. *Fogg* to send to the Captains to keep their Lines and behave themselves like Men; which he did. Whereupon Capt. *Kirkby* came on Board the Admiral and pressed him very earnestly to desist from any further Engagement, which made the Admiral desirous to know the Opinion of the other Captains; accordingly he ordered Captain *Fogg* to make a Signal for all the other Captains to come on Board, which they did, and most of them concurr'd with Captain *Kirkby* in his Opinion; whereupon the Admiral perceiving that they had no mind to fight, and being not able to prevail with them to come to some other Resolution, though all they said was erroneous, he thought it not fit to venture any further. At this Time the Admiral was a Broadside off the Enemy, and had a fair Opportunity of fighting them, the Masts, and Yards in a good Condition, and few Men killed, except those on Board the *Breda*.

On the 6th of October, Admiral *Bembo* issued a Commission to Rear-Admiral *Whetstone* and some Captains to hold a Court-Martial for the Tryal of the following Captains;

Cap

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| Capt. Kirby, | Commander of the <i>Defiance</i> , | 54 Guns. |
| Capt. Constable, | the <i>Windsor</i> , | 64 Guns. |
| Capt. Wade, | the <i>Greenwich</i> , | 60 |
| Capt. Hudson, | the <i>Pendennis</i> , | 48 |

Who were accused of Cowardize, Breach of Orders and Neglect of Duty, in the Fight that Admiral *Bembo* was for Six Days off the Coast of *Carthage* with *M. Du Cass*, who commanded Four Ships of War from 6 to 70 Guns: Admiral *Bembo's* Squadron consisting of 7 Ships of War, but those Four Captains by their behaviour gave *M. Du Cass* the Means of escaping: of the other Three, the *Breda* carried 70 Guns, but the *Ruby* and *Falmouth* 48 each.

The Court-Martial began the 8th of the same Month; and held Four Days; Captain *Kirby* was brought to his Tryal, and the Crimes above-mention'd charged on him, being proved by the Oaths of the Admiral, Ten Commission-Officers, Eleven Warrant and Inferior Officers (and more would have done the same (if required) he was sentenced to be shot to Death, but the Execution thereof respited till Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

Captain *Constable* was cleared by his own Officers and Men of Cowardize, but the other Crimes being proved against him, he stands Cashier'd, by the Sentence given from Her Majesty's Service, with Imprisonment during her Pleasure.

Captain *Wade* was the next Man try'd; the Crimes above-mention'd charged on him were prov'd by Sixteen Commission and Warrant-Officers of his own Ship, and by several others; whereupon the same Sentence was given against him as against Capt. *Kirby*.

Capt. *Hudson*, Commander of the *Pendennis*, died some Days before the Tryal.

Then came on the Tryal of Captain *Vincent*, Commander of the *Falmouth*, and Captain *Fogg*, Captain of the Admiral's Ship, the *Breda*, for signing a Paper with Captain *Kirby* and the rest, against engaging the *French*, when there was so fair an Opportunity, with Probability of Success; but upon their alledging in their own Justification, that they did it only because they

they were perswaded, considering the Cowardly Behaviour of those Captains, that upon another Engagement those Captains would wholly desert and leave the Admiral in the *Breda*, and the *Falmouth* a Prey to the *French*; and upon the Character given by the Admiral and others of their great Courage and gallant Behaviour in the Battle, the Court thought fit only to suspend them from their Employment in Her Majesty's Service; but withal, that this Suspension should not commence till his Royal Highness's Pleasure was known.

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*The present State of the Imperial and
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of Europe; containing the Time of
their Births, Marriages, Issues, Alli-
ances, &c.*

CHAP. I.

Of the Royal Family of England.

THE late King of Great Britain was William III. and Prince of Orange, born on the 14th of November, 21. S. in 1650. He was the Posthumous Son of William II. Prince of Orange, and of Mary eldest Daughter of Charles I. King of England; the Grandson of Frederick Henry, and the Great Grandson of William the Great, Prince of Orange: This Prince married Mary eldest Daughter of James Duke of York (since King of England) on the 14th of Nov. 1677. She was born April 1662, and he was with her proclaimed King and Queen of England, Wales and Ireland, (the Executive Power being in him) February 14. 1689. Proclaimed King of Scotland, April 11th of the same Year: But that incomparable Princess dying without Issue by him, Decemb. 28. 1694. he remain'd a Widower to his death, which happen'd March 8. 1702.

He was succeeded by the Princess Anne, Second Daughter by his first Wife, to James Duke of York, late King of England; She was born Feb. 6. 1664. and on July 28. 1683. was married to George Prince of Denmark (only Brother to Christian V. late King of that Kingdom) born Nov. 1653; by whom he has no Issue now living: William Duke of Gloucester, the last of their Children that survived, dying in July 1700. So that King William himself and the Parliament have settled the Succession of the Crown, after the present Queen, &c. and their Issue, in that Session, which ended in June 1701, on the Illustrious House of Hanover; for which Reason we shall be somewhat particular in this place concerning it. And here

they were perswaded, considering the Cowardly Behaviour of those Captains, that upon another Engagement those Captains would wholly desert and leave the Admiral in the *Breda*, and the *Falmouth* a Prey to the *French*; and upon the Character given by the Admiral and others of their great Courage and gallant Behaviour in the Battle, the Court thought fit only to suspend them from their Employment in Her Majesty's Service; but withal, that this Suspension should not commence till his Royal Highness's Pleasure is known.

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He was succeeded by the Princess *Anne*, Second Daughter by his first Wife, to *James Duke of York*, late King of *England*; She was born *Feb.* 6. 1664. and on *July* 28. 1683. was married to *George* Prince of *Denmark* (only Brother to *Christian V.* late King of that Kingdom) born *Ann.* 1653, by whom he has no Issue now living. *William Duke of Gloucester*, the last of their Children that survived, dying in *July* 1700. So that King *William* himself and the Parliament have settled the Succession of the Crown, after the present Queen, &c. and their Issue, in that Sessions, which ended in *June* 1701, on the Illustrious House of *Hannover*; for which Reason we shall be somewhat particular in this place concerning it. And here

2 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

we are to observe, that *James I.* King of *England*, having only one Daughter named *Elizabeth*, she was married to *Frederick V.* Elector *Palatine*, and from his setting up for the Crown of *Bohemia*, was ever after stiled *Queen of Bohemia*: She bare him several Children, of all whose Descendants we shall have occasion to speak by and by (tho' the Masculine Line is totally extinct, and the *Palatinate* devolved upon the House of *Newburg*, as next Heirs Male) but more particularly here of a Daughter of theirs, born in 1630, named *Sophia*, still living, the most accomplished Princess of this Age: She was married in 1658 to *Ernest Augustus*, first Bishop of *Osnabrug*, afterwards Duke of *Hannover*, upon the Renunciation of his elder Brother *John-Frederick* (who turned Roman Catholic some time before he died) *George William* the present Duke of *Zell* being the eldest of the three: *Ernest* was created an Elector of the Empire in 1692, and died Feb. 3. 1698. So that we see this Electress was Sister to our famous Prince *Rupert*, &c. and first Cousin to the Kings *Charles II.* and *James II.* and also to the Mother of King *William*, who was their Sister.

Her Children and Descendants now living.

I. *George Lewis*, born May 28. 1660. who Nov. 1. 1682. married *Sophia Dorothea* his first Cousin, and only Daughter to the Duke of *Zell*, by whom he has,

1. *George Augustus*, born Oct. 30. 1683. 2. *Dorothea Sophia*, born in 1687.

II. *Maximilian William*, born Decemb. 14. 1666.

III. *Ernestus Augustus*, born Sept. 17. 1674.

IV. *Sophia Charlotta*, born Oct. 20. 1668. and married to *Frederick III.* the present King of *Prussia*, Oct. 16. 1684. by whom he has one Prince only living, viz. *Frederick William*, born Aug. 4. 1688.

Other Princes and Princesses that are nearer in Blood, but Roman Catholics, and so excluded from the Succession: These may be couched under three Heads. 1. *The Descendants of Henrietta Maria.* 2. *Of Charles Louis, Prince Palatine of the Rhine.* 3. *Of his Brother Edward, Prince Palatine of the Rhine.*

I. **H**enrietta Maria, was youngest Daughter to our King *Charles I.* born at *Exeter*, June the 16th. 1664. and died Anno 1670. She was married March 31. 1661, to *Philip Duke of Orleans*, the French King's only Brother, by whom she had the late Queen of *Spain*; but she dying without Issue, we are to mention her now surviving Sister, *Anna Maria*, born Aug. 27. 1669, and April 9. 1684, married to *Victor Amadeus II.* the present Duke of *Savoy*.

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Her Children.

1. *Maria Adelheida*. or *Adelherd*, born Decemb 6. 1685, and married to the Duke of Burgundy, the Dauphins eldest Son in 1698.

2. *Maria Lovisa* born Aug. 30. 1688. and married in 1701. on Sept. 11. to the King of Spain.

3. *Victor Amadeus Philip Josephus*, Prince of Piedmont, born May 8. in 1698.

4. *Charles Emmanuel Victor*, &c. Duke of Aost. born April 27th 1701.

II. *Charles Louis*, was the eldest Son of *Frederick* Prince Palatine, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *James I.* King of England as aforesaid: So that the present Electress Dowager of Hanover, the Princess *Sophia*, must have been his Sister, and *Charles* and his issue have the preference, as well as *Edward* before her, but for the Reason already given: This Prince dyed in 1680.

Charles his Children and Descendants.

1. *Charles Louis*, who succeeded him in the Palatinate, and dyed without issue in 1685.

2. *Elizabeth Charlotte*, born May 27. 1651. and married Decemb. 21. 1671. to *Philip* Duke of Orleans, only Brother to the French King.

Her Children and Descendants.

1. *Philip Duke of Chartres*, born Aug. 2. 1675. and by the Decease of his Father, June 8th. 1701. become Duke of Orleans, he married *Francis Mary de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Blois*, by whom he has Four Daughters, whose Names I do not yet know.

2. *Elizabeth Charlotte Mademoiselle de Chartres*, born Sept. 3 1st. 1676, and married Oct. 13. 1698 to *Leopold* Duke of Lorraine, by whom he has only a Daughter living, born this Year, 1701.

III. As for *Edward* Prince Palatine, and a younger Brother of *Charles*, he settled in France, and turning Roman Catholick, married *Anne de Gonzague* adopted for an only Daughter by *Maria Lovisa de Gonzague*, Queen of Poland.

His Children.

He had Three Daughters, whereof two were married, and had Children, the other I have no account of, and I suppose was never married.

A a a a

I. Anne

4 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE

I. Anne married Decemb. 8th. 1663. to *Herny Julius de Bourbon* then Duke of *Enguien*, and now Prince of *Conde*, I think She is since dead.

Her Children and Descendants.

1. *Maria Theresia Mademoiselle de Bourbon*, born Feb. 1. 1666. and married June 26. 1688. to *Francis Louis* the present Prince of *Conti*. His Children by her, are 1. *Mademoiselle de Conti*, born April 18. 1689. 2. The Prince of *la Roche sur-yon* born Decemb. 1st. 1694. but dyed in 1698. and so we needed not to have reckoned him. 3. The Count of *la Marche* born Nov. 9. 1695. 4. *Mademoiselle d'Alais*, born Nov. 19. 1697.

2. *Lewis Duke of Bourbon*, born Oct. 11th. 1668. and married *Lovisa Frances de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Nantes*, a Natural Daughter of the French King, July 24. 1685. by whom he has these Children. 1. *Mademoiselle de Bourbon*, born Dec. 22^d. 1690. 2. *Louis Henry*, Duke of *Enguien*, born Aug. 18. 1692. 3. *Lovisa Elizabeth*, *Mademoiselle de Charrolois* born Nov. 22^d. 1693. 4. *Lovisa Anne*, *Mademoiselle de Sens*, born June 1695. 5. *Mademoiselle de Clermont*, born Oct. 15. 1697.

3. *Anne Lovisa de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle d'Enguien* born Aug. 11. 1675.

4. *Lovisa Benedicta de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Conde*, born Nov. 8. 1676. and married to the Duke of *Maine* March 19th. 1692. by whom he has 1. *Mademoiselle d'Aumale*, born Dec. 2^{ist}. 1697. 2. *Lewis Augustus* Prince of *Dombes*, born April 4th 1700.

5. *Mary Anne de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Montmerancy*, born Feb. 24th 1678.

II. *Benedicta Henrietta Philipina*, is the other Daughter of Prince *Edward*, who was married to *John Frederick* late Duke of *Hanover*.

Her Children and Descendants.

1. *Charlotta Felicitas*, born in 1671. and married to *Charles Ferdinand*, now Duke of *Mantua*; but I can as yet give no Account of their Children.

2. *Anne* married to the present Duke of *Modena*, in 1695. they have a Son and a Daughter, whose Names I cannot yet learn.

3. *Willielmina Amelia*, born in 1673 and married to the present King of the *Romans*, to whom she has bore Two Children. 1. *Leopold Archduke of Austria*, born Oct. 28th 1700. and died Aug. 4th 1701. 2. *Maria Amelia Anna Theresia Sophia*, born Sept. 20th 1701.

Thus have we run over these Princes and Princesses that are related to the Crown of *England*, before the House of *Hanover*.

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ver ; which has the Preference by our Constitution, and we find the number to be thus, from *Henrietta Maria*, about Five living ; from *Charles Lovis* Nine ; from *Prince Edward* a matter of 21 ; besides the Children, the Dukes of *Mantua* and *Modena* may have, which we know not ; and in all they make up about Thirty Four at least.

CH A P. II.

Of the House of Austria, and other Royal, Electoral and Princely Families of the Empire, and of the North.

THE Spanish Line of the House of *Austria*, and the elder Branch of that Family being extinct, by the Decease of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, without Issue, Nov. 1. 1700. We shall take no farther notice of it, than that his Father was *Philip IV.* Grandfather *Philip III.* Great-Grandfather *Philip II.* who was the Son of the Emp. *Charles V.* and King of *Spain*, which Emperor's younger Brother *Ferdinand*, succeeded him only in the Empire, and was the Ancestor of the present German Line of the House of *Austria*, by the following Descents, his Son and Successor being *Maximilian II.* the Father of the Emperors *Rodolphus* and *Matthias*, whose Cousin German *Ferdinand* of *Gratz* Grandson of *Ferdinand I.* succeeded *Matthias*, and he was succeeded by his Son *Ferdinand III.* the Father of the present Emperor *Leopold I.* born June 2th 1640 and Baptized by the Name of *Leopoldus Ignatius Franciscus Balthazar Josephus Felicianus* : He was nominated King of *Hungary*, at *Presburg*, June 27th 1655. King of *Bohemia*, at *Prague*, Aug. 2d 1656. Elected King of the *Romans* at *Frankfort* upon the *Main*, June 18th 1658. and Crowned Emperor, July 22d of the same Year.

His Children and Descendants.

This Emperor having no Children, nor Grandchildren living by his Two first Wives, *Margarita Maria Theresa*, Daughter to *Philip IV.* of *Spain*, and *Claudia Felicitas*, Daughter to the Arch-Duke of *Inspruck* : He married the third time on January 6th 1677 *Maria Magdalena Teresa Eleonora*, eldest Daughter of *Philip William* Duke of *Newburg*, and Elector Palatine : She was born January 7th 1656. And the Emperor has the following Issue living by her.

1. *Josephus Jacobus Ignatius Johannes Antonius Eustachius*, born July 16th O. S. 1678. Crowned King of *Hungary*, Ann. 1688.

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And Chosen King of the Romans, on Jan. 24th 1690. N. S. He Married *Wilhelmina Amalia*, Daughter of *John Frederick*, sometime Duke of *Hanover*, Born in 1673. By whom he has had a Son named *Leopold*, Born Oct. 28th 1700. and Died Aug. 4th 1701. and a Daughter named *Maria Amelia Anna Teresa Josepha* born Oct. 22. 1701.

2. *Maria Elizabetha, Alicia Teresa Josepha*, born Decemb. 13th 1680.

3. *Maria Anna Josepha Antonia Regina*, born September 17th 1683.

I do not find there is any more then these two Archduchesses living, besides the King of the Romans Daughter already mention'd, tho' one of our late Gazettes mentions Four.

4. *Carolus Franciscus Josephus, Wenceslaus Balthazar Johannes Antonius Ignatius*, born October 1st 1685. and commonly known by the Title of Archduke *Charles*, there were three Daughters more, but they are dead unmarried, and it signifies little to mention them.

We come now to the Electors of the Empire, and first to begin with the Ecclesiastical ones. 1. The Elector of *Mentz*, *Anselmus Franciscus Fredericus* of *Ingelheim*, born in 1634. and Elected Nov. 17th 1679. Besides Elector, he is Archbishop of *Mentz*, Great Chancellor of the Empire, and Legate in ordinary to the See of *Rome*. 2. *John Hugo d'Orsbec*, Archbishop of *Treves*, Bishop of *Spire*, Elector of the Empire was chosen in 1676. He is of Course, Great Chancellor of the *Gauls*, and of the Kingdom of *Arles*, belonging to the Empire. 3. Prince *Joseph Clement* of *Bavaria*, Archbishop and Elector of *Cologne*, Great Chancellor of the Empire throughout *Italy*, was born Dec. 5th 1671. and Elected July 14th, 1688. He was also chosen Bishop and Prince of *Liege* in 1694.

I. As for the Secular Electors, We are first to observe, that the King of *Bohemia* was anciently the Chief of them, and chief Cup-bearer to the Emperor, but the Emperors themselves, being of late Kings of *Bohemia*, the Office of Elector by that Name, has been almost discontinued.

II. *Maximilian Emanuel*, &c. Present Count Palatine of the upper *Palatinate*, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Elector of the Empire, born June 11th 1662. He succeeded his Father May 16th, 1679. and in 1685. Married *Anna Maria Josepha*, the present Emperor's only Daughter, by his first Empress *Margaret Maria*, Daughter to *Philip IV.* King of *Spain*: She bore the Elector one Son, named *Ferdinand Joseph*, who died of the Small Pox at *Brussels* in 1699. After her Decease, the Elector married *Lovisa* only Daughter to *John Sobieski*, late King of *Poland* in 1695. by whom he has several Children, viz. A Son born August

1696,

1696. Another *August* 6. 1697. A third *August* 3. 1698. A fourth *Aug.* 5. 1699. one Daughter named *Maria Carolina Josepha Dominica*, the time of whose Birth I cannot assign; and a Son born *June* — 1702. The Electors only Brother is *Joseph* Elector of *Cologne*, before mentioned. These two Electors had a great Uncle, named *Maximilian*, who was Administrator of the Electorate in the Minority of their Father *Ferdinand*: He married *Lovisa Trebonia Turria*, the Daughter of *Frederick Maurice D.* of *Borillon*; and died in 1689. but I think his Son *D. Maximilian* is living, but she is still living, and the Aunt of the Prince of *Auvergne*, to whom we heard last Summer, he first retired upon his Disgust with the *French Court*.

III. *Frederick Augustus*, Present Elector of *Saxony*, second Son of *John George III.* and younger Brother of *John George IV.* his next Predecessor, whom he succeeded in 1694. He was Elected King of *Poland* *June* 27. 1697. He was born *May* 7. 1670. and married *Christian Eberhardine* eldest Daughter of *Christian Ernest*, Margrave of *Brandenburg Bareith*, Ann. 1693. by whom he has one Son named also *Frederick Augustus*, born Oct. 22. 1696.

There are a great many other Princes of this Family, consisting in Two Lines; the *Ernestine*, and *Albertine*: The first of which is divided into Two Branches; viz. that of *Weimar*, and *Gotha*; of the first are the Dukes of *Weimar*, *Eysenach*, and *Jena*, as Principal Heads of the Family, and to the other, I mean *Sax-Gotha*, belong divers petty Dukedoms, that are not considerable: As to the *Albertine* Line; the principal of it, are the Duke of *Weissenfels*, the Duke of *Mesburg*, and the Duke and Administrator of the Bishopricks of *Naumburg* and *Ceitz*.

IV. *Frederick III.* Marquess of *Brandenburg*, Great Chamberlain of the Empire, Elector, Duke of *Pomerania*, Duke and King (by Assumption of a new Dignity in 1700) of *Prussia*, was born 1657. He succeeded his Father, *Frederick William the Great*, *April* 29th. 1688. O. S. On the 23d of *Aug.* 1579. he married *Elizabeth Henrica*, Sister to the present Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, she died *July* 27th, 1683. leaving one only Daughter, named *Lovisa Dorothea*, born *Sept.* 19th, 1680. and married in 1700. to the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*. Since the Electress's Decease, he married Oct. 6th, 1684. the Princess *Sophia Charlotte*, Daughter to *Ernest Augustus*, then Bishop of *Osnabrug*, and since Duke and Elector of *Hanover*; she was born Oct. 20th, 1668. and his *Prussian Majesty* has one Son living by her, which is *Frederick William* born *August* 4th, 1688.

This King had several Brothers and two Sisters, living; but his Father's issue by a second Venter; her Name being *Dorothea*, the Daughter of *Philip* Duke of *Holstein*, whom he married on the 14th of *June*, 1668.

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1. *Philip William*, born in *May* 1669. and married 1699. the Princess of *Anhalt*, he was Administrator of *Magdenburg*.

2. *Maria Amelia*, born *Nov.* 16th, 1670. first married *Ann.* 1687. to *Charles*, eldest Son and Heir Apparent to the Duke of *Mecklenberg Gustraw*, and after his Decease, (which hapned *Mar.* 15. 1688) to *Maurice William* Duke of *Saxony*, and Administrator of *Naumburg*, *June* 26th, 1689.

3. *Albert Frederick*, born *Jan.* 14th 1672.

4. *Charles Philip* born *Dec.* 26. 1672. he died in *Italy* after the Siege of *Cazal*. 1695.

5. *Elizabeth Sophia*, born *Dec.* 26. 1674. and now the Relict of *Frederick* Duke of *Courland*, to whom she was married *April* 19. 1691.

There are about 14 Princes of the House of *Brandenburg*, the chief of which are, 1. *Christian Ernest* Margrave of *Bareith*, and Father to the present Queen of *Poland*, his only Son (as I take it) the Hereditary Prince *Charles Lewis*, born 1679. died *Sept.* 1. 1702. of his Wounds before *Landau*; his Mother *Lovise*, Daughter to the Duke of *Wirttemberg*, also departed this Life the same Year. 2. *Christian Henry*, Margrave of *Culbeck*. 3. *Christian Albert*.

V. *John William Joseph*, the present Elector *Palatine*, and Duke of *Newburg*. Grand Treasurer of the Empire; was born *April* 19th, 1650. and married first *Oct.* 25th, 1678. *Maria Anna Josepha*, Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* But she dying (and leaving no Children that survived her) *April* 7th, 1689. he married *Anna Maria Lovisa*, a Daughter of *Cosmo* 3d, now Grand Duke of *Tuscany* in 1691. but I know of no Children they have. However this Elector had six Brothers, and as many Sisters.

1. *Lewis Anthony*, Grand Master of the *Teutonick Order*, born *July* 9th, 1660, he died at *Liege* in 1694.

2. *Charles Philip*, born *Dec.* 4. 1661. and married *July* 24th, 1688. to *Lovisa Charlotta de Ratzeville*, Widow of *Lewis* Marquess of *Brandenburg*.

3. *Alexander Sigismund*, President of the Chapter of *Constance*, born *April* 16th, 1663. and chosen Bishop of *Ausburg* in 1690.

4. *Francis Lodowick*, born *July* 24th, 1664. elected Bishop of *Breslaw*, *Jan.* 30th, 1683. and upon the Decease of his Brother *Lewis* aforementioned, chosen Grand Master of the *Teutonick Order*, *July* 13. 1694. and Bishop of *Worms* the Day before.

5. *Frederick William*, born *July* 20th, 1665. he was slain at the Siege of *Mentz*, *July* 13th, 1689.

6. *Philip William Augustus*, born *Nov.* 18th, 1668. he died in *Bohemia*, *April* 10th, 1693. where he had married *Ann Mary Frances*, the Daughter of *Julius Francis*, the last Duke of *Sax-Lauenburg* in *Oct.* 29. 1690. to whom she bore two Daughters,

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ters, 1. *Leopoldina Eleonora*, born Oct. 2d, 1691. 2. *Maria Ann*, born Jan. 30th, 1693. So that there are no Heirs Male to any of the Brothers of this Family.

The Daughters are, 1. *Eleonora, Magdalen Teresa*, born Jan. 6. 1655. and married to the present Emperor *Leopold* in 1677.

2. *Maria Sophia Elizabeth*, born Aug. 16th, 1666. and married in 1687. to *Peter King of Portugal*; she died Aug. 4th, 1699. and left several Children.

3. *Maria Anne*, born Oct. 28th, and married to *Charles II.* King of Spain, Aug. 28th, 1689. whose Widow she now remains.

4. *Dorothea Sophia*, born July 12. 1670. and married in 1698 to *Francis*, now Duke of Parma.

5. *Hedwig Elizabeth Amalia*, born July 18. 1673. and married to *Prince James*, eldest Son to the late King of Poland.

6. *Leopoldina Eleanora Sophia*, born May 27. 1679. she died May 8. 1693.

Princes of the House Palatine, are 1. *Christian Augustus* Count Palatine of *Sulzbach*, born in 1622. married *Amalia* of *Nassau*, deceased, by whom he has had divers Children, whereof the Hereditary P. is named *Theodore*, born in 1659. Besides Brothers and Sisters. 2. The Count Palatine of *Deux Ponts*, the chief of which Family is *Charles XII.* the present K. of Sweden, whose Father *Charles XI.* was the Son of the brave *Charles Gustavus*, the Nephew by a Sister of the Great *Gustavus Adolphus*, and Cousin German to Queen *Christina*, whom he succeeded: The said *Charles Gustavus*, had a Brother named *Adolphus*, who was entituled Count Palatine of *Deux Ponts*, and died in the Year 1701. leaving behind him two Sons, and as many Daughters; viz. *Adolph John*, born in 1666. and *Gustavus Samuel*, born in 1663. *Catharine* born in 1661. and *Mary Elizabeth* born in 1663. 3. *Christian*, Palatine of *Birkenfeld*, who by *Catherine Agatha*, Daughter to *John James*, last Earl of *Happalstead*, has divers Children.

VI. We come now to the Sixth secular Electorate, vested in the House of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, though in the younger Branch thereof; and here we are to observe that *Ernest* the Seventh Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, amongst other Children left two Sons, *Augustus* and *William*, the first of which was the Father, 1. of *Rodolphus Augustus*, born in 1628, and married in 1650. to *Christiana Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Adolph Frederick* last Count of *Razbien*, by whom he has two Daughters living, viz. the now Dutcheß of *Holstein Ploen*, and *Christiana Sophia*, married to her Cousin German, Pr. *Augustus William*, in 1681. 2. Of *Antony Ulrick*, born in 1633. and had the joint Administration of the Government with his Brother *Rodolphus* aforesaid till excluded in 1702, and are both living. This *Antony* married

married *Elizabeth Juliana*, Daughter of *Frederick Duke of Holstein Norburg*, in 1656. by whom he has had several Children, the most remarkable of which are *William Augustus*, the now Hereditary Prince, married to his Cousin German, as already mentioned; *Elizabeth Elenora*, first married to *John George*, Duke of *Mecklenburg Swerin*, and then to *Bernard Duke of Meiningen of Gotha*, and *Anna Sophia* married to *Charles Gustavus*, Margrave of *Baden Dourlach*.

But to say more of the Posterity of *Augustus*, called more peculiarly the House of *Wolfenbuttel*; we come to the Descendants of *William* his younger Brother on whom of late Years the Electoral Dignity has been conferred, and this *William*, say some, I suppose by a mistake, had three Grandsons, but by Computation of Age they must be his Sons. 1. *George William* the present Duke of *Zell*, born in 1624. and has by *Eleonor Desinieres*, an only Daughter named *Sophia Dorothea*, the now Electress of *Hanover*. 2. *John Frederick* late Duke of *Hanover*, who left Three Daughters behind him, by the Daughter of *Edward Prince Palatine*, which see in Chapter 1. where there is an Account given of the Royal Family of *England*. 3. *Ernest Augustus* first Bishop of *Osnabrug*, but on the Resignation of his Brother *John Frederick*, became Duke of *Hanover*, and was declared a new Elector of the Empire in the Electoral College at *Ratisbone*, Oct. 7th 1692. He died Feb. 3. 1697. and his Children and Descendants by the Lady *Sophia* Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*, you have an Account of in the forecited Place, as they are next now in Succession of all the Families of the Royal Blood of *England* abroad to the Crown.

There are a great many other Princely Families in *Germany*, as 1. those of *Hesse*, branched into the Families of *Hesse-Cassel*, and *Hesse Homburg*. 2. Of *Holstein*, whereof there are the Dukes of *Holstein Gottorp*, of *Holstein Sunderburg*, of *Holstein Norburg*, of *Glucksburg*, and of *Holstein Ploen*. 3. Of *Wirttemberg*, the chief of which is *Wirttemberg Newstadt*, then *Wirttemberg Silesian*, and *Wirttemberg Stugard*. 4. Of *Baden*, which are two, *Baden of Baden*, whereof Prince *Lewis of Baden* is the chief, and a Roman Catholick Line, and *Baden Dourlach*, a Protestant Line. 5. Of *Mecklenburg*, viz. *Mecklenburg Gustraw*, and *Mecklenburg Swerin*. 6. Of *Anhalt*, of which there are several Branches, as *Anhalt Bernburgh*, *Anhalt Dessau*, *Anhalt Hatzgeroda*, *Anhalt Plotskow*, and *Anhalt Zebst*. 7. Of *Nassau*, whereof the late King of *England* was reputed the chief of all, tho' I take *Walrad Prince of Nassau Sarbrug*, who died in 1702. to have been the principal Branch of all the *Nassau's*; but *Nassau Siegen* is undoubtedly next Male Heir in the direct Line to King *William* deceased; next unto him are *Nassau Dietz*, Hereditary Prince of *Friesland* and *Groninghen*, *Nassau Dillenburg*, *Nassau Hadamar*, and *Nassau Sarbrug*. The Bishop of

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Munster's name is *Plettemburg*, I cannot tell what the name of the Archbishop of *Salzburg* is, and some others that are Princes of the Empire, and for the Bishop of *Osnaburg*, we shall meet with him by and by under the House of *Lorain*, of which he is; the Duke of *Courland* is a minor of about twelve Years, whose name is *Frederick Casimir*; we have already given an account of the King of *Poland*, as Elector of *Saxony*, it remains therefore that we should be a little particular in respect to the Royal Families of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, before we leave the Northern parts.

Frederick III. King of *Denmark*, was the first that altered the Constitution of the Government, and made the Monarchy Hereditary in 1660. His Son *Christian V.* of the House of *Oldenburg*, was born April 18th 1646. he dyed the 4th of Sept 1699. and has left Issue by *Charlotte Amalia*, Daughter to *Will VI.* Landgrave of *Hesse*.

1. *Frederick IV.* born Oct. 21st 1671. Now King of *Denmark*, who Ann. 1695. Married *Augusta*, Daughter of *Gustavus Adolphus*, late Duke of *Meclenburg Gustraw*, by whom he has three Sons, 1. *Christian* born Feb. 1700. 2. *Frederick Charles* born Oct. 22d 1701. 3. *George*, born Jan. 5th 1703.

2. *Christian* born Oct. 18th 1675.

3. *Sophia Hedwig*, born Aug. 28th 1677. and was to have been Married several Years ago, to the late Elector of *Saxony*, but that Prince baulking her, she has ever since continued a Maiden.

4. *Charles* born Oct. 25th 1680, or 82.

5. *William* born 1684.

The late Kings Brother is Prince *George*, of whom we have spoke in the first Chapter.

His Sisters are as follows.

1. *Anne Sophia* Married to *John George III.* Elector of *Saxony*, and Mother to the present King of *Poland*.

2. *Frederica Amalia*, born in 1648. and married in 1667. to *Christian Albert*, Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, and Grandmother to the present Duke *Frederick*, and Prince *Christian* his Brother.

3. *Wilhelmina Ernestina*, born in 1659. the now-Relict of *Charles* late Elector Palatine.

4. *Ulrica Eleanora*, born 1656. and married to *Charles XI.* late King of *Sweden*, May 16th 1680.

We are here also to observe, that King *Christian*, besides a natural Brother named *Ulrick Frederick*, Governor of *Norway*, and his Issue, has left several natural Children of his own but more particularly Two, by the Countess of *Samssee*, who are both of them Styled Counts *Guldenlieu*, the name of the eldest is *Christian*. born 1671. and is Admiral of *Denmark*, the other they call *Ulricus Christianus*, born 1678. and Commands the

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the Danish Auxiliaries, now in the Emperor's Service in Italy. As for the chief Branches of the House of Denmark, they are the ducal Lines of *Holstein*, or of *Sleswick*, or of *Holstein Gottorp*, which we have named before.

We come now to the House of Sweden, and here we are to Note, that the ever famous *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of that Country, had a Sister Married to the Palatine of *Deux Ponts*, who had Sons, *Charles Gustavus* and *Adolphus*, the first of which, upon the Resignation of Queen *Christina*, the only Child of *Gustavus Adolphus* afore said, was chosen King in her stead, and was the Father of *Charles XI.* late King of *Swedeland*, born December 24th 1655. He Married the Princess *Ulrica Eleanora Sabina*, Sister to the then King of Denmark, May 16th 1680, and by her had Issue.

1. *Hedwig Sophia*, born Jan. 26th 1681. and Married to *Frederick* late Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, Ann. 1698. by whom he had a Son named *Charles Frederick*, born 1700.

2. *Charles XII.* the present King, born June 27th 1682. and has already done wonders against his Enemies.

3. *Ulrica Eleanora*, born Jan. 21st 1688. of whom here has been some discourse, as if she was to be Married to the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*.

The late King had one natural Brother, Count *Gustavus Garelson*.

It remans now we should say somewhat of the Ducal House of *Lorain*, before we conclude this Chapter, and make our Passage into *France*.

Charles IV. Duke of *Lorain*, was unjustly dispossest of his Dutchy by the French, in the Reign of *Lewis XIII.* who remained possessed of it, till the Peace of *Reswick*, in 1697. and the late famous Duke of *Lorain*, *Charles V.* who was born April 1643. dyed April 18th 1690. when he designed to make vast Efforts to recover it by the Imperial Army, of which he was then General: He Married *Eleanor* Queen Dowager of *Poland*, and the present Emperor's Sister, who dyed Dec. 17th 1697. by whom he had,

1. The present Duke *Leopoldus Josephus, Carolus, Agapitus Hyacinthus*, born Sept. 11th 1679. restored to the Dutchy by the Treaty of *Reswick*, and Married Oct. 13th 1698. *Elizabeth Charlotte, Mademoiselle de Chartres*, by whom he had one Son, entituled Prince of *Bar*, born Aug. 26th 1699. and since deceased, and a Daughter born, Nov. 1701.

2. *Josephus Johannes, &c.* born Nov. 24th 1680. first chosen Bishop of *Olmuz*, and in 1698. of *Osnaburg*.

3. *Ferdinandus Josephus Philippus Romanus Laurentius*, born August 17th 1683.

4. *Josephus Innocentius Emanuel Felicianus Constantinus*, born October 20th 1685.

5. *Franciscus*

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3. *Franciscus Antonius Josophus Maria Ambrosius Nicolans*, born December 8th 1689.

Besides these Princes of the House of Lorain, in a direct Line, we are here to observe that the forementioned *Charles IV.* Duke of Lorain, had two natural Children by *Beatrix de Cusance*, Princess of Cantetroux. 1. *Charles Henry* Prince of *Vaudemont*, born in Feb. 1640. who Married at *Bar le duc*, April 27th 1669. *Anne Eliz.* of Lorain of *Elbeuf*, born Aug. 1649. the Daughter of *Charles* of Lorain, Duke of *Elbeuf*, and of *Anne Elizabeth de Lannoy de la Boisiere*, the Widow of the Count of *Rochevignon*, by whom the Prince has one Son named *Charles Thomas*, generally known in the *Hungarian Wars* by the Appellation of Prince *Charles* of *Vaudemont*, but since in *Italy* by that of Prince *Thomas* of *Vaudemont*, he having been Baptized by both Names; and this perhaps was done to distinguish him from his Father, who was Governor of *Milan*, and of the opposite side. He was born *March* 7th 1670.

2. *Anne Elizabeth*, born Aug. 23d 1693 and Married to *Francis Maria* of Lorain, Prince of *Lislebon*. There are other Branches of the Family of Lorain settled in France many Years ago; that go by various Titles, but are not so considerable as to be thought worthy to be added here, only I shall mention that the late famous Prince of *Commercy*, was one and the most remarkable of any of them for being a great Soldier, and was slain at the Battle of *Luzara*, Aug. 1072.

CHAP. III.

Of the House of Bourbon, comprehending at present both France and Spain.

IT was a new Line upon the extinction of the House of *Valois*, begun somewhat more than a Century since, in the Person of *Henry IV.* of France, who was assassinated in 1610. and succeeded by his Son *Lewis XIII.* who dying Sept: 7th 1643. the present France King *Lewis XIV.* came to the Throne, he being then about Five Years old, since he was born on the 5th of September 1638. He married June 9th 1660. *Maria Theresa* eldest Daughter to *Philip IV.* by his first Wife, the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Henry IV.* King of France: She dyed July 30th 1683. By her the King has one Son only living, *Lewis* the present Dauphin surnamed the Hardy, born Nov. 1. 1661. and March 7th 1680. married the Electoral Princess of *Bavaria*, *Maria Anna Victoria Christina*, Daughter to *Ferdinand Maria*, late Elector of *Bavaria*, she dyed in 1690. And the Dauphin had Issue by her Three Sons.

1. *Lewis*

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1. *Lewis Duke of Burgundy*, born at *Versalles*, Aug. 6th 1682. and married *Maria Adelheida*, eldest Daughter to the present Duke of *Savoy*, Decemb. 7th by whom he has yet no Children.

2. *Philip Duke of Anjou*, born Nov. 9th 1683. and by the will of *Charles II.* late King of *Spain*, declared universal Heir of all his Dominions, so that he is become the Root of the House of *Bourbon* in *Spain*, but whether it will take fast hold, is a matter that depends upon futurity; however, he married in the Year 1701. Sept. 11th the Duke of *Savoy's* younger Daughter, *Maria Lovisa*, who are at present entituled King and Queen of *Spain*.

3. *Gaston, Duke of Berry*, born Aug. 31. 1686.

Besides the Dauphin, the present French King has several natural Children living.

1. *Maria Anne de Bourbon*, born in Octob. 1666, legitimatized May 14th 1667. and married Jan. 16th 1680 to *Lewis de Bourbon*, late Prince of *Conde*, by whom he had no Children; *Madam la Valiere*, Dutcheß of *Vajour* was her Mother.

2. *Lewis Augustus de Bourbon*, Duke of *Main*, born March 31. 1671. and legitimatized Dec. 19th 1673. he married *Lovisa Benedicta de Bourbon*, Daughter to the Prince of *Conde*, by whom he has *Mademoiselle de Anmale*. born Dec. 21st 1697. and *Lewis Augustus* Prince of *Dombes*, born April 4th 1700.

3. *Lovisa Frances de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Nantes*, born 1673. legitimatized Decemb. 19. of the same Year, and married July 4th 1685. to *Lewis Duke of Bourbon*, only Son to the Prince of *Conde*, by whom he has several Children, which see in the first Chapter, and by and by among the Princes of the Blood.

4. *Lewis Alexander de Bourbon*, Count of *Thoulonse*, and Duke of *Danville*, born June 6th 1678. and legitimatized in Novemb 1681.

5. *Frances Mary de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Blois*, born and legitimatized in 1681. and married to the Duke of *Chartres*, in 1692.

These Five were born him by *Madam de Montespan*, the French King had only one Brother, *Philip Duke of Orleans*, born Sept. 21st 1640. and died June 8th 1701. He had by his first Wife *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter to *Charles I.* King of *England* (who died in 1670.) besides a Son and Daughter that died young, two Daughters. 1. *Maria Aloisia*, born March 27th 1662. and married Nov. 17th 1679. to *Charles II.* King of *Spain*. She died without Issue by him in 1689. 2. *Anna Maria* born Aug. 27th 1669. and married April 9th 1684. to *Victor Amadeus*, the present Duke of *Savoy*, by whom he has divers Children, which see an account of in the first Chapter, and under *Savoy*.

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Next Year after the Death of the Royal Princess *Henrietta*, the Duke of *Orleans* married *Elizabeth Charlotte*, Daughter to *Charles Lewis* Elector Palatine, who was born May 27th 1651. the *Espousals* were celebrated at *Metz*. Nov. 26th 1671. and he had Issue by her

1. *Philip* Duke of *Chartres*, (but now Duke of *Orleans*.)
2. *Elizabeth Charlotte*, *Mademoiselle de Chartres*, born Sept. 31st 1676, and married on the 13th of October, 1695. to *Leopold* Duke of *Lorain*, to whom, besides a Son that is dead, she has bore a Daughter, born Nov. 1701.

We come now to the Princes of the Blood in *France*, and here we must observe that *Charles* Duke of *Vendosme* who was lineally descended from *Robert V.* Count of *Clermont*, and Lord of *Bourbon*, youngest Son to *Lewis IX.* among other Children, left two Sons, viz. 1. *Anthony* the Eldest, who was Duke of *Vendosme*, Great Grandfather to the present French King. 2. *Lewis* Prince of *Conde*, Great Great Grandfather to the present Prince of *Conde*, *Henry Julius de Bourbon*, born July 29th 1643. He married Dec. 11th 1663. *Anne* Daughter to *Edward*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, born July 23d 1647. and is since deceased, but he has by her the following Issue living. 1. *Maria Theresa*, 2. *Lewis* Duke of *Bourbon*, 3. *Anne Lovisa de Bourbon*, 4. *Lovisa Benedicte de Bourbon*, 5. *Mary Anne de Bourbon*; of whose respective Births, Marriages and Issue, see in the first Chapter, where they are particularly brought in, as being related (though excluded by Act of Parliament) to the Crown of *England*.

The next of the Princes of the Blood is the House of *Conti*, and here it must be noted, that *Louis de Bourbon*, first Prince of *Conde*, and Brother to *Anthony* King of *Navarre*, was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by his Son *Henry I.* and he by his Son *Henry II.* who by his Wife *Charlotte* of *Montmerancy*, Daughter to the last Constable *Montmerancy*, had two Sons, 1. *Lewis II.* the ever Famous Prince of *Conde*, (who died Dec. 11th 1686.) and was Father of *Henry Julius* Prince of *Conde* now living. 2. *Armand de Bourbon*, Prince of *Conti*, who died Feb. 21st 1686. and was the Father of *Francis Lewis*, the brave Prince of *Conti* now living, who was born the 30th of April 1664. and married *Mademoiselle de Bourbon* Daughter of his first Cousin the Prince of *Conde*, June 29th 1688. of whose Children we have already given an account, as they are related by the Mother side to the Crown of *England*.

CHAP. IV.

*Of the Houses of Portugal, Savoy, and the rest
of the Italian Princes.*

Portugal had Kings of its own for many Ages, but Don Sebastian being slain in Africa against the Moors; Philip II. King of Spain mastered the Kingdom in 1580. under pretence of Right, but it was lost by his Grandson, An. 1640. John Duke of Braganza, of the Blood Royal of Portugal, being set up for King, he was succeeded by his Son Don Alphonso, who being deposed, as incapable of Government in 1668. his Brother Don Pedro was constituted Regent, and upon his Death in 1683, was declared King of Portugal; he by a Dispensation from the Pope, married his Brother's Wife, Mary Daughter to Charles Amadeus of Savoy, Duke of Nemours, and had one Daughter by her, named Mary Elizabeth, born 1669. and died 1690, and the Queen her self died Dec. 27. 1683. the King in 1687 married Maria Sophia Elizabeth, Daughter of Philip William Elector Palatine, who was born Aug. 6. 1666. and by her he has four Sons and two Daughters living, John Prince of Brazil, born Oct. 1689. 2. Francis, born 1691. 3. Antonio, born 1695. 4. Manuel, born 1697. 5. Teresa, born 1696. 6. Francisca, born 1699. the Queen died Aug. 4. 1699.

The King of Portugal has one Sister living, viz. Donna Catharina, Queen Dowager of England, who was born Nov. 14. O. S. in 1638. and married to Charles II. in 1662. at the Age of about twenty four, but he had no Children by her.

We pass next to the House of Savoy, where we are to take notice that Carlo, on Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, and King of Cyprus, Great Grandfather to the present Duke of Savoy was born Jan. 12. 1562. who marrying Catharine Daughter to Philip II. King of Spain had issue by her.

1. Victor Amadeus, Father to Charles Emanuel, and Grandfather to the present Duke Victor Amadeus II. who was born May 17. 1666. and succeeded his Father June 12. 1675. He married April 9. 1684. Anna Maria Mademoiselle de Valois youngest Daughter of Philip, Duke of Orleans, by the Princess Henrietta Maria, youngest Daughter to Charles I. King of England, by whom he has two Princes and two Princesses, of whom we have given an Account in the first Chapter, as they relate in Blood to England.

2. Thomas Francis, Prince of Carignan, who Jan. 22. 1624. married Mary of Bourbon, Daughter to Charles Count of Soissons, by whom he had, 1. Emanuel Philibert Amadeus of Savoy Prince of Carignan, born Aug. 6. 1628. some say he was both

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deaf and dumb, yet married in 1648. to *Catharine d'Este*, the Prince of *Modena's* Daughter, though without having any Children; but I find it is a mistake, for he has two Sons, and as many Daughters by her, whose Names I cannot yet learn; and I suppose it is the eldest of these Sons whom they stile Prince of *Carignan*, and whose Name is *Emanuel Philibert*, that had the King of *Spain's* Proxy to marry the Princess of *Savoy* last Year at *Turin* in his Name. 2. *Eugenius Maurice* of *Savoy*, Count *Soissons*, born May 3d 1663, served as Colonel General of the *Swiss* and *Grisons* in *France*, and was Goyernour of *Champagn* in *Brie*; he married on the 21st of *February* 1657. the Lady *Olympia*, a Nice of Cardinal *Mazarine*; *Victoria Mancini*, Wife of the Duke, and afterwards Cardinal of *Vendosme*, was her Sister, and consequently Prince *Eugene*, and the present Duke of *Vendosme* (who is about 53 Years old) must be first Cousins. This Prince died *January* 1673. leaving these Children behind him, which I suppose were born in *France*.

1. *Lewis Thomas* of *Savoy*, Count of *Soissons*, born Dec. 18th 1658. In 1682, he married *Urania Mademoiselle de Beauvais*, by whom he had. 1. *Mademoiselle de Soissons*, born *Septemb.* 13th 1683. 2. The Princess of *Savoy*, born *Decemb.* 7th 1687. 3. The Duke of *Carignan*, born *Jan.* 19th 1690. 4. Prince *Eugene* born 1695. Another Son born *March* 1697. This Prince died *Aug.* 24th 1702. of his Wounds before *Landau*.

2. *Philip* born 1659. He was a Prince of great Valour, and died at *Vienna* of the Bruise he received by the fall of his Horse upon him, at the Action of *Petronel*, in 1683.

3. The most renowned *Francis Eugenius*, born *October* 18th 1663. commonly known by the Name of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, General of the Imperial Army in *Italy* against the French, against whom he has done such great things, as may well entitle us to call him a wonderful Man; And here, though the Genealogy is plain enough already, yet more fully to represent the true State of the Relation between the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, whereby it appears that they are second Cousins, take it as follows.

Charles Emanuel.

Victor Amadeus 1.
Charles Emanuel 2.
Victor Amadeus 2.

Thomas Francis.
Eugenius Maurice.
Francis Eugenius.

There were also two Daughters of Prince *Eugenius Maurice*.

4. *Maria Joanna Baptista*, *Mademoiselle de Soissons*, born *Jan.* 1. 1665.

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5. *Lorisa*

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4. *Maria Joanna Baptista, Mademoiselle de Soissons*, born Jan. 1. 1665.

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5. *Lovisa Philiberta, Mademoiselle de Carignan*, born Nov. 22d 1667.

The Dutchess Dowager of *Savoy*, the present Duke's Mother is still living, her Name being *Mary Joanna Baptista* of *Savoy-Nemours* born April 11th 1644. and married to *Charles Emanuel*, 2. Duke of *Savoy*, May 21st 1669. She was the Daughter of the Duke of *Nemours*, and Sister to the present King of *Portugal's* first Queen.

Anne Mary d'Orleans de Longueville, Dutchess Dowager of *Nemours*, is still living in France, she is Sovereign Princess of *Neufchastel* in *Switzerland*, was born March 5th 1625. and is the relict of *Henry* of *Savoy, Nemours Duke of Aumale*. She was Sister to the Duke of *Longueville*, who was slain at *Tolhuys* in 1672. and made a Will in Favour of her, which the Prince of *Conti* would fain have to be void, as being made when the Duke was not *Compos Mentis*; and to have another made in his own Favour, in 1668. to stand firm.

Having done with *Savoy*, we proceed to *Tuscany*, and observe that *Florence* was a free State, for a considerable time, till *Cosmo de Medices* a Citizen, was Elected by the People in 1434. but *Peter* his Grandson was ejected, and the *Florentines* enjoyed their Liberty, till 1511. that *Ferdinand* the Catholick King, restored the *Medices*, they expelled them again, Anno. 1599. *Charles V.* made *Alexander de Medices* their Governor, who married his natural Daughter *Margaret*, but he being slain, the populace Elected his Kinsman, *Cosmo de Medices*, who was called *Cosmo I.* took the Title of Grand Duke of *Tuscany* upon him, and was Great Grandfather to the present Duke.

Cosmo III. Great Duke of *Tuscany*, born 1642. succeeded his Father *Cosmo II.* 1670. and married by Proxy, April 19th 1661. the Princess *Lovisa Margaret*, Daughter to the late *Gaston* Duke of *Orleans*, and Cousin German to the present French King *Lewis XIV.* by the deceased *Margaret* of *Lorain*, by whom he has Issue.

1. *Ferdinand*, who married Anno. 1688. the Princess *Violante Beatrix*, Sister to the present Elector of *Bavaria*.

2. *Gaston* born May 24th 1671. and June 1697. married one of the Daughters of the Duke of *Sax Lauemburg* at *Dusseldorp*.

3. *Anna Maria Luisa*, born 1667. Aug. 11th and married to the present Elector *Palatine*, Anno. 1691. by whom he has no Children.

The Grand Duke has also a Brother *Franciscus Maria*, born November 12th 1660. Created a Cardinal in 1686. by the Title of Cardinal *de Medicis*.

From *Tuscany*, we'll go to *Mantua*, where we find the illustrious Family of *Gonzaga*, were first Captains of *Mantua*, and the same Title continued till *John Francis* was Created the first

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first Marquess of *Mantua*, by the Emperor *Sigismund*, Anno. 1432. whose Great Grandson *Frederick II.* was created the first Duke of *Mantua* and *Montferat*, by the Emperor *Charles V.* Anno. 1533. whose Great Grandson is *Charles IV.* the present Duke of *Mantua*, who married *Charlotte Felicitas*, Daughter to *John Frederick* late Duke of *Hanover*, by *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, Daughter of *Edward Prince* Palatine of the *Rhine*, but I know nothing of their Children.

The next in our way, is the House of *Modena*, whose Dukes are descended from the ancient Marquesses of *Este*, whose common Father was *Hugo*, Lord of *Padua*, and Marquess of *Este*, of whose descendants *Borsus* was created Duke of *Modena*, by the Emperor *Frederick III.* and of *Ferrara*, by Pope *Paul II.* He was succeeded by his Brother *Hercules*, 1. who died about Ann. 1508. from him was descended *Francisco d'Este*, Duke of *Modena* and *Regio*, Prince of *Carpi* and *Corregio*, Marquess of *Este* and *Rovigni*, &c. born 1656. and married a Princess out of the Family of the *Barberini*; I think he had a Son by her, who succeeded him, and that upon his decease, about 1695. *Almerick Cardinal d'Este* his Uncle laid down the Purple, assumed the Dutchy, and married *Anne* a Daughter of *John Frederick*, late Duke of *Hanover*: They have a Son and a Daughter, whose Names I cannot yet learn.

His Sister is *Maria Eleanor Beatrix*, born Septemb. 25th 1658. married in 1673. to *James Duke of York*, afterwards King of *England*, who abdicated the Throne in 1688. and retired to *France*, where he lived till the 6th of September 1701, and then departing this Life, left her a Widow, where she still lives.

Parma is next, concerning which we find Pope *Paul III.* (otherwise *Alexander Farnese*) in 1545. Created his natural Son *Peter Aloisius de Farnese*, Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*, from whom is descended the present Duke *Francis V.* who succeeded his Father *Raimilins* or *Ranolphus II.* in the said Dutchie, An. 1675. he married *Sophia Dorothea*, Daughter to the Elector Palatine, and Sister to the present Empress in 1690. but what Children they have I cannot tell.

The Duke has a Brother, entituled Prince *Anthony* of *Parma*, whose Age I do not know.

In *Italy* you have moreover two Republicks, whose chief Magistrates are called *Doges*, I mean *Venice* and *Genoa*, the present Doge of the first, is Signior *Antonio Mocenigo*, elected in July 1700. the others Name I cannot learn.

As for the Pope, Czar of *Muscovy* and Grand Seignior, I hope it is no crime to put them together.

1. Then on the death of Pope *Innocent XII.* Cardinal *Albani*, who is a Native of *Rome*, and was one of the principal Ministers of the late Pope, was by the Conclave, Novemb. 23d. 1700. chosen Pope, and has assumed the Name of *Clement XI.*

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2. The first Great Duke of *Muscovy*, who shook of the Tartarian Bondage, was named *John*, who reigned about 1500. Since him the Government was partly Elective, and partly by Succession; the last elected, was *Michael Fredrowitz Theodore*, Son to the Patriarch of *Muscow*, Father of *Fedor Alexowitz*, who dying April, 17. 1682, left two Sons, *John* and *Peter*, but the eldest being weak, *Peter* was his Colleague in the Government, till at last *John* dying, *Peter Alexowitz* has reigned alone ever since: He married the Daughter of one of his military Officers, by whom he has one Son, whose Name and Time of Birth I cannot assign.

3. *Mustapha II.* Emperor of the *Turks*; he is the Son of *Mahomet IV.* who was deposed in 1687, and died in 1693. *Mahomet* was succeeded by his Brother *Solyman II.* who dying in 1691, was succeeded by his Brother *Achmet II.* and *Achmet* departing this Life Jan. 27. 1695, this *Mustapha* was taken out of his Confinement, and now Reigns.

A LIST of the PRIVY-COUNCIL in England.

Prince George of Denmark,
 Ld. High Admir. of England.
 Dr. *Tennison*, Ld. Archbishop of
 Canterbury.
 Sir *Nathan Wright*, Ld. Keeper.
Sidney Lord Godolphin, Ld. High
 Treasurer.
Thomas Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord
 President.
John Marquis of *Normanby*, Lord
 Privy Seal,
William Duke of *Devon*. Lord
 Steward.
Charles Seymour, D. of *Somerset*.
James Duke of *Ormond*.
Charles Duke of *Bolton*.
Meinhardt Duke of *Schonberg*.
Thomas Duke of *Leeds*.
Robert Earl of *Lindsey*, Ld. Great
 Chamberlain of England.
Charles Earl of *Carlisle*, Earl
 Marshal.
Edward Earl of *Fersey*, Lord
 Chamberlain.
Aubrey Earl of *Oxford*.
Charles E. of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*.
George Earl of *Northampton*.
Charles Earl of *Manchester*.

Thomas Earl of *Stamford*.
Charles Earl of *Burlington*.
Charles Bodville, Earl of *Radnor*.
Charles Earl of *Berkley*.
Daniel Earl of *Nottingham*, Se-
 cretary of State.
Laur. Earl of *Rochester*, Lord-
 Lieutenant of Ireland.
Montagu-Venables, E. of *Abington*.
Ralph Earl of *Montague*.
John Earl of *Marlborough*.
Richard Earl of *Scarborough*.
Francis Earl of *Bradford*.
Henry Earl of *Romney*.
Richard Earl of *Ranelagh*.
Thomas Lord Viscount *Weymouth*.
Henry Lord Bishop of *London*.
Thomas Lord *Wharton*.
John Lord *Poulet*.
Robert Lord *Lexington*.
William Lord *Dartmouth*.
Robert Lord *Ferrers*.
Thomas Lord *Coningsby*.
 Sir *Edw. Seymour*, Bar. Comp-
 troller.
Peregrine Bertie Esquire, Vice-
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 Sir John
 Justice
 James Ve
 Sir Cha.
 Sir John
 of the
 Sir John
 Rolls.
 Sir Tho.
 of the

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 Pr. Geo.

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 Arch-Bishops and Great Officers.

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 * Cha

Henry Boyle Esq; Chancellor of
the Exchequer.

Sir John Holt Kt. Lord Chief
Justice.

James Vernon Esq;

Sir Cha. Hedges Kt. Sec. of State.

Sir John Leveson Gower, Chanc.
of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

Sir John Trevor, Master of the
Rolls.

Sir Tho. Trevor Kt. Ld. Ch. Just.
of the Common-Pleas.

Colonel John Granville.

Sir George Rooke Kt.

John Smith Esq;

John How Esq;

Clarks of the Privy-Council.

Sir John Nicholas, Kt. of the Bath.

William Blaithwait, Esq;

Edward Southwell, Esq;

John Povey, Esq;

A True LIST of the Lords SPIRITUAL and TEM- PORAL, &c. of England.

House of P E E R S.

THE Rt. Hon. Sir Nathan
Wright, Kt. Ld. Keeper of
the Great Seal of Eng. Speaker.
Pr. Geo. of Den. D. of Cumberland.

D U K E S, &c.

Dr. Tho. Tenison, Ld. Arch-
bishop of Canterbury.

Dr. John Sharpe, Ld. Arch-
bishop of York.

Sidney Godolphin, Lord Go-
dolphin, Lord Treasurer
of England.

Tho. Herbert, Earl of Pem-
broke and Montgomery,
Lord President of the
Council.

John Sheffield, Marquess of
Normandy, Lord Privy-
Seal.

William Cavendish, Duke of
Devonshire, Lord Steward
of the Household.

† Tho. Howard, Duke of Norfolk,
Hereditary Earl Marshal of
England.

Charles Seymour, D. of Somerset.

Charles Lenos, D. of Richmond.

Charles Fitz-Roy, D. of Southamp.

* Charles Fitz-Roy, D. of Grafton.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.

* Henry Somerset, D. of Beaufort.

George Fitz-Roy, D. of Northumb.

Charles Beauclair, D. of St. Albans.

Charles Powlet, Duke of Bolton.

Meinhardt Schonburg, D. Schon-
berg.

Charles Talbot, D. of Shrewsbury.

Thomas Osborn, Duke of Leeds.

Wriothesley Russel, D. of Bedford.

John Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

John Churchill, Duke of Marlbo-
rough.

E A R L S.

Robert Bertie, E. of Lindsey.
Lord Great Chamber-
lain of England.

Charles Howard, E. of Carlisle,
E. Marshal of England,
during the Minority of
Thomas D. of Norfolk.

Edw. Villiers, E. of Jersey,
Lord Chamberlain of
the Household.

Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford.

Henry Grey, Earl of Kent.

James Stanly, Earl of Derby.

John Manners, Earl of Rutland.

Geo. Hastings, E. of Huntingdon.

* Henry Clinton, E. of Lincoln,

Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk.

B b b 3

Charles

22 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

Cha. Sackville, E. of Dorset and Middlesex.

* James Cecil, E. of Salisbury.

John Cecil, E. of Exeter.

Scroop Egerton, E. of Bridgewater.

Philip Sidney, E. of Leicester.

Geo. Compton, E. of Northampton.

* Edw. Hen. E. of Northampton.

* Edw. Hen. Rich. E. of Warwick and Holland.

Basil Fielding, E. of Denbigh.

Powlet St. John, E. of Bolingbrook.

* Tho. Fane, E. of Westmorland.

Ch. Montague, E. of Manchester.

Tho. Howard E. of Berkshire.

Rith. Savage, E. Rivers.

Cha. Mordaunt, E. of Peterborough and Monmouth.

Tho. Grey, E. of Stamford.

Cha. Finch, E. of Winchelsea.

Evelin Pierrpoint, E. of Kingston.

Cha. Dormer, E. of Canarvon.

Phil. Stanhope, E. of Chesterfield.

Tho. Tufton, E. of Thanet.

Charles Spencer, E. of Sunderland.

Rob. Leake, E. of Scarsdale.

Edw. Montague, E. of Sandwich.

Hen. Hyde, E. of Clarendon.

Algernon Capell, E. of Essex.

† Rob. Brudenell, E. of Cardigan.

John Anesley, E. of Anglesey.

* Will. Hen. Granville, E. of Bath.

Tho. Bruce, E. of Alisbury, extra Regnum.

Cha. Boyle, E. of Burlington.

Anth. Ashley Cooper, E. of Shaftesbury.

Edw. Hen. Lee, E. of Lichfield.

Tho. Lennard, E. of Sussex.

Lewis de Duras, E. of Faversham.

Cha. Bodville Roberts, E. of Radnor.

Will. Paston, E. of Yarmouth.

Cha. Berkeley, E. of Berkeley.

Dan. Finch, E. of Nottingham.

Laur. Hyde, E. of Rochester.

Montagu Venables Bertie, E. of Bingham.

* Baptist Noel, E. of Gainsborough.

Kob. Darcy, E. of Holderness.

* Other Windsor Hickman, E. of Plimouth.

† Edw. Radcliffe, E. of Darwentwater.

† Hen. Stafford-Howard, E. of Stafford.

Will. Bentinck, E. of Portland.

Ralph Montagu, E. of Montagu.

Arth. Herbert, E. of Torrington.

Rich. Lumley, E. of Scarborough.

Geo. Booth, E. of Warrington.

Fran. Newport, E. of Bradford.

Hen. Sidney, E. of Romney.

Will. Zulestein, E. of Rochford.

Arnold Joust van Keppel, E. of Albemarle.

Tho. Coventry, E. of Coventry.

Edw. Russel, E. of Orford.

Hen. d' Auverquerque, E. of Grantham.

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, V. Hereford.

† Jam. Brown, V. Montacute.

Nathaniel Fiennes, V. Say and Sele.

† Tho. Belasyse, V. Fauconberg.

Cha. Townshend, V. Townshend.

Tho. Thinne, V. Weymouth.

Christo. Hatton, V. Hatton.

Hen. Yelverton, V. Longueville.

* Rich. Lowther, V. Lonsdale.

BISHOPS.

Dr. Henry Compton, Ld. Bp. of London.

Dr. Nathanael Crew, Ld. Bp. of Durham, and Ld. Crew.

Dr. Peter Mew, Ld. Bp. of Winchester.

Dr. William Beaw, Ld. Bp. of Llandaff.

Dr. William Lloyd, Ld. Bp. of Worcester.

Dr. Tho. Spr

chester.

Sir Jona. Tre

of Exete

Dr. Gilb. Bu

lisbury.

Dr. Hum. F

Hereford.

Dr. Nich. S

Chester.

Dr. Simon

Ely.

Dr. John H

ventry an

Dr. John M

wich.

Dr. Rich. C

Peterboro

Dr. Edw.

Glouceste

Dr. Rich.

Bath an

Dr. John

stol.

Dr. Edwa

St. Asa

Dr. Jame

Lincoln

Dr. John

Chichest

Dr. Willia

Oxford

Dr. John

Bangor

Dr. Willia

Carlisl

F

George

* James

John We

Robert S

Charles

ter.

* Edwa

Ward

† Edwa

ton.

Dr.

Dr. Tho. Sprat, Ld. Bp. of Rochester.
 Sir Jona. Trelawney, Bar. Ld. Bp. of Exeter.
 Dr. Gilb. Burnet, Ld. Bp. of Salisbury.
 Dr. Hum. Humphreys, Ld. Bp. of Hereford.
 Dr. Nich. Stratford, Ld. Bp. of Chester.
 Dr. Simon Patrick, Ld. Bp. of Ely.
 Dr. John Hough, Ld. Bp. of Coventry and Litchfield.
 Dr. John Moore, Ld. Bp. of Norwich.
 Dr. Rich. Cumberland, Ld. Bp. of Peterborough.
 Dr. Edw. Fowler, Ld. Bp. of Gloucester.
 Dr. Rich. Kidder, Ld. Bp. of Bath and Wells.
 Dr. John Hall, Ld. Bp. of Bristol.
 Dr. Edward Jones, Ld. Bp. of St. Asaph.
 Dr. James Gardiner, Ld. Bp. of Lincoln.
 Dr. John Williams, Ld. Bp. of Chichester.
 Dr. William Talbot, Ld. Bp. of Oxford.
 Dr. John Evans, Ld. Bp. of Bangor.
 Dr. William Nicholson, Ld. Bp. of Carlisle.

BARONS.

George Nevile, L. Abergavenny.
 * James Touchet, Ld. Audley.
 John West, Ld. la Warr.
 Robert Shirley, Ld. Ferrers.
 Charles Mildmay, Ld. Fitzwalter.
 Edward ward, Ld. Dudley and Ward.
 † Edward Stourton, Ld. Stourton.

Richard Verney, Ld. Willoughby of Broke.
 Ralph Erre, Ld. Erre.
 Tho. Wharton, Ld. Wharton.
 Hugh Willoughby, Ld. Willoughby of Parham.
 Will. Paget, Ld. Paget.
 Fran. Howard, Ld. Howard of Effingham.
 Will. North, Ld. North and Gray of Rolleston.
 James Brydges, Ld. Chandos.
 —Cary, Ld. Hunsdon.
 † Thomas Petre, Ld. Petre.
 † Cha. Gerard, Ld. Gerard of Bromley.
 † Tho. Arundell, Ld. Arundel of Wardour.
 † Hen. Roper, Ld. Tenham.
 Foulk Grevil, Ld. Brook.
 Ralph Gray, Ld. Gray of Wark.
 John Lovelace, Ld. Lovelace.
 John Powlet, Ld. Powlet.
 Banastre Maynard, Ld. Maynard.
 Cha. Howard, Ld. Howard of Escrick.
 Cha. Mohun, Ld. Mohun.
 Tho. Wentworth, Ld. Raby.
 Tho. Leigh, Ld. Leigh.
 Tho. Fermyn, Ld. Fermyn.
 Will. Byron, Ld. Byron.
 John Vaughan, Ld. Vaughan.
 † Cha. Smith, Ld. Carrington.
 † Will. Widdrington, Ld. Widdrington.
 John Colpeper, Ld. Colpeper.
 Rob. Lucas, Ld. Lucas.
 Lewis Watson, Ld. Rochingham.
 Rob. Sutton, Ld. Lexington.
 † Marma. Langdale, Ld. Langdale.
 Will. Berkeley, Ld. Berkeley of Strutton.
 Cha. Cornwaleys, Ld. Cornwaleys.
 Dr. Nathanael Crew, Ld. Crew, and Ld. Bp. of Durham.
 John Arundell, Ld. Arundell of Trevice.
 Will. Craven, Ld. Craven.

24 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE.

† Hugh Clifford, *Ld. Clifford of Chudleigh.* John Ashburnham, *Ld. Ashburnham.*
 Peregrine Osborne, *Ld. Osborne.* Will Farmer, *Ld. Lempster.*
 * John Carteret, *Ld. Carteret.* Cha. Butler, *Ld. Butler of Weston.*
 Cha. Benet, *Ld. Ossulstone.* Hen. Herbert, *Ld. Herbert of Cherbury.*
 Will. Legge, *Ld. Dartmouth.* John Thompson, *Ld. Haversham.*
 Will. Stawell, *Ld. Stawell.* John Sommers, *Ld. Sommers.*
 Fran. North, *Ld. Guilford.* Christo. Vane, *Ld. Barnard.*
 † Henry Jermyn, *Ld. Dover.* Charles Montague, *Ld. Halifax.*
 † James Waldegrave, *Ld. Waldegrave.*
 Hugh Cholmondeley, *Ld. Cholmondeley.*

Note, those marked † are Roman Catholicks; and those with * prefixt, are all under Age.

Lords Spiritual,
 Temporal,
 In all, 188.

A LIST of the Queens Privy Council in Scotland.

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| P rince George, Hereditary Prince of Denmark. | James E. of Morton. |
| James Earl of Seafield Lord Chancellor. | David E. of Buchan. |
| William Marquess of Anandale, President of the Council. | Alex E. of Eglington. |
| --- Earl of Tullibardin Lord Privy Seal. | E. of Strathmore. |
| John Duke of Queensbury | E. of Galloway. |
| George Viscount Talbot | John E. of Lauderdale. |
| Patrick Earl of Marchmont. | Hugh Marquess of Lowdown. |
| George Earl of Melvil. | Ja. E. of Finlater. |
| Archibald Duke of Argile. | David E. of Leven. |
| Robert Marquess of Lothian. | E. of Northesk. |
| John E. of Crawford. | Arch. E. of Forfar. |
| John E. of Southerland. | Jo. E. of Kintore. |
| John E. of Erroll. | William E. of March. |
| John E. of Marr. | John Earl of Hindford. |
| John E. Marshall. | Tho. Viscount Teviot. |
| | Archd. Viscount Roseberry. |
| | Jo. Lord Strathaven. |
| | William Lord Fedburg. |
| | Patrick Lord Polwarth. |
| | William Lord Ross. |
| | Da. Lord Boyll. |
| | Adam Cockburn of Ormsfoun. |

Sir

Sir *Ja. Stuart* L. Advocate.
 Sir *John Maxwell* of Pollark.
 Sir *Hugh Dalrymple* L. Presid.
 of the College of Justice.
 Sir *Colin Campbell* of Aderuchil.
 Sir *Da. Hume* of Cosrig Ld. Reg.
 Sir *Ja. Murray* of Philiphaugh.
 Sir *Arđ. Hope* of Rankeillor.

Sir *John Falconer* of Phesdo.
 Sir *Jo. Hamilton* of Halcraig.
 Mr. *Francis Montgomery*.
 The Laird of Grant.
 Sir *Robert Sinclair* of Stemishon.
Balak Drummond of Megginsh.
 The Lord Provost of Edinburgh
 for the time.

A LIST of the present Nobility of Scotland.

Dukes 6.

Hamilton, Duke Hamilton.
 Scot, Dutchess of Bucc-
 lugh.
 Lenos, Duke of Lenox.
 Douglas, Duke of Queensbury.
 Gordon, Duke of Gordon.
 Campbell, Duke of Argile.

Marqueffes 6.

Douglas, Marqueffs of Douglas.
 Graham, Marqueffs of Montros.
 Murray, Marqueffs of Athol.
 Hay, Marqueffs of Tweddale.
 Carr, Marqueffs of Lothian.
 Johnston, Marqueffs of Annan-
 dale.

Earls 68.

Lindsey, E. of Crawford.
 Hay, E. of Arrol.
 Keith, E. Marshal.
 Southerland, E. of Southerland.
 Eriskeine, E. of Mar.
 Lesley, E. of Rothes.
 Douglas, E. of Morton.
 Erskine, E. of Bucan, and Lord
 Cardros.
 Cunningham, E. of Glencairn.
 Montgomery, E. of Eglinton.
 Kennedy, E. of Cassils.
 Sinclair, E. of Cathness.

Stewart, E. of Murray.
 Seaton, E. of Winton.
 Maxell, E. of Niddesdale.
 Levison, E. of Linlithgow.
 Hume, E. of Humie.
 Hume, E. of Marchmont.
 Drummond, E. of Perth.
 Seaton, E. of Dumferling.
 Fleming, E. of Wigton.
 Lyon, E. of Strathmore, and
 Kinghorne.
 Ker, E. of Roxborough.
 Hamilton, E. of Abercorn.
 Erskeine, E. of Kelley.
 Hamilton, E. of Hadington.
 Stewart, E. of Galloway.
 Mackenzy, E. of Seasforth.
 Hay, E. of Kennoul.
 Graham, E. of Lowdon.
 Crichton, E. of Dumfreis.
 Alexander, E. of Sterling.
 Bruce, E. of Eglin.
 Carnegie, E. of Southesk.
 Stewart, E. of Traquair.
 Car. E. of Ancram.
 Weims, E. of Weims.
 Ramsay, E. of Dalhousie.
 Ogilbie, E. of Arlie.
 Ogilbie, E. of Finlater.
 Dalziel, E. of Carnwath.
 Levingston, E. of Leven.
 Ruthven, E. of Forth.
 Talmas, E. of Dysert.
 ----- E. of Ruggien.
 Marray E. of Tullibardin.

26 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

Maul, E. of Panmure.
 Carnegy, E. of Northesk.
 Bruce, E. of Kincarden.
 Lindsey, E. of Balcarres.
 Dowglas, E. of Forfar.
 Middleton, E. of Middleton.
 Drummond, E. of Melfort.
 Gordon, E. of Aboja.
 Scot, E. of Taras.
 Levingston, E. of Newbrugh.
 Boyd, E. of Kilmarnock.
 Cochran, E. of Dundowald.
 Dowglas, E. of Dunbarton.
 Hamilton, E. of Orkney.
 Keith, E. of Kintor.
 Hamilton, E. of Selkirk.
 Campbell, E. of Braid Albin.
 Ogilvy, E. of Seafield.
 Gordon, E. of Aberdeen.
 Melvill, E. of Melvil.
 Carmichel, E. of Heinford.

Viscounts 18.

Cary, Viscount Falkland.
 Constable Viscounts Dunbar.
 Murray, Viscount Stormont.
 Gordon, Viscount Kenmure.
 Arbuthnet, Viscount Arbuthnet.
 Crichton, Viscount Frendraught.
 Seaton, Viscount Kingston.
 Macgil, Viscount Oxensford.
 Ingram, Viscount Irwin.
 Levingston, Viscount Kylesyth.
 Osborn, Viscount Dunblain.
 Graham, Viscount Preston.
 Cheney, Viscount Newhaven.
 Graham, Viscount Dundee.
 Dalrymple, Viscount Stairs.
 Makenzie, Viscount Tarbat.
 Primrose, Viscount Roseberry.
 Levingston, Viscount Teniot.

L. Barons. 48.

Forbes, L. Forbes.
 Frazer, L. Salton.

Gray, L. Gray.
 Catchcart, L. Catchcart.
 Sinclair, L. Sinclair.
 Dowglas, L. Mordington.
 Semple, L. Semple.
 Elphingston, L. Elphingston.
 Oliphant, L. Oliphant.
 Frazer, L. Lovat.
 Borthwick, L. Borthwick.
 Ross, L. Ross.
 Sandilands, L. Torphichen.
 Leslie, L. Lindore.
 Elphingston, L. Balmerinloch and
 Cowper.
 Steward, L. Blantire.
 Cranston, L. Cranston.
 Balfour, L. Burleigh.
 Ker, L. Jedburgh.
 Drummond, L. Madertie.
 Napier, L. Napier.
 Fairfax, L. Cameron.
 Richardson, L. Cramond.
 Aston, L. Aston.
 Macky, L. Forrester.
 Forbes, L. Pirsligo.
 Mackleland, L. Kircudbright.
 Frazer, L. Frazer.
 Hamilton, L. Bargeny.
 Ogilby, L. Bamff.
 Murray, L. Elibank.
 Galloway, L. Dunkel.
 Falconer, L. Hakarton.
 Hamilton, L. Belhaven.
 Sandilands, L. Abercromby.
 Southerland, L. Duffus.
 Rollo, L. Rollo.
 Ruthven, L. Ruthven.
 Colvill, L. Colvill.
 Mackdonald, L. Mackdonald.
 Rutherford, L. Rutherford.
 Bannatin, L. Bannatin.
 Lesly, L. Newark.
 Weims, L. Burnt Island.
 Nairn, L. Nairn.
 Collyer, L. Portmore.
 Boyle, Ld. Boyle.
 ——— L. Yester.

A LIS

John Meth
 cellor.
 Narcissus, L.
 Dublin.
 Charles Ear
 Treasure
 James Duk
 Edward Ea
 William Ea
 Charles Ear
 Henry Earl
 Hugh Earl
 Ambrose Ea
 Henry Earl
 Morrah Vi
 Richard Lo
 William L
 St. George
 Edward Lo
 and Con
 William Lo
 the Ro
 Thomas Lo
 ——— I
 Abercor
 Edward So
 well Esq
 Francis Gy
 Esq;

A LIS RAL denc Lord

L Oro
 ma
 John Me

A LIST of the Queen's Privy-Council in Ireland.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Methuen Esq; Lord Chancellor. | Lord Chief Justice Pine. |
| Narcissus, Lord Archbishop of Dublin. | Lord Chief Justice Heley. |
| Charles Earl of Cork, Lord High Treasurer. | Lord Chief Baron Doyne. |
| James Duke of Ormond. | Philip Savage Esq; Chancellor |
| Edward Earl of Meath. | Major General Stewart. |
| William Earl of Inchequin. | Colonel Richard Coot. |
| Charles Earl of Montrath. | Robert Rochfort Esq; Attorney General. |
| Henry Earl of Drogheda. | Allan Broderick Esq; Solicitor General. |
| Hugh Earl of Mount Alexander. | Sir Robert Southwell Baronet. |
| Ambrose Earl of Longford. | Sir Christopher Wandesfort Bar. |
| Henry Earl of Galloway. | Sir Robert King Baronet. |
| Morrab Viscount Blessinton. | Sir Henry Ingoldsby Baronet. |
| Richard Lord Bishop of Meath. | Sir Cyril Wytch Knt. |
| William Lord Bish. of Kildare. | Sir Charles Fielding Knt. |
| St. George Lord Bish. of Clogher. | Sir Walter Plunket Knt. |
| Edward Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. | Sir Henry Fane Knt. |
| William Lord Berkley, Master of the Rolls. | Sir Thomas Pakenham, First Serjeant at Law. |
| Thomas Lord Coningsby. | William Nere Esq; Second Serjeant at Law. |
| —— Lord Strabane, Earl of Abercorn in Scotland. | Francis Roberts Esq; |
| Edward Southwell Esq; | Thomas Kneightly Esq; |
| Francis Gwyn Esq; | Thomas Broderick Esq; |
| } Secretaries of State. | Michael Hill Esq; |
| | Richard Aldworth Esq; |
| | Robert Malesworth Esq; |
| | John Pultney Esq; |

A LIST of the Lords SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL of Ireland, according to their several Precedencies; his Excellency Laurence Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant.

Lord Archbishop of Armagh Primate of Ireland. Dr. Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland.

John Methuen Esq; L. Chancel.

Dr. Wil-

28 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

Dr. William Palliser, Lord Archbishop of Cashell.

Dr. John Vesey, Lord Archbishop of Tuam.

Charles Boyle, Earl of Cork, Lt. Treasurer.

Dukes.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.

Mainhardt Schonberg, Duke of Leinster.

Earls.

John Fitzgerald Earl of Kildare.

Henry O Bryen, Earl of Thomond.

† Richard Bourk, Earl of Glanricard.

James Touchet, Earl of Castlehaven.

† Alexander Macdonnel, Earl of Antrim.

† Henry Nugent, Earl of Westmeath.

Robert Dillon, Earl of Roscommon.

Thomas Ridgley, Earl of Londonderry.

Basil Feilding, Earl of Desmond.

Edward Brabazon, Earl of Meath.

Barrey, Earl of Barri-
more.

John Vaughan, Earl of Carbery.

† Luke Plunket, Earl of Egingal.

Arthur Chichester, Earl of Donegal.

Lambert Earl of Cavan.

William O Bryen, Earl of Inchiquin.

Donagh Macarty, Earl of Clan-
carty.

Lionel Boyle, Earl of Orrory.

Cha. Coote, Earl of Montrath.

Henry Moor, Earl of Drogheda.

Cha. Talbot, Earl of Waterford
and Wexford.

Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount-
alexander.

† Roger Palmer, E. of Castlemain.

† Francis Taff, Earl of Carling-
ford.

Ja. Power, Earl of Tyrone.

Richard Jones, Earl of Ranelagh.

Ambrose Aungier, Earl of Long-
ford.

Arthur Forbes, Earl of Granard.

† Tho. Dongan, Earl of Limerick.

Nanfan Coole, Earl of Bellamont.

Godart Ginkell, Earl of Athlone.

Charles Butler, Earl of Arran.

Henry de Massue, Earl of Gall-
way.

Viscounts.

† Antho. Preston, Visc. Gorman-
ston.

† David Roach Visc. of Fermoy.

† Richard Butler, Visc. Mont-
garret.

John Villiers, Visc. Grandison.

John Anesley, Visc. Valentia.

† Henry Dillon, Visc. Castloga-
len.

† John Nettervil, Visc. Down.

Arthur Loftus, Visc. Ely.

Thomas Beaumont, Visc. Swords.

Robert Needham, Visc. Kilmurry.

† Dominick Sarsfield, Visc. Sar-
field.

† Theobald Bourk, Visc. May.

George Saunderson, Visc. Cast-
towne.

John Scudamore, Visc. Sligo.

Richard Lumley, Visc. Waterford.

Philip Smith, Visc. Strangford.

Philip Wenman, Visc. Tuam.

† Garyl Molineux, Visc. Mar-
borough.

† Charles Fairfax, Visc. Emely.

Piers Butler, Visc. Ikerin.

† Tho. Fitzwilliam, Visc. Merion.

† Max. Odempsey, Visc. Glanma-
lyraent.

Charles Cockain, Visc. Cullen.

William Tracy, Visc. Rathcoole.

† Fran. Smyth, Visc. Carrington
of Barresfore.

Richard Bul-

† Pierce Bu-

† Nich. Barn-

Francis Boyl-

Glortworthy

Sareen.

Hugh Cholm-

Cha. Fansha-

† Daniel O-

Mark Treve-

John Berkle-

of Beer-

William Ca-

mont,

Folliot Win-

court.

Murraugh

ton.

James Lan-

Henry Day-

Richard P-

William

joy.

John Van-

Tho. Wind-

Scroop Ho-

Dr. Tho.

Dr. VV

Kildar

Dr. Edw

Killm

Dr. Sim

phin.

Dr. Will

Dr. Bart

and I

Dr. Wil

Clouf

Dr. Nat

and I

Dr. Wil

and

Dr. Jo

Offery

Dr. To

Dron

Richard Bulkeley, Visc. Cashell.
 † Pierce Bullen, Visc. Galmoj.
 † Nich. Barnwall, Visc. Kingstand.
 Francis Boyle Visc. Shannum.
 Clotworthy Sheffington, Visc. Mas-
 sareen.
 Hugh Cholmondley, Visc. Kells.
 Cha. Fanshaw, Visc. Dromore.
 † Daniel Obrian, Visc. Clare.
 Mark Trevor, Visc. Dungannon.
 John Berkley, Visc. Fitzharding
 of Beer-haven.
 William Cautfield, Visc. Charle-
 mont.
 Folliot Wingfield, Visc. Powers-
 court.
 Murrough Boyle, Visc. Blessing-
 ton.
 James Lane, Visc. Lanesboro.
 Henry Dawney, Visc. Down.
 Richard Parsons, Visc. Rosse.
 William Stewart, Visc. Mont-
 joy.
 John Vaughan, Visc. Lisburn.
 Tho. Windsor, Visc. Windsor.
 Scroop How, Visc. How.

Bishops.

Dr. Tho. Tennison, Bp. of Meath.
 Dr. William Morton, Bp. of
 Kildare.
 Dr. Edward Wettenhall, Bp. of
 Killmore and Ardagh.
 Dr. Simon Digby, Bp. of El-
 phin.
 Dr. William King, Bp. of Derry.
 Dr. Barth. Pigers, Bp. of Ferns
 and Laughlin.
 Dr. William Fitzgerald, Bp. of
 Cloufert.
 Dr. Nath. Foy, Bp. of Waterford
 and Lismore.
 Dr. Will. Lloyd, Bp. of Killala
 and Achonry.
 Dr. John Hartstrongue, Bp. of
 Ossery.
 Dr. Tobias Pulceni, Bp. of
 Dromore.

D. St. George Ash, Bp. of do-
 gher.
 Dr. Tho. Smyth Bp. of Limerick.
 D. Tho. Linsey, Bp. of Millalaw.
 Dr. John Pooley, Bp. of Raphoe.
 Dr. Edward Smyth, Bp. of Downe
 and Connow.
 Dr. Dive Downs, Bp. of Cork
 and Rosse.
 Dr. Cha. Crow, Bp. of Cloyne.

Barons.

† Edw. Bermingham, Baron of
 Atherry.
 Almerius Coursey, Baron of
 Kingsale.
 Tho. Fitzmorris, Baron of Kery
 and Lixnaw.
 † Christ. Flemming, Baron of
 Slane.
 Tho. St. Laurence, Baron of
 Howth.
 † John Barnwell, Baron of Trim-
 leston.
 † Randal Plunket, Baron of
 Dunsany.
 † James Butler, Baron of Dun-
 boyne.
 † Barnaby Fitzpatrick, Baron of
 Upper Ossory.
 † Oliver Plunket, Bar. of Lowth.
 † William Bourk, Baron of Castle-
 Connel.
 † Tho. Butler, Baron of Cahir.
 † Theobald Bourk, Baron of
 Brittas.
 Henry Folliot, Baron of Bally-
 shannon.
 Banastre Mainard, Baron of
 Wickloe.
 Richard George, Baron of Dun-
 dalk.
 William Digby, Baron of Geshill.
 William Fitz-Williams, Baron of
 Lisford.
 William Blaney, Baron of Mo-
 naghan.

Der.

30 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

Dermot Omalon, Baron of *Gleanmalun*.

Charles Calvert, Baron of *Baltimore*.

William Brereton, Baron *Brereton* of *Lagholin*.

Henry Hare, Baron of *Colerain*.

Bennet Sherrard, Baron of *Lettrim*.

Francis Hawley Baron of *Dunmore*.

Hillibrand Abington Baron of *Kilard*.

John King Baron of *Kingston*.

Henry Barry Baron of *Olantry*.

James George Anesley Baron of *Altham*.

Elizabeth Petty Baroness of *Shelbourn*.

† *Richard Bellew* Baron of *Dunleck*.

John Cuts Baron of *Gowran*.

Tho. Coningesby Baron of *Glabrazill*.

— *Hamilton* Baron of *Strabane*.

Henry Petty Baron of *Shelbourn*.

Note, That those marked thus † are Roman Catholics.

The twelve ancient Dukes and Peers of France.

THE Archbishop, and D. of *Rheims*.

Bishop and Duke of *Laon*.

Bishop and Duke of *Langres*.

Bishop and Count of *Beauvais*.

Bishop and Count of *Chaalons*.

Bishop and Count of *Noyon*.

The Duke of *Burgundy*.

Duke of *Normandy*.

Duke of *Guienne*.

Count of *Tholouse*.

Count of *Flanders*.

Count of *Champagne*.

A LIST of all others, that are now really Dukes and Peers of France.

THE Duke of *Uses*.

Duke of *Ventadour*.

Duke of *Sully*.

Duke of *Luines*.

Duke of *Lisdigueres*.

Duke of *Richelieu*.

Duke de la *Rochefoucault*.

Duke de *St. Simon*.

Duke de la *Force*.

Dutchess de *Aiguillon*.

Duke de *Rohan*.

Duke de *Piney de Luxemburg*.

Duke de *Essex*.

Duke de *Gramont*.

Duke de *Manarins*.

Duke de *Villeroy*.

Duke de *Mortemart*.

Duke de *Beauvillier*, d' *St. Aignan*.

Duke de *Foix-Rendon*.

Duke de *Gevres in Valois*.

Duke de *Noailles*.

Duke de *Coislin*.

Duke de *Choiseul*.

Duke de *Aumont*.

Duke de la *Ferte-Senne Terre*.

Duke de *Bethune-Charrois*.

Archbishop and D. of *Paris*.

Pro Tempore.

Duke of *Brissac*.

A LIST of the Marshals of France.

DUKE de Duras, created Marquis de Joyeuse. 1693.
 Ann. 1675. Duke d' Boufflers. 1693.
 Count d' Estrees, 1681. Duke d' Noailles. 1693.
 Count de Choiseul, 1693. Monsieur Catinat, Ib.
 Duke de Villeroi, 1693. Marquess de Villars, 1702.

As for the New Marshals, they were Created since the
 beginning of the New Year, and so do not come into 1702.

Admiralty Office.

George Prince of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England,
 Ireland, &c.

Vice Admiral of England.

Sir George Rook.

Council to his Royal Highness.

Sir George Rook Kt.
 Sir David Mitchel Kt.
 Richard Hill, Esq;
 George Churchill, Esq;

Secretaries to his Highness.

Geo. Clarke. } Esquires.
 Josiah Burchet. }

Admirals of the Fleet last employed.

Admiral, Sir George Rook, Kt.
 Vice-Admiral, Sir Tho. Hopson, Kt.
 Rear-Admiral, Sir Stafford Fairborne, Kt.

Admiral, Geo Churchill, Esq;
 Vice-Admiral, John Benbow, Esq;
 Rear-Admiral, John Graydon, Esq;

For the W. India Expe. { Admiral, John Benbow, Esq;
 { His Rear-Admiral, William Whetston, Esq;

White

32 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

White. { Admiral, Sir Cloud, Shovel, Kt.
Vice-Admiral, Marquess Carmarthen.
Rear-Admiral, John Lake, Esq;

Commissioners of the Navy.

Treasurer, Sir Tho. Littleton, Bar.
Comptroller, Sir Ric. Haddock, Kt.
Surveyor, Dan. Furzer, Esq;
Clerks of the Accounts Cha. Sergison, Esq;
and Samuel Atkins, Esq; Joynly. } Principal Officers

Comptroller of the } Purfers Accounts, Sir Cloud, Shovel, Kt.
Treasurers Accounts Denn. Lyddell, Esq;
Storekeepers Accts, for the several Yards
Hen. Greenhill, Esq;
Deputy Comptroller, Geo. Tottam, Esq;

Commiff. in General. { Benjamin Timewell, Esq;
Anthony Hammond, Esq;
Who are likewise Commissioners for Registering Seamen.

Commissioners for } Chatam, Sir Edw. Gregory, Knt.
Portsmouth, William Gifford, Esq;
Plymouth, Geo. St. Lo, Esq;
Deptford and Woolwich, Sir, Tho. Hopson K
Kingsale, Laurence Wright, Esq;

Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

Tho. Coleby,
John James,
William Wright,
Abraham Pilghman,
Their Secretary, Mr. Robert Wilkins. } Esquires.

Officers of Her Majesties Yards.

At Chatham,

Clerk of the Cheque, Jer. Gregory.
Store-keeper, Baldwin Duppa.
Masters-Attendants, Sampson Bourne, and Barack Pitts.
Master Shipwright, Robert Shortiss.
His Assistants, Israel Pownell, and Jacob Orkworth.
Clerk of the Survey, Charles Finch.

At Deptford.

Clerk of the Cheque, Joseph Fommes.
Store-keeper, William Hofer.
Master-Attendant, Capt. Tho. Jennings.

Master S
His Affist
Clerk of

Clerk of
Store-kee
Master A
Master S
His Affist
Clerk of

Clerk of
Store-kee
Master-A
Master S
His Affist
Clerk of

Clerk of
Store-kee
Master-A
Master S
Clerk of

Clerk of
Store-kee
Master S
His Affist
Master-A
Clerk of

ST. A
Britt
London
Queen
Royal S
Victory
Royal V

Malte

Master Shipwright, *Fisher Harding.*
 His Assistant, *Fisher Harding, Jun.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *John Tippers.*

At Woolwich.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Peter Jeyes.*
 Store-keeper, *Robert Smith.*
 Master Attendant, *Captain Edward Whitaker.*
 Master Shipwright, *William Lee.*
 His Assistant, *Jno. Poulter.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *John Pelham.*

At Portsmouth.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Richard Hale.*
 Store-keeper, *William Cooper.*
 Master-Attendants, *Edm. Barret, and Rob, Chappel.*
 Master Shipwright, *Thomas Podd.*
 His Assistants, *John Phillips, John Nash.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *Richard Lea.*

At Sheerness.

Clerk of the Checque, *Thomas Pool Parmiter.*
 Store-keeper, *Roger Daniel.*
 Master-Attendant, *Henry Morgan.*
 Master Shipwright, *Jos. Allen.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *John Philips.*

At Plimouth.

Clerk of the Checque, *John Addis.*
 Store-keeper, *Tempest Holmes.*
 Master Shipwright, *Benjamin Rosewell.*
 His Assistant, *John Hayward.*
 Master-Attendant, *Thomas Stollard.*
 Clerk of the Survey, *Henry Sheere.*

A LIST of the Royal Navy.

First Rates, 7.

Second Rates, 14.

| | Men | Guns | | Men | Guns |
|--------------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|
| S T. Andrew | 706 | 96 | Albemarl | 640 | 90 |
| Brittania | 754 | 100 | Association | 640 | 90 |
| London | 706 | 96 | Barfleur | 640 | 90 |
| Queen | 754 | 100 | Prince George | 640 | 90 |
| Royal Sovereign | 800 | 110 | Windsor Castle | 640 | 90 |
| Victory | 754 | 100 | St. George | 688 | 96 |
| Royal William | 754 | 100 | Royal Catherine | 524 | 84 |
| | | | C c c | | St. |

34 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

| | Men Guns | | | Men Guns | |
|-------------|----------|----|----------------|----------|----|
| St. Michael | 582 | 90 | Revenge | 446 | 70 |
| Neptune | 640 | 90 | Russel | 476 | 80 |
| Namure | 640 | 90 | Sterlingcastle | 446 | 70 |
| Offery | 640 | 90 | Suffolk | 446 | 70 |
| Sandwich | 640 | 90 | Swiftshure | 408 | 70 |
| Tryumph | 647 | 90 | Shrewsbury | 476 | 80 |
| Vanguard | 640 | 90 | Sommerfet | 476 | 80 |
| | | | Torbay | 476 | 80 |
| | | | Warspight | 408 | 70 |
| | | | Yarmouth | 446 | 70 |

Third Rates 50.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Affure | 70 |
| Berwick | 446 70 |
| Boyne | 476 80 |
| Bredah | 446 70 |
| Burford | 446 70 |
| Bedford | 446 70 |
| Captain | 446 70 |
| Cornwall | 476 80 |
| Chichester | 476 80 |
| Cambridge | 476 80 |
| Cumberland | 476 80 |
| Content | 446 70 |
| Defiance | 389 64 |
| Devonshire | 476 80 |
| Dorsetshire | 476 80 |
| Eagle | 446 70 |
| Edgar | 432 72 |
| Elizabeth | 446 70 |
| Essex | 446 70 |
| Expedition | 446 70 |
| Firme | 70 |
| Grafton | 446 70 |
| Hampton-Court | 446 70 |
| Humber | 476 80 |
| Ipswich | 446 70 |
| Kent | 446 70 |
| Lancaster | 476 80 |
| Lenox | 446 70 |
| Monmouth | 380 66 |
| Norfolk | 476 80 |
| Northumberland | 446 70 |
| Newark | 476 80 |
| Nassaw | 446 70 |
| Orford | 446 70 |
| Prompt | 76 |
| Resolution | 408 70 |
| Restoration | 446 70 |
| Rupert | 389 66 |
| Ranelagh | 476 80 |

Fourth Rates. 64.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| Assistance | 226 48 |
| Anglesea | 226 48 |
| Advice | 226 48 |
| Bristol | 226 48 |
| Bonadventure | 226 48 |
| Burlington | 226 48 |
| Black-wall | 226 48 |
| Canterbury | 346 60 |
| Centurion | 226 48 |
| Chatham | 226 48 |
| Chester | 226 48 |
| Crown | 226 48 |
| Colchester | 226 48 |
| Coventry | 226 48 |
| Depthford | 226 48 |
| Dover | 226 48 |
| Dragon | 216 46 |
| Dunkirk | 332 60 |
| Dreadnought | 346 64 |
| Dartmouth | 226 48 |
| Exeter | 346 60 |
| Falmouth | 226 48 |
| Faulkland | 226 48 |
| Greenwich | 274 54 |
| Gloucester | 346 60 |
| Guernsey | 226 48 |
| Hampshire | 226 48 |
| Jersey | 226 48 |
| Kingston | 346 60 |
| Kingsfisher | 216 46 |
| Lincoln | 226 48 |
| Litchfield | 226 48 |
| Medway | 346 60 |
| Monk | 332 60 |
| Modere | 56 |
| Mary | 346 64 |

Monte-

Montagu
Newcastle
Norwich
Nonfuch
Oxford
Portland
Pembroke
Pendenis
Plymouth
Rochester
Reserve
Ruby
Romney
Southam
Sunderla
Severne
Salsbury
Triton
Tyger
Tilbury
Viego
Weymo
Woolw
Windso
Warwic
Winche
Worcest
York

Fr

Advent
Arundel
Bedford
Bridgwa
Charles
Dolphin
Experin
Fowey
Feversh
Gosport
Hastings
Kingsfal
Lime
Linn
Lastoff
Loo
Ludlow

for the YEAR, 1702.

35

Guns

70
80
70
70
70
80
80
80
70
70

48
48
48
48
48
48
60
48
48
48
48
48
48
48
48
48
46
60
64
48
60
48
48
54
60
48
48
48
60
60
56
64
nte.

| | Men | Guns |
|-------------|-----|------|
| Montague | 346 | 62 |
| Newcastle | 274 | 54 |
| Norwich | 226 | 48 |
| Nonfuch | 226 | 48 |
| Oxford | 274 | 54 |
| Portland | 226 | 48 |
| Pembroke | 346 | 60 |
| Pendenis | 226 | 48 |
| Plymouth | 332 | 60 |
| Rochester | 226 | 48 |
| Reserve | 226 | 48 |
| Ruby | 226 | 48 |
| Romney | 226 | 48 |
| Southampton | 226 | 48 |
| Sunderland | 346 | 60 |
| Severne | 226 | 48 |
| Salsbury | 226 | 48 |
| Triton | | 44 |
| Tyger | 226 | 48 |
| Tilbury | 226 | 48 |
| Viego | | 50 |
| Weymouth | 226 | 48 |
| Woolwich | 274 | 54 |
| Windfor | 346 | 60 |
| Warwick | 226 | 48 |
| Winchester | 226 | 48 |
| Worcester | 226 | 48 |
| York | 332 | 60 |

Fifth Rates, 29.

| | | |
|---------------|-----|----|
| Adventure | 190 | 44 |
| Arundel | 135 | 32 |
| Bedford | 135 | 32 |
| Bridgwater | 135 | 32 |
| Charles-Gally | 135 | 32 |
| Dolphin | 115 | 26 |
| Experiment | 135 | 32 |
| Fowey | 135 | 32 |
| Feversham | 135 | 32 |
| Gosport | 135 | 32 |
| Hastings | 135 | 32 |
| Kingfale | 133 | 32 |
| Lime | 135 | 32 |
| Linn | 135 | 32 |
| Lastoff | 135 | 32 |
| Loo | 135 | 32 |
| Ludlow | 135 | 32 |

| | Men | Guns |
|-------------|-----|------|
| Mary Gally | 135 | 32 |
| Meremaide | 135 | 32 |
| Millford | 135 | 32 |
| Pool | 135 | 32 |
| Rye | 135 | 32 |
| Shernefs | 135 | 32 |
| Shoram | 135 | 32 |
| Sorlings | 135 | 32 |
| Speedwell | 115 | 26 |
| Scarborough | 135 | 32 |
| Tartar | 135 | 32 |
| Winthelsea. | 136 | 32 |

Fire Ships, 11.

| | | |
|-----------|----|---|
| Firebrand | 45 | 8 |
| Griffin | 45 | 8 |
| Hunter | 45 | 8 |
| Hawke | 45 | 8 |
| Lightning | 45 | 8 |
| Phenix | 45 | 8 |
| Strumbolo | 45 | 8 |
| Terrible | 45 | 8 |
| Vulcan | 45 | 8 |
| Vulture | 45 | 8 |
| Vifuvius | 45 | 8 |

Sixth Rates, 15.

| | | |
|--------------|-----|----|
| Dunwich | 110 | 24 |
| Deale-Castle | 110 | 24 |
| Flambrough | 110 | 24 |
| Lizard | 110 | 24 |
| Maidstone | 110 | 24 |
| Margate | 110 | 24 |
| Newport | 110 | 24 |
| Nightingall | 110 | 24 |
| Penzance | 110 | 24 |
| Peregrine | 50 | 20 |
| Queenborough | 110 | 24 |
| Swan | 110 | 24 |
| Solbay | 110 | 24 |
| Seahorse | 110 | 24 |
| Seaford | 110 | 24 |

Hospital Ships, 1.

| | | |
|-------------|----|-------|
| Suffolk-Hoy | 80 | 10 |
| C c c 2 | | Store |

36 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

Men Guns

Men Guns

Store Ships, 2.

| | | |
|-------------|----|---|
| Canterbury | 40 | 8 |
| Greenfisher | 8 | 2 |

Hatches, 15.

| | | |
|------------------|----|----|
| Charlott | 30 | 8 |
| Cleveland | 30 | 8 |
| Fubbs | 40 | 12 |
| Henrietta | 30 | 8 |
| Isabella | 30 | 8 |
| Isle of Wight | 5 | 4 |
| Jemmey | 2 | 2 |
| Katherine | 30 | 8 |
| St. Loe | 2 | 4 |
| Mary | 30 | 8 |
| Queenborough | 4 | 4 |
| Soesdyke | 35 | 8 |
| Squirrel | 4 | 4 |
| Scout | 6 | 4 |
| William and Mary | 40 | 8 |

Advice Boats, 5.

| | | |
|---------------|----|----|
| Express | 40 | 4 |
| Eagle | 54 | 10 |
| Messenger | 40 | 4 |
| Paramore Pink | 50 | 10 |
| Scout Boat | | |

Bomb Vessels, 13.

| | | |
|------------|----|----|
| Basilisk | 30 | 4 |
| Blast | 30 | 4 |
| Carcass | 30 | 4 |
| Commett | 30 | 4 |
| Firedrake | 65 | 12 |
| Furnace | 30 | 4 |
| Granada | 30 | 4 |
| Mortar | 65 | 12 |
| Portsmouth | 50 | 10 |
| Salamander | 35 | 10 |
| Starr | 35 | 8 |
| Serpent | 30 | 4 |
| Terrour | 30 | 4 |

Brigantines, 6.

| | | |
|-----------|----|---|
| Discovery | 35 | 6 |
| Dispatch | 35 | 6 |
| Diligence | 35 | 6 |
| Fly | 35 | 6 |
| Postboy | 35 | 6 |
| Spy | 35 | 8 |

Sloops, 10.

| | | |
|-------------|----|----|
| St. Anthony | 20 | 15 |
| Boneta | 35 | 2 |
| Hound | 35 | 2 |
| Martine | 35 | 2 |
| Otter | 35 | 2 |
| Prohibition | 35 | 2 |
| Swallow | 35 | 2 |
| Swift | 35 | 2 |
| Sharke | 35 | 2 |
| Wolf | 35 | 2 |

Hulks, 13.

| | | |
|-------------|----|----|
| Asia | | |
| Chatham | 7 | |
| St. David | 40 | |
| Exeter | 3 | |
| French Ruby | 66 | |
| Josiah | 80 | 30 |
| Loyalty | 40 | |
| Lewis | 50 | |
| Medway | 30 | |
| Plymouth | 29 | |
| Rotherdam | 73 | |
| Success | 5 | |
| Thunderbolt | 4 | |

Boys, 16.

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Delight | 4 |
| Endeavour | 4 |
| Forester | 7 |
| Lighter | 5 |
| Marygold | 3 |
| Nonfuch | 5 |

Ownerf-

Ownersg

Sophia
Supply
Transport
Truelove
Transport
Unity Fir
Unity Sec
Unity Th
Sherenefs

Royal E

Ships m
Rive

At Dept
Mr. Pop
Swallow
Taylor's

Burchet's
Well's Y

V

London
Chatha
Dover.
Portsm
Plymou

for the YEAR, 1702.

37

Guns

Men Guns

Guns Men

Ownersgood-wil

4

Flemish

2

Sophia

4

Sherenefs

Supply

7

Transporter

7

Betches, 2.

Truelove

4

Transport

2

Providence

4

Unity First

4

Martine

50 10

Unity Second

4

Unity Third

4

Two Boats.

Sherenefs

5

Smacks, 3.

Two Boats

20 each

Royal Escape

10

Ships now Building for her Majesties Service in the River of Thames.

Fourth Rates.

Deptford Yard

I

At Deptford-Yard

2

Woolwich Yard

I

Mr. Popely's Yard

I

At Shernefs.

Swallow's Yard

I

Fourth Rates,

Taylor's Yard

I

Shoering's Yard

I

Fifth Rates.

At Portsmouth.

Burchet's Yard

I

Sixth Rate.

Well's Yard

I

Portsmouth Yard

I

V I C T U A L L I N G P O R T S .

London.

Kingsale.

Chatham.

Dublin.

Dover.

Harwich.

Portsmouth.

New-Castle.

Plymouth.

Ccc 3

A

A True and and Exact LIST of the MEMBERS of both Houses of the CONVOCATION, begun the Twentieth day of *October* 1702. in the CHAPTERHOUSE at St. Paul's, and from thence adjourned to *Henry* the VII's CHAPPEL at *Westminster*, to the Thirtieth day of the same Month.

The NAMES of the Archbishop and Bishops, Members of the Upper House.

Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Henry</i> Lord Bishop of London. | <i>John</i> Ld. Bishop of Norwich. |
| <i>Peter</i> Lord Bishop of Winchester. | <i>Richard</i> Ld. Bp. of Peterborough. |
| <i>William</i> Lord Bishop of Landaff. | <i>Edward</i> Lord Bp. of Gloucester. |
| <i>William</i> Lord Bp. of Worcester. | <i>Richard</i> Ld. Bp. of Bath and Wells. |
| <i>Thomas</i> Lord Bishop of Rochester. | <i>John</i> Lord Bishop of Bristol. |
| <i>Jonathan</i> Lord Bishop of Exeter. | <i>Edward</i> Lord Bp. of St. Asaph. |
| <i>Gilbert</i> Lord Bishop of Sarum. | <i>James</i> Lord Bishop of Lincoln. |
| <i>Humphrey</i> Lord Bp. of Hereford. | <i>John</i> Lord Bishop of Chichester. |
| <i>Simon</i> Lord Bishop of Ely. | <i>William</i> Lord Bishop of Oxford. |
| <i>John</i> Ld. Bp. of Litchfield and Cov. | <i>John</i> Lord Bishop of Bangor. |

The NAMES of the Inferiour Clergy, Members of the Lower House.

Canterbury.

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| <i>George</i> Hooper, D. D. Dean of Canterbury. | |
| <i>John</i> Battely, D. D. Archdeacon of Canterbury | |
| The Honourable <i>Leopold</i> | } Proctor of the Chapter. |
| <i>William</i> Finch, D. D. Dec. | |
| <i>Thomas</i> Greene, D. D. | } Proctors for the Clergy. |
| <i>John</i> Cook, A. M. | |

London.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| <i>William</i> Sherlock, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's. | |
| <i>William</i> Stanley, D. D. | } Archd. of { |
| <i>Robert</i> Corey, D. D. | |
| <i>Charles</i> Alston, D. D. | |
| <i>Will.</i> Beveridge, D. D. | |
| <i>John</i> Cole, A. M. | |
| | London. |
| | Middlesex. |
| | Essex. |
| | Colchester. |
| | St. Alban. |

Henry Godolphin
* *Tho.* Whinn
Will. Lancelot

Thomas Lord
Peter Birch
Nich. Onely

John Wickham
George Falkland
Thomas Say
William De
Will. Needham
Will. Bernard

George Bullock
Jonathan E
Thomas Wi
Philip Ma

William L
John Fleet
John Fepho
William
James Stil

Henry Vill
Thomas Fl
* *John* Wy
Benjamin
Samuel R

William W
Edward L
Edward I
Francis A
William
* *Lancelot*
Peter Fij
Robert Bu

Henry

Hugh Po

Henry Godolphin, D. D. Proctor of the Chapter.
 * Tho. Whincop, D. D. }
 Will. Lancaster, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Westminster.

Thomas Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster.
 Peter Birch, D. D. Archdeacon of Westminster.
 Nich. Onely, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Winchester.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of Winchester.
 George Falham, D. D. } Archd. { Winchester.
 Thomas Sayer, D. D. } of { Surrey.
 William Delaune, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Will. Needham, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Will. Bernard, D. D. }

Landaff.

George Bull, D. D. Archdeacon of Landaff.
 Jonathan Edwards, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Wills, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Philip Maddock, Cler. }

Worcester.

William Lord Bishop of Oxon. Dean of Worcester.
 John Fleetwood, A. M. Archdeacon of Worcester.
 John Fephot, D. D. Proctor of the Chapter.
 William Lloyd, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 James Stillingfleet, A. M. }

Rochester.

Henry Ullock, D. D. Dean of Rochester.
 Thomas Plume, D. D. Archdeacon of Rochester.
 * John Wyvell, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Benjamin Barnet, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Samuel Rhodes, A. M. }

Exeter.

William Wake, D. D. Dean of Exeter.
 Edward Lake, D. D. }
 Edward Drew, A. M. } Archd. { Exeter.
 Francis Atterbury, D. D. } of { Cornwall.
 William Read, A. M. } Barum. { Totnes.
 * Lancelot Blackburne, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Peter Fisher, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Robert Buscough, A. M. }

St. Davids.

Hugh Powel, A. M. Precentor.

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Timothy Halton, D. D. } Archd. of *Brecknock.*
Arnold Bowen, A. M. } *St. Davids.*
Thomas Staione, B. D. } *Camârthen.*
John Shore, A. M. } *Cardigan.*
William Needham, B. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.
Edmund Meyrick, A. M. }
Thomas Owen, A. M. }
William Powel, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Edmund Meyrick, A. M. }

Salisbury.

* *Edward Young, LL. B.* Dean of *Sarum.*
Joseph Kelsey, B. D. } Archd. of *Sarum.*
Jonas Proast, A. M. } *Berks.*
Cornelius Yeate, A. M. } *Wilts.*
 * *Peter Allix, D. D.* Proctor of the Chapter.
 * *Edward Jones, A. M.* } Proctors for the Clergy.
 * *Robert Pierce, A. M.* }

Windsor.

Ely.

John Lamb, D. D. Dean of *Ely.*
Richard Bently, D. D. Archdeacon of *Ely.*
Charles Ashton, D. D. Proctor of the Chapter.
John Cory, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 * *William Lunn, A. M.* }

Hereford.

John Tyler, B. D. Dean of *Hereford.*
Adam Ottley, D. D. } Archd. of *Salop.*
Thomas Fox, A. M. } of
 * *Charles Whiting, D. D.* Proctor of the Chapter.
John Price, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
James Pool, A. M. }

Litchfield and Coventry.

Lancelot Addison, D. D. Dean of *Litchfield*, and Archdeacon of *Coventry.*
Franc. Aushenburst, } Archd. of *Darby.*
Nat. Ellison, D. D. } *Stafford.*
Griffith Vaughan, } *Salop.*
George Smalldridge, D. D. Proctor of the Chapter.
William Binks, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Jonathan Kimberley, A. M. }

Wolverhampton.

Normwich.

Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. Dean of *Normwich.*

John Jeffery
Charles Trin
Nicholas Cla
Humphry Pa
Thomas Litt
John Whit
 * *Peter Ba*

Samuel Fre
Thomas Wo
John Evan
Matthew I
Matthew

William J
Thomas H
 * *Lukc B*
John Greg
 * *John Da*

Ralph B
Edwin Sa
Edward
William
Thomas I
Henry La
Richard

George R
 * *Robert*
Nathan
Roger M
John Ste

Daniel
Edwara
 * *John*
Robert
Mauric

Richar

John

John Jeffery, D. D. }
 Charles Trimmell, D. D. } Archd. of { Norwich.
 Nicholas Clagget, A. M. } of { Norfolk.
 Humphry Prideaux, D. D. } { Sudbury.
 Thomas Littell, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter. { Suffolk.
 John Whitefoot, A. M. { Proctors for the Clergy.
 * Peter Basford, A. M. }

Peterborough.

Samuel Freeman, D. D. Dean of Peterborough.
 Thomas Woolsey, D. D. Archdeacon of Northampton.
 John Evans, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Matthew Hutton, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Matthew Mason, A. M. }

Glooucester.

William Fane, D. D. Dean of Gloucester.
 Thomas Hide, D. D. Archdeacon of Gloucester.
 * Luke Beaulieu, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 John Gregory, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 * John Davis, D. D. }

Bath and Wells.

Ralph Bathurst, M. D. Dean of Wells.
 Edwin Sandys, A. M. }
 Edward Waple, B. D. } Archd. of { Wells.
 William Clement, Cler. } { Taunton.
 Thomas Lessey, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter. { Bath.
 Henry Laying, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Richard Hill, A. M. }

Bristol.

George Royse, D. D. Dean of Bristol.
 * Robert Cooper, Archdeacon of Dorset.
 Nathaniel Lye, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Roger Maunder, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 John Steevensson, A. M. }

St. Asaph.

Daniel Price, D. D. Dean of St. Asaph.
 Edward Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, Archdeacon of St. Asaph.
 * John Jones, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Robert Wynn, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Maurice Vaughan, A. M. }

Lincoln.

Richard Willis, D. D. Dean of Lincoln.

John

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| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| John Cawley, D. D. | } Archd. of | Lincoln. |
| Byrom Eaton, D. D. | | Leicester. |
| White Kennet, D. D. | | Huntington. |
| John Gray, LL. D. | | Bucks. |
| John Skelton, A. M. | | Bedford. |
| John Hutton, A. M. | } Proctors for the Chapter. | Stow. |
| John Inet, D. D. | | |
| John Mandeville, D. D. | | |
| * Edward Robert, A. M. | | |
| * Peter Fisher, D. D. | } Proctors for the Clergy. | |

Chichester.

William Haley, D. D. Dean of Chichester.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Josias Pleydel, A. M. | } Archd. of | Chichester. |
| Richard Bowchier, B. D. | | Lewes. |

Henry Edes, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

* William Nicholas, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy

Anthony Saunders, D. D. }

Oxford.

Henry Aldrich, D. D. Dean of Christ-Church. Prolocutor.

Timothy Halton, D. D. Archdeacon of Oxford.

John Hammond, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Delaune, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

William Moore, A. M. }

Bangor.

John Jones, D. D. Dean of Bangor.

John Lord Bishop of Bangor. } Archd. of

Id. } Bangor.

Francis Lloyd, A. M. } Anglesey.

Merioneth.

T H O. T Y L L O T Cler. Dom. Super. Convocat.

Note, Those which have this mark * before them were not Members of the last Convocation.

A LIS
LIST
COUNCIL
are to b
St. Andrew

he Right Ho
Somers, Ba
PRE

William
Fran
John Bernde,
Sir Godfry Co
Nehemiah Gr
Mr. Edmond
John Harwoo
John Herber
Robert Hook,
Abraham Hi
Sir John Ho
Alexander T
Sir Christoph
Christopher V
Francis Rob
Edward Son
Hans Sloan
William St
Richard Wa

C Yril
Ral
Wells.
Arthur Ba
Mr. Charle
Richard Be
Jonathan
James Bri
Orlando B
Orlando B
Robert Bri
Edward L
Thomas B
Paul Bon

A

A LIST of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

LIST of the present
COUNCIL, eleven of which
are to be continued till
St. Andrew's Day, 1703.

The Right Honourable John Lord
Somers, Baron of Evesham
PRESIDENT.

William Aglionby, Esq;
Francis Aston, Esq;
John Bemde, Esq;
Sir Godfry Copley, Bar.
Nehemiah Grew, M. D.
Mr. Edmond Halley.
John Harwood, L. L. D.
John Herbert, Esq;
Robert Hook, M. D. Prof. Ge. Gref.
Abraham Hill, Esq;
Sir John Hoskins, Kt. and Bar.
Alexander Pitfield, Esq;
Sir Christopher Wren, Knt.
Christopher Wren, Esq;
Francis Robert, Esq;
Edward Southwell, Esq;
Hans Sloane, M. D.
William Stanley, D. D.
Richard Waller, Esq;

Cyril Arthington, Esq;
Ralph Bathurst, Dean of
Wells.
Arthur Bayly, Esq;
Mr. Charles Bernard.
Richard Bentley, D. D.
Jonathan Blackwell, Esq;
James Bridges, Esq;
Orlando Bridgeman, Esq; of War.
Orlando Bridgeman, Esq;
Robert Briggs, A. M. Prof. L. L.
Edward Brown, M. D.
Thomas Brown, M. D.
Paul Bowes, Esq;

Sir Richard Bulkley, Kt. and Bar
William Byrd, Esq;

JOHN Earl of CARBERRY.
St. GEORGE Lord Bishop
of GLOUGHER.

HENRY Earl of CLARENDON.

Mr. George Cheyne.
John Chamberlayne, Esq;
William Cockburn, M. D.
Mr. Dethleus Cluverus.
Mr. William Cowper.
Daniel Cox, M. D.
Thomas Crisp, Esq;
Mr. James Cunningham.
Sir Anthony Dean, Kt.
Mr. Samuel Doody.
James Drake, M. D.
Maurice Emmet, Esq;
John Evelyn, Esq;
John Flamsted, Ast. Reg.
Floyd, M. D.
Thomas Foley, Esq;
John Fryar, M. D.
Sir Robert Gordon, Kt.
David Gregory, M. D.
Sir Rowland Gwynne, Kt.

CHARLES Lord HALLIFAX.

Edward Haines, Esq;
Mr. Edward Haistwell.
Anthony Hammond, Esq;
John Harris, A. M.
John Henley, Esq;
Mr. John Houghton.
Charles Howard, of Norfolk, Esq;
Edward Howard, of Norfolk, Esq;
Hugh Howard, Esq;
John Hutton, M. D.
John Jackson, Esq;
Sir Charles Isaac, Kt.
Thomas Isted, Esq;

44 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

EDWARD Lord Bishop of
RILMORE and ARDAH

Mr. John Keill.
Sir Edmond King, Kt.
Thomas Kirke, Esq;
Edward Laney, Prof. Theol. Gref.
Martin Lister, M. D.
Sir John Lowther, Bar.
Owen Loyd, L. D.
Sir Birkley Lucy, Bar.
John Mapletost, D. D.
Walter Mills, M. D.
Benjamin Middleton, Esq;
Robert Molesworth, Esq;
Thomas Molineux, M. D.
Mr. George Moulst.
William Musgrave, D. M.
Robert Nelson, Esq;
Mr. Isaac Newton, Mat. Prof.
Luc.
John Newey, M. A.
Edward Norris, M. D.

THOMAS Earl of PEMBROKE,
Lord President.

Edward Paget, A. M.
Samuel Pepys, Esq;
Mr. James Petiver.
Sir John Percivale, Kt.
Mr. James Pond.
Thomas Povey, Esq;
Robert Pitt, M. D.
Matthew Prior, Esq;

THOMAS Lord Bishop of
ROCHESTER.
Lord REAY.

John Ray, A. M.
Richard Robinson, M. D.
Tancred Robinson, M. D.
Joseph Ralphson, A. M.

GILBERT Lord Bishop of
SALISBURY.

The Earl of SEAFIELD.
The Ld. Viscount SHELBORNE.

John Shadwell, M. A.
Frederick Slare, M. D.
Thomas Smith, D. D.
Sir John Stanley, Bar.
Edward Smith, Dean of St. Pat.
George Stepney, Esq;
Sir Philip Sydenham.

The Lord Viscount TARBAT.
Ralph Thoresby, Gent.
Robert Tompson, Esq;
Alexander Torriano, Ast. Prof.
Gref.

Edward Tyson, M. D.
James Vernon, Jun. Esq;

THOMAS Lord Viscount
WEYMOUTH.

John Wallis, D. D. Geo. Prof.
Sav.
Sir Paul Whitcheot, Kt. and Bar.
Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bar.
George Worth, Esq;
William Wotton, B. D.
Benjamin Woodrooffe, D. D.
John Woodward, M. D. P. M. G.
Sir Cyril Wyche, Kt.
William Walsh, Esq;

Out of these Fellows of the Society, Ten are to be chosen into the Council for the Year ensuing, on Monday the last of November, 1702. being St. Andrew's Day.

PERSONS of other NATIONS.

D S. Georgius Baglivus.
Ds. Balthazar Becher, M. D.
Es. Godefr. Bidloo, M. D.

Ds. Dominicus Bottonius.
Ds. Basnage de Barval.
Ds. Paulus Bussiere.

Ds.

Ds. Dominicus
Ds. Jacobus Ca
Ds. Abrahamu
Ds. Thomas D
Ds. Johannes
Ds. Nicholas P
Ds. Stephanus
Ds. ———
Ds. Jo. Theod
Ds. Urbanus
Ds. Jo. Phil.
Ds. David K
Ds. Gothofr. G
Ds. Michael
Ds. Antoniu
Ds. Christoph
S. R.
Ds. Abraha

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R T.
Sir Wil
Bar.

Willia
* The H

Sir Jo
Richar

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|---|---|
| Ds. <i>Dominicus Cassini</i> , Ast. Reg. Pa. | Ds. <i>Johannes Massigli</i> , Com. Im. R. |
| Ds. <i>Jacobus Cassini</i> . | Ds. <i>Jo. Burchardus Menckenius</i> . |
| Ds. <i>Abrahamus Cyprianus</i> , M. D. | Ds. <i>Dionysius Papin</i> , M. D. |
| Ds. <i>Thomas Delbene</i> . | Ds. <i>Louis Paul</i> , M. D. |
| Ds. <i>Johannes Doléus</i> , M. D. | Ds. <i>Jo. Nicholas Pelchin</i> , M. D. |
| Ds. <i>Nicholas Fatio de Duillier</i> . | Ds. <i>Moises Pujolas</i> . |
| Ds. <i>Stephanus Geoffrey</i> . | Ds. <i>Jo. Ambrosius Sarotti</i> . |
| Ds. ——— <i>Gulielminus</i> . | Ds. <i>Petrus Silvestre</i> . |
| Ds. <i>Jo. Theodor Heinson</i> , Hanov. | Ds. <i>Franciscus Spoletus</i> , Med. Pr. |
| Ds. <i>Urbanus Hierne</i> , M. D. | Pr. P. |
| Ds. <i>Jo. Phil. Jordis</i> , M. D. Franc. | Ds. <i>Ez. de Spaheim</i> . |
| Ds. <i>David Krieg</i> . | Ds. <i>Otto Sperlingius</i> . |
| Ds. <i>Gothofr. Guil. Leibnitius</i> , J. V. D. | Ds. <i>Jo. Adamus Stampfer</i> . |
| Ds. <i>Michael Levasor</i> . | Ds. <i>Franciscus Travini</i> , Ph. Ven. |
| Ds. <i>Antonius Leuwenhoeck</i> , De. | Ds. <i>Raymundus Vieffiens</i> , M. D. |
| Ds. <i>Christopher. Leyoncrona</i> , S. M. | Ds. <i>Vincentius Vivianus</i> , Mat. |
| S. R. | Flor. |
| Ds. <i>Abrahamns de Moivre</i> . | Ds. <i>Nichol aus Witsen</i> , Const. Amst. |

A True LIST of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses of the Parliament, which met at *Westminster*, the 20th of *October*, 1702. as they were Returned into the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in *Chancery*.

Note, Those which have this Mark * before them, were not Members of the last Parliament.

House of COMMONS.

Bedfordshire, 4.

R T. Hon. Lord Edward Russell.
Sir William Gostwick Kt. and Bar.

Town of Bedford.

William Spencer Esq;
* The Hon. Edw. Carteret Esq;

Berks, 9.

Sir John Stonehouse Bar.
Richard Nevil Esq;

Borough of New-Windsor.

Rt. Hon. John Lord Visc. Fitzharding.

Richard Topham Esq;

Borough of Reading.

* Sir Owen Buckingham Kt.

Tanfield Vachell Esq;

Borough of Wallingford.

William Jennins Esq;

Thomas Renda Esq;

Borough of Abingdon.

Sir Simon Harcourt Kt. Her

Majesty's Solicitor General.

Bucks, 14.

Hon. Goodwin Wharton Esq;
Right

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Rt. Hon. William Lord Cheney,
Viscount Newhaven.

Town of Buckingham.

Sir Edmund Denton Bar.

* *Roger Price Esq;*

Borough of Chipping-Wicomb.

Charles Godfrey Esq;

Fleetwood Dormer Esq;

Borough of Ailesbury.

Sir John Packington Bar.

The Hon. James Herbert Esq;

Borough of Agmondesham.

Rt. Hon. William Lord Cheney,

Viscount Newhaven.

John Drake Esq;

Borough of Wendover.

Richard Hampden Esq;

* *Sir Roger Hill Kt.*

Borough of Great-Marlow.

Sir James Etheredge Kt.

James Chase Esq;

Cambridgeshire, 6.

* *Granado Pigott Esq;*

Sir Rushout Cullen Bar.

University of Cambridge.

* *The Hon. Arthur Annesley Esq;*

Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle Esq;

Town of Cambridge.

Sir Henry Pickering Bar.

* *Anthony Thompson Esq;*

Cheshire, 4.

* *Sir George Warburton Bar.*

Sir Roger Mostin Bar.

City of Chester.

Sir Henry Bunbury Bar.

* *Peter Shakerly Esq;*

Corntwal, 44.

Rt. Hon. John Granville Esq;

James Buller Esq;

Borough of Dunhivid alias

Launceston.

Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Hyde.

William Cary Esq;

Borough of Leskard.

William Bridges Esq;

Thomas Dodson Esq;

Borough of Lestwithiel.

The Hon. Russel Robarts Esq;

Sir John Moleworth Kt. & Bar.

Borough of Truro.

Sir Thomas Powys Kt.

Henry Vincent Esq;

Borough of Bodmin.

John Hoblyn Esq;

* *Kt. Hon. John How Esq;*

Borough of Helston.

Francis Godolphin Esq;

Sidney Godolphin Esq;

Borough of Saltash.

Thomas Carew Esq;

Benjamin Buller Esq;

Borough of Camelford.

Dennis Glyn Esq;

Henry Manaton Esq;

Borough of Portpigham, alias

Westlow.

The Rt. Hon. Richard Earl of

Ranelagh.

Sidney Godolphin Esq;

Borough of Grampound.

Francis Scobell Esq;

* *James Craggs Esq;*

Borough of Eastlow.

Sir Henry Seymour Bar.

Sir John Poole Bar.

Borough of Penryn.

Samuel Trefusis Esq;

Alexander Pendarves Esq;

Borough of Tregony.

* *Hugh Boscawen Esq;*

* *Joseph Sawle jun. Esq;*

Borough of Bosliney.

* *William Hooker Esq;*

John Manley Esq;

Borough of St. Ives.

James Praed Esq;

Richard Chandler Esq;

Borough of Foway.

* *George Granville Esq;*

John Hicks Esq;

Borough of St. German.

Henry Flemming Esq;

* *John Anstis Esq;*

Borough of St. Michael.

* *Renatus Bellot Esq;*

* *Francis*

Francis Bal

Borough

Sir Nicholas

John Sparke

Borough

Sir Joseph

John Tred

Borough

Samuel Roll

John Ackl

Cun

Richard M

Gilfrid La

City

Christoph

Thowas S

Borough

James Stan

Thomas La

De

John Curzo

Thomas Co

Ton

John Harp

Thomas

Det

Sir Willia

Robert Ro

Ci

Rt. H. Sir E

Comptroll

Houshold

John Sne

Boro

Sir Christo

and Bar.

Thomas

Boron

The Hon. C

John Wo

Town

Sir Sim

the Bath

Thomas

Boron

Nicholas

Law.

Francis Bassett, *Esq;*
Borough of Newport.
 Sir Nicholas Morice *Bar.*
 John Sparke *Esq;*
Borough of St. Mawes.
 Sir Joseph Tredenham *Kt.*
 John Tredenham *Esq;*
Borough of Callington.
 Samuel Rolle *Esq;*
 John Ackland *Esq;*

Cumberland, 6.

Richard Musgrave *Esq;*
 Gilfrid Lawson *Esq;*
City of Carlisle.
 Christopher Musgrave *Esq;*
 Thowas Stanwix *Esq;*
Borough of Cockermouth.
 James Stanhope *Esq;*
 Thomas Lamplugh *Esq;*

Derbyshire, 4.

John Curzon *Esq;*
 Thomas Coke *Esq;*
Town of Derby.
 John Harper *Esq;*
 Thomas Stanhope *Esq;*

Devonshire, 26.

Sir William Courtenay *Bar.*
 Robert Rolle *Esq;*
City of Exeter.
 Rt. H. Sir Edward Seymour *Bar.*
Comptroller of Her Majesty's
Household.
 John Snell *Esq;*
Borough of Totness.
 Sir Christopher Musgrave *Kt.*
and Bar.
 Thomas Coulson *Esq;*
Borough of Plimouth.
 The Hon. Charles Trelawny *Esq;*
 John Woolcomb *Esq;*
Town of Oakehampton.
 Sir Simon Leach *Knight of*
the Bath.
 Thomas Northmore *Esq;*
Borough of Barnstable.
 Nicholas Hooper *Serjeant at*
Law.

Arthur Champneys *Esq;*
Borough of Plympton.
 Richard Edgcomb *Esq;*
 Thomas Jervoise *Esq;*
Borough of Honiton.
 Sir William Drake *Kt. and Bar.*
 Sir Walter Yonge *Bar.*
Borough of Tavistock.
 Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Ruffel.
 * Rt. Hon. Lord James Ruffel.
Borough of Ashburton.
 Sir Thomas Leare *Bar.*
 * Richard Reynell *Esq;*
Borough of Clifton Dartmouth
Hardnes.
 Nathaniel Herne *Esq;*
 Frederick Herne *Esq;*
Borough of Boralston.
 William Cowper *Esq;*
 Peter King *Esq;*
Borough of Tiverton.
 Thomas Beere *Esq;*
 Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Spencer.

Dorsetshire, 20.

Thomas Strangeways *Esq;*
 * Thomas Chaffin *Esq;*
Town of Poole.
 Sir William Phipard *Kt.*
 William Joliffe *Esq;*
Borough of Dorchester.
 Sir Nathaniel Napier *Kt. and*
Bar.
 Nathaniel Napier *Esq;*
Borough of Lyn-Regis.
 * Henry Henly *Esq;*
 John Burridge *Esq;*
Borough of Weymouth.
 The Hon. Henry Thynne *Esq;*
 Anthony Henly *Esq;*
Borough of Melcomb-Regis.
 The Hon. Charles Churchill *Esq;*
 George St. Loe *Esq;*
Borough of Bridport.
 Alexander Pitfield *Esq;*
 * Richard Bingham *Esq;*
Borough of Shafton, alias
Shaftsbury.
 Sir John Cropley *Bar.*

Edward

48 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

Edward Nicholas *Esq;*
Borough of Wareham.
 George Pitt *Esq;*
 Thomas Erle *Esq;*
Borough of Corfe-Castle.
 John Banks *Esq;*
 Richard Fownes *Esq;*

Durham, 4.
 * Sir Robert Eden *Bar.*
 * Sir William Bowes *Kt.*
City of Durham.
 Sir Henry Belasyse *Kt.*
 * Thomas Conyers *Esq;*

Essex, 8.
 Sir Charles Barrington *Bar.*
 Sir Francis Mafham *Bar.*
Borough of Colchester.
 Sir Isaac Rebow *Kt.*
 Sir Thomas Cooke *Kt.*
Borough of Malden.
 William Fyche *Esq;*
 John Comyns *Esq;*
Borough of Harwich.
 Sir Thomas Daval *Kt.*
 * John Ellis *Esq;*

Gloucestershire, 8.
 Maynard Colchester *Esq;*
 * Rt. Hon. John How *Esq;*
City of Gloucester.
 * Rt. Hon. John How *Esq;*
 * William Trye *Esq;*
Borough of Cyrencester.
 William Maiter *Esq;*
 Charles Cox *Esq;*
Borough of Tewksbury.
 Richard Dodswell *Esq;*
 Edmund Bray *Esq;*

Herefordshire, 8.
 Sir John Williams *Kt.*
 Henry George *Esq;*
City of Hereford.
 The Hon. James Brydges *Esq;*
 Thomas Foley *Esq;*
Borough of Lempster.
 Rt. H. Thomas Lord Conningsby.

Edward Harley *Esq;*
Borough of Weobly.
 * Henry Cornwall *Esq;*
 * Thomas Price *Esq;*

Hertfordshire, 6.
 Ralph Freeman *jun. Esq;*
 Thomas Halsey *Esq;*
Borough of St. Albans.
 George Churchil *Esq;*
 John Gape *Esq;*
Borough of Hertford.
 Charles Cesar *Esq;*
 Richard Goulston *Esq;*

Huntingdonshire, 4.
 John Driden *Esq;*
 * William Nayler *Esq;*
Borough of Huntingdon.
 The Hon. Charles Boyle *Esq;*
 * Anthony Hammond *Esq;*

Kent, 10.
 Sir Thomas Hales *Bar.*
 * Sir Francis Leigh *Kt.*
City of Canterbury.
 Henry Lee *Esq;*
 George Sayer *Esq;*
City of Rochester.
 * Edward Knatchbull *Esq;*
 * William Cage *Esq;*
Borough of Maidstone.
 Sir Robert Marsham *Kt. and Bar.*
 * Sir Thomas Roberts *Bar.*
Borough of Queenborough.
 Robert Crawford *Esq;*
 Thomas King *Esq;*

Lancashire, 14.
 The Hon. James Stanley *Esq;*
 Richard Bold *Esq;*
Borough of Preston in Amounderness.
 * The Hon. Charles Stanley *Esq;*
 * Sir Cyril Wych *Kt.*
Borough of Lancaster.
 Robert Heysham *Esq;*
 Sir William Lowther *Bar.*

Borough

Borough
 * Rt. Hon.
 Thomas
Borough
 Sir Roge
 * Orland
Borough
 Thomas
 Ambrose
Borough
 William
 Thomas

* The Hon
 * John V
 T
 * Sir Ge
 James V

Borough
 Hon. Cha
 Sir John

* Sir T
 Sir Edw
 * Edwar
 Rt. Hon.
Borough
 * John C
 Arthur

T
 The Hon.
 The Hon.
Borough
 Sir Wi
 Richard

Warwi
 * Hugh
 Cit

* Sir W
 * Thom

* Sir W
 * Sir Jo
 Sir Fran
 Gilbert

Borough of Newton.

* Rt. Hon. John How Esq;
Thomas Leigh of Lyme Esq;

Borough of Wigan.

Sir Roger Bradshaigh Bar.
* Orlando Bridgeman Esq;

Borough of Clithero.

Thomas Stringer Esq;
Ambrose Pudlay Esq;
Borough of Liverpool.
William Clayton Esq;
Thomas Johnson Esq;

Leicestershire, 4.

* The Hon. John Verney Esq;
* John Wilkins Esq;
Town of Leicester.
* Sir George Beaumont Bar.
James Willstanley Esq;

Lincolnshire, 12.

Hon. Charles Dymoke Esq;
Sir John Thorold Bar.
City of Lincoln.
* Sir Thomas Meres Kt.
Sir Edward Husley Bar.
* Edward Ivory Esq;
Rt. Hon. Peregrine Bertie Esq;
Borough of Great Grimsbury.
* John Chaplin Esq;
Arthur Moore Esq;
Town of Stamford.
The Hon. William Cecill Esq;
The Hon. Charles Bertie Esq;
Borough of Grantham.
Sir William Ellys Bar.
Richard Ellys Esq;

Middlesex, 8.

Warwick Lake Esq;
* Hugh Smithson Esq;
City of Westminster.
* Sir Walter Clargis Bar.
* Thomas Cross Esq;
City of London.
* Sir William Prichard Kt.
* Sir John Fleet Kt.
Sir Francis Child Kt.
Gilbert Heathcote Esq;

Monmouthshire, 3.

John Morgan of Tredegar Esq;
Sir John Williams Bar.

Borough of Monmouth.

John Morgan Esq;

Norfolk, 12.

Sir John Holland Bar.
* Sir Jacob Astley Bar.
City of Norwich.

Robert Davy Esq;
* Thomas Blofeld Esq;
Town of Lyn-Regis.

Sir Charles Turner Kt.
Robert Walpole Esq;
Town of Great-Yarmouth.

* Benjamin England Esq;
John Nicholson Esq;
Borough of Thetford.

* Robert Benson Esq;
* Edmund Soame Esq;
Borough of Castlerising.
Sir Thomas Littleton Bar.
* Horatio Walpole Esq;

Northamptonshire, 9.

Sir Justinian Isham Bar.
Thomas Cartwright Esq;
City of Peterborough.
The Hon. Sidney Wortley alias
Mountague Esq;
Gilbert Dolben Esq;
Town of Northampton.
* Sir Matthew Dudley Bar.
* Bartholomew Tate Esq;
Town of Berkeley.
The Hon. Charles Egerton Esq;
* John James Esq;
Borough of Higham-Ferras.
Thomas Pemberton Esq;

Northumberland, 8.

Sir Francis Blake Kt.
* Bartram Stote Esq;
Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Sir Henry Liddell Bar.
William Carr Esq;
Borough of Morpeth.
Emanuel How Esq;

50 *A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,*

Sir John Delavall Bar.
Town of Berwick upon Tween.
Samuel Ogle Esq;
Jonathan Hutchinson Esq;

Nottinghamshire, 8.

* *Gervas Eyre Esq;*
Sir Francis Molineux Bar.
Town of Nottingham.
 * *George Gregory Esq;*
William Pierrpoint Esq;
Borough of East Ret-ford.
John Thornhagh Esq;
Thomas White Esq;
Town of Newark upon Trent.
Sir Matthew Jennison Kt.
Hon. James Saunderfon Esq;

Crön, 9.

Sir Robert Jenkinson Bar.
Sir Edward Norreys Kt.
University of Oxon.
The Hon. Heneage Finch Esq;
William Bromley Esq;
City of Oxon.
Thomas Rowney Esq;
Francis Norreys Esq;
Borough of New-Woodstock.
The Hon. James Bertie, Esq;
 * *Sir William Glynn, Bar.*
Borough of Banbury.
The Hon. Charles North Esq;
Rutlandshire, 2.
Sir Thomas Mackworth Bar.
Richard Halford Esq;

Salop, 12.

* *Roger Owen Esq;*
Richard Corbet Esq;
Town of Salop.
John Kynaston Esq;
Richard Mytton Esq;
Borough of Bruges, alias Bridg-
north.
Sir Edward Acton Bar.
 * *Sir Humphrey Briggs Bar.*
Borough of Ludlow.
Sir Thomas Powys Kt.
Francis Herbert Esq;

Borough of Great Wenlock.
Sir William Forester Kt.
George Weld Esq;

Town of Bishops-Castle.
Charles Mason Esq;
Henry Bret Esq;

Somersetshire, 18.
Nathaniel Palmer Esq;
Sir Philip Sydenham Bar.

City of Bristol.
Robert Yate Esq;
Sir William Daines Kt.
City of Bath.
William Blaithwayt Esq;
Alexander Popham Esq;
City of Wells.
William Coward Serj. at Law.
Henry Portman Esq;

Borough of Taunton.
Sir Francis Warre Bar.
Edward Clarke Esq;

Borough of Bridgwater.
Sir Thomas Wroth Bar.
George Balch Esq;

Borough of Minehead.
Alexander Lutterell Esq;
Sir Jacob Banks Kt.

Borough of Ilcester.
Sir Francis Windham Bar.
James Anderton Esq;

Borough of Milburn-Port.
Sir Thomas Travel Kt.
 * *John Henly Esq;*

Sir Thomas Travel Kt.
John Hunt Esq; D. Ret.

Southampton, 26.
 * *Richard Norte Esq;*
George Pitt Esq;

City of Winchester.
The Rt. H. Ld. William Powlet.
George Rodney Bridges Esq;

Town of Southampton.
Frederick Tilney Esq;
Adam de Cardonnell jun. Esq;

Town of Portsmouth.
Thomas Erle Esq;
Sir George Rooke Kt.

Borough of Yarmouth.
Henry Holmes Esq;

Anthony

Anthony M
Beroug
 Robert Mi
 Richard M
Borough

Rt. Hon. Joh
 * *William*
Borough
 Anthony E
 * *Henry K*
Boroug

Thomas H
 * *John Lei*
Borough
 William I
 Francis G
Borough

Thomas D
 Paul Burra
Borough
 Richard W
 John Shri
Boron

The Rt. Ho
 Francis Sh

Sta
The Hon. H
 Edward B
City

Sir Micha
 Richard D
Boro
 Thomas F
 John Ch
Borough

Rt. Hon. S
 wer Ba
 Rowland
Borow
The Hon. I
 Thomas C

Rt. Hon, I
 * *Sir Duc*
Boro
 John B

Anthony Morgan Esq;
Borough of Petersfield.
Robert Mitchel Esq;
Richard Marks Esq;
Borough of Newport, alias
Medena.

Rt. Hon. John Lerd Cutts.
* William Stephens Esq;
Borough of Stockbridge.
Anthony Burnaby Esq;
* Henry Killegrew Esq;
Borough of Newtown.
Thomas Hopson Esq;

* John Leigh Esq;
Borough of Christ-Church.
William Ettricke Esq;
Francis Gwin Esq;
Borough of Lymington.
Thomas Dore Esq;

Paul Burrard Esq;
Borough of Whitchurch.

Richard Woolaston Esq;
John Shrimpton Esq;
Borough of Andover.
The Rt. Hon. John Smith Esq;
Francis Shepherd Esq;

Staffordshire, 10.

The Hon. Henry Paget Esq;
Edward Bagot Esq;

City of Litchfield.
Sir Michael Biddulph Bar.

Richard Dyott Esq;
Borough of Stafford.

Thomas Foley Esq;
* John Chetwynd Esq;

Borough of Newcastle under
Line.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Leveson Go-
wer Bar.

Rowland Cotton Esq;
Borough of Tamworth.

The Hon. Henry Thynne Esq;
Thomas Guy Esq;

Suffolk, 16.

Rt. Hon. Lyonel E. of Dyfert.
* Sir Dudley Cullum. Bar.

Borough of Ipswich.
* John Bence Esq;

Charles Whitaker Serj. at Law.
Borough of Dunwich.

Sir Charles Blois Bar.

Robert Kemp Esq;
Borough of Orford.

Sir Edmund Bacon Bar.

Sir Edward Turner Kt.
Borough of Aldborough;

Sir Henry Johnson Kt.

William Johnson Esq;
Borough of Sudbury.

Sir Gervas Elwes Bar.

Joseph Haskinstyles Esq;
Borough of Eye.

The Hon. Spencer Compton Esq;

Sir Joseph Jekyll Kt.

Borough of St. Edmondsbury.

John Hervey Esq;

Sir Thomas Felton Bar.

Surrey, 14.

Sir Richard Onslow Bar.

* Leonard Westell Esq;

Borough of Southwark.

Charles Coxe Esq;

John Cholmley Esq;

Borough of Blechingly.

John Ward Esq;

* John Evelyn Esq;

Borough of Rygate.

Sir John Parsons Kt.

Stephen Harvey Esq;

Borough of Gushford.

Morgan Randyll Esq;

Denzill Onslow Esq;

Borough of Gatton.

Hon. Maurice Thomson Esq;

* Thomas Onslow Esq;

Borough of Haslemere.

George Vernon Esq;

* Lewis Oglethorpe Esq;

George Vernon Esq;

* Ja. Tichburne Esq; D. Ret.

Sussex, 26.

Thomas Pelham Esq;

* The Hon. Henry Lumley Esq;

City of Chichester.

John Miller Esq;

William Elson, Esq;

D d d 2

Borough

52 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

Borough of Horsham.

* Henry Cowper Esq;

John Wicker Esq;

Borough of Midhurst.

John Lewkener Esq;

Laurence Alcock Esq;

Borough of Lewes.

Thomas Pelham Esq;

* Richard Paine Esq;

Borough of New Shoreham.

* John Perry Esq;

Nathaniel Gould Esq;

Borough of Bramber.

Francis Connaway Esq;

* John Asgil Esq;

Borough of Steyning.

* Sir Edward Hungerford, Kt.
of the Bath.

Charles Goreing Esq;

Borough of East Grinstead.

John Conyers Esq;

* John Toke Esq;

Borough of Arundel.

* Edmund Dummer Esq;

Carew Weekes Esq;

Warwickshire, 6.

Sir John Mordaunt Bar.

Sir Charles Shuckburgh Bar.

City of Coventry.

Sir Christopher Hales Bar.

* Thomas Grey Esq;

Borough of Warwick.

The Hon. Francis Grevile Esq;

Hon. Algernon Grevile Esq;

Westmorland, 4.

Sir Christopher Musgrave Kt.
and Bar.

Henry Grahme Esq;

Borough of Apulby.

Gervas Pierrpoint Esq;

* James Grahme Esq;

Wiltshire, 34.

* Richard How Esq;

* Robert Hyde Esq;

City of New Sarum.

Charles Fox Esq;

Robert Eyre Esq;

Borough of Wilton.

Sir John Hawles Kt.

* George Boddington Esq;

Borough of Downeton.

* Sir James Ash Bar.

* Sir Charles Duncomb Kt.

Borough of Hindon.

* Sir James How Bar.

George Morley Esq;

Borough of Heytesbury.

Edward Ashe Esq;

* William Monton Esq;

Borough of Westbury.

* William Trenchard Esq;

* Thomas Phips Esq;

Borough of Calne.

Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hedges Kt.
*one of Her Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.*

Henry Chivers Esq;

Borough of Devises.

Sir Francis Child Kt.

John Methuen Esq;

Borough of Chipenham.

Rt. Hon. John Lord Mordaunt

* James Mountague Esq;

Borough of Malmesbury.

Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hedges Kt.
*one of Her Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.*

Edward Pauncefort Esq;

Borough of Cricklade.

* Thomas Webb Esq;

* Samuel Barker Esq;

Borough of Great-Bedwin.

* The Hon. James Bruce Esq;

Francis Stonehouse Esq;

Borough of Lurgershall.

Edmund Webb Esq;

John Webb Esq;

Borough of Old Sarum.

William Harvey Esq;

Charles Montpeillon Esq;

Borough of Wootton Bassett.

Henry St. John jun. Esq;

* Henry Pinnel Esq;

Borough of Marleborough.

* The Hon. Robert Bruce Esq;

John Jeffreys Esq;

Wiltshire

Sir John P.

* William

City

Samuel Sw

Thomas V

Borough

Edward F

Charles Co

Borough

Hugh Park

* John Ru

Borough

Samuel W

Wiltshire

Rt. Hon. W

of Harti

* Sir John

City

Sir Willia

Tobias Jo

Town of

Sir Willia

William

Borough

Robert B

Christoph

Borough

William

* John H

Borough

John Sh

Sir Will

Borough

Thomas

* James

Borough

* Sir C

* Henry

Borough

Sir Hen

Bar.

Sir Brya

Borough

Sir Wil

William

Borough

Sir God

Sir Tho

Wiltshire

Worcestershire, 9.

Sir John Packington Bar.

* William Walsh Esq;

City of Worcester.

Samuel Swift Esq;

Thomas Wylde Esq;

Borough of Droitwich.

Edward Foley Esq;

Charles Cocks Esq;

Borough of Evesham.

Hugh Parker Esq;

* John Rudge Esq;

Borough of Bewdley.

Samuel Winnington Esq;

Worcestershire, 30.

Rt. Hon. William Lord Marquess
of Hartington.

* Sir John Kay Bar.

City of York.

Sir William Robinson Bar.

Tobias Jenkins Esq;

Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Sir William St. Quintin Bar.

William Maister Esq;

Borough of Knaresborough.

Robert Byerley Esq;

Christopher Stockdale Esq;

Borough of Scarborough.

William Thompson Esq;

* John Hungerford Esq;

Borough of Rippon.

John Sharp Esq;

Sir William Hustler Kt.

Borough of Richmond.

Thomas Yorke Esq;

* James Darcy Esq;

Borough of Heydon.

* Sir Charles Duncombe Kt.

* Henry Guy Esq;

Borough of Boroughbrigg.

Sir Henry Goodrick Kt. and
Bar.

Sir Bryan Stapylton Bar.

Borough of Malton.

Sir William Strickland Bar.

William Palmes Esq;

Borough of Thrisk.

Sir Godfrey Copley Bar.

Sir Thomas Frankland Bar.

Borough of Aldborough.

Robert Mockton Esq;

* William Jessopp Esq;

Borough of Beverly.

Sir Charles Hotham Bar.

William Gee Esq;

Borough of Northallerton.

Sir William Hustler Kt.

John Aislaby Esq;

Borough of Pontefract.

Sir John Bland Bar.

William Lowther Esq;

**B A R O N S of the
Cinque Ports, (16.)**

Port of Hastings.

* The Hon. William Ashburn-
ham Esq;

John Poulteney Esq;

Port of Dover.

Matthew Aylmer Esq;

Philip Papillon Esq;

Port of Sandwich.

* John Michell Esq;

Sir Henry Furnese Kt.

Port of Hyeth.

Sir Philip Boteler Bar.

John Boteler Esq;

Port of New Rumney.

* Sir Benjamin Bathurst Kt.

John Brewer Esq;

Town of Rye.

Thomas Fagge Esq;

Joseph Offley Esq;

Town of Winchelsea.

* George Clarke Esq;

* James Hayes Esq;

Town of Seaford.

* Sir William Thomas Bar.

W A L E S. (24.)

Anglesey, 2.

Rt. Hon. Richard Lord Viscount
Bulkeley.

D d d 3

Borough

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Borough of Beaumaris.
The Hon. Robert Bulkeley.

Breton, 2.
John Jeffreys Esq;
Town of Brecon.
Sir Jeffery Jeffreys Kt.

Cardigan, 2.
* Sir Humphry Mackworth Kt.
Town of Cardigan.
Henry Lloyd Esq;

Carmarthen, 2.
Griffith Rice Esq;
Town of Carmarthen.
Richard Vaughan Esq;

Canarban, 2.
The Hon. Tho. Bulkeley Esq;
Town of Canarvan,
Sir John Wynne Kt. and Bar.

Denbigh, 2.
Sir Richard Middleton Bar.
Town of Denbigh.
Edward Brereton Esq;

Flint, 2.
* Sir Thomas Hanmer Bar.
Town of Flint.
Sir Roger Mostyn Bar.

Glamorgan, 2.
Tho Mansell, of Margam Esq;
Town of Cardiffe.
Tho. Mansell, of Britton Ferry
Esq;

Merioneth, 1.
Richard Vaughan Esq;

Montgomery, 2.
Edward Vaughan Esq;
Town of Montgomery.
John Vaughan Esq;

Pembroke, 3.
Sir Arthur Owen Bar.
Town of Pembroke.
* John Meyrick Esq;
Town of Haverford-West.
* John Langharne Esq;

Radnor, 2.
Thomas Harley Esq;
Town of New-Radnor.
The Hon. Robert Harley Esq;
S P E A K E R.

Commons ————— 513

A LIST of the Established Officers in her Majesty's Custom-House in the Port of London.

The Seven Commissioners,

Charles Godolphin, Esq;
Samuel Clarke, Esq;
Benjamin Overton, Esq;
Robert Henly, Esq;
Thomas Newport, Esq;
Arthur Manwaring, Esq;
William Cullisford, Esq;

Each 1000 l. per Annum.

John

John Sanfo
John Bridg
William D
Stephen Wa
Thomas G
John Hale
William M
Ch. Carkefs
John Mern
Thomas Th
John Root
John Hart
Richard S
William
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John San
Richard S
Coppyn
George M
Four Ex
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William
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|---|----------------------------------|
| John Sansom, Esq; Secretary | 400 |
| John Bridges, Esq; Solicitor | 300 |
| William Den, Solicitor of the Coast Bonds | 50 |
| Stephen Walker, Copying Clerk outwards | 30 |
| Thomas Granger, Examiner inwards | 60 |
| John Hale, Receiver of the Plantation Duties | 100 |
| William Marsh, Examiner outwards | 30 |
| Ch. Carkefs, Examiner on the Receipts of Wines and Currents | 40 |
| John Merreal, Copying Clerk inwards | 40 |
| Thomas Thatcher, | } Wine Tasters, each 80 l. — 160 |
| John Root, | |
| John Hartlib, Clerk of the Coast Business | 40 |
| Richard Smith, Assistant to the Clerks of the Ships Entries | 60 |
| William Johnson, Examiner of the Sufficiencies of Offices, Securities and Plantation Receipts, and soliciting the Debts standing out. | } — 100 |
| Rawley Radford, Viewer of damaged Tobacco | |
| John Sansom, Esq; Secretary for Clerks | 230 |
| Richard Savage, Plantation Clerk | 80 |
| Copying Clerk | 30 |
| George Metcalfe, Assistant to the Solicitor | 100 |
| Four Examiners of the Out Ports, 50 l. each | 200 |
| Three Jerquers, 25 l. each | 75 |
| Enclid Speidell, Clerk of the Coast Business, and to make Bills of Stores. | } — 50 |
| Major Lane, Surveyor of the Act of Navigation | |
| Two Water-men, 30 l. each | 60 |
| Appraisers. { Thomas Raylton, Esq; } 30 l. each — 60 | |
| { Francis Norbon, Esq; } | |
| Twelve Watermen, 30 l. each | 360 |
| William Leach, Paymaster of the Incidents | 40 |
| William Alexander, Messenger and Door-Keeper | 30 |
| John Bassindine, Door-Keeper | 10 |
| Officers of the new Impost. { John Hale, Receiver of the Impost on Tobacco for himself, and Clerk. } | } 30 |
| William Waterson, who hath the Charge and Computation of this Business under Sir John Shaw. | |
| The Comptroller for his Clerk | 20 |
| The Surveyor for Ditto | 20 |
| The Surveyor General for Ditto | 20 |
| Officers of the { Peter Salmon, Surveyor of the Keys, } | } 50 |
| Wood-Office. { Amb. Wilson, Surveyor of the River. } | |

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| | per Annum. |
|--|------------|
| Robert Archer, Waiter at the
Keys for Oranges and
Course Goods. } | 26 |
| Six Watchmen, 15 l. each | 40 |
| John Davis, Surveyor of the Ware-house | 200 |
| John Tillotson, Assistant | 80 |
| Philip Parsons, Additional-Assistant | 50 |
| John Cole, Ware-house-keeper | 60 |
| Seventeen Coast-waiters, 40 l. each | 680 |
| Samuel Moore, Surveyor of the Coast-waiters | 60 |
| Nath. Porter, Clerk to the Tide-
Surveyors, and to set the weigh-
ing Porters to work. } | 50 |
| Twenty five Weighing-porters, 3 l. each | 825 |
| Richard Green, Cooper | 10 |
| Seven Surveyors of the Land-waiters, 150 l. each | 1050 |
| John Sheppard { Inspectors of Threed, } | 300 |
| Geo. Bromfield. { Linnen and Tape Shitts. } | |
| John Dove, Surveyor of the Searchers | 150 |
| Five Deputy Searchers, 60 l each | 300 |
| John Berry, Register of Cer-
tificate, Cocquets in the
Searchers Office. } | 60 |
| Two Water-men attending the Searchers | 60 |
| Eight Tide Surveyors, 60 l. each | 480 |
| John Oakley, Register in the
Tide Surveyors Office. } | 50 |
| Thirty-one Land-waiters, 80 l. each | 2480 |
| Besides 10 s. per Week; { 80 Tides-men, 14 l. each | 1120 |
| per Incidents. { 20 Tides-men 9 l. each | 1080 |
| Robert Olive, Surveyor of the Land Carriage | 80 |
| Seventeen Land-Carriage-men, 35 l. each | 595 |
| Thirty-six Watch-men, 6 l. 15 s. each | 243 |
| Eighteen Noon Tenders, 16 l. each | 288 |
| Sixteen Water-men, 30 l. each | 480 |
| Blackwall. Thomas Carpenter, Surveyor. | 40 |
| Joshua Wollom, Waiter and
Searcher, to secure the
Land from Bow-Creek to
Blackwall. } | 40 |
| Crabesend. William Parker, Searcher | 40 |
| Four Water-men, 30 l. each | 120 |
| Leigh. Daniel Smith, to keep a Boat
for the Water Guard. } | 60 |
| Shorbery. Jos. North, Waiter and Searcher | 40 |
| Greenwich. John Mardock, Surveyor | 40 |
| Two Watermen. | 60 |
| Marlin. William Cason, Surveyor | 40 |

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Henry Fern
Rowland

Sir John
John Back
George N
E. Scarbo
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Sir Willia
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Richard B
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Matthew
John Ear
John Tho
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Richard
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Holy-da

| | | per Annum. |
|------|--|-------------------|
| | The Receivers General, Assistant and Five Clerks. ——— | 440 |
| 26 | Three Clerks Employed under the Honourable Cha. Godolphin Esq; in keeping a General Register of Shipping, at 20 l. Each. } | 60 |
| 40 | Two more for the same Business. 50 l. ——— | 100 |
| 200 | Gravesend Smack. Capt. Henry Nash Commander. ——— | 339. 16 |
| 80 | John Thrale Esq; Husband for the Plantation Goods — 4½ per Cent. } | 100 |
| 50 | Richard Savage Esq; Clerk for D ^o . ——— | 50 |
| 60 | Captain Henry Baker, Surveyor General of the Riding Officers, appointed for the Guard of the Coast of Kent and Sussex. } | 500 |
| 680 | Wibon hoe Smack. Capt. Dynas Commander, for himself and Nine Men. } | 500 |
| 60 | Henry Ferne Esq; Receiver General. ——— | 1000 l. |
| 50 | Rowland Holt, Esq; Comptroller General. ——— | 1000 l. |
| 60 | | |
| 480 | Sir John Shaw Bar. Collector Inwards. ——— | 466 l. 13 s. 4 d. |
| 50 | John and Thomas Crispe Esqrs. Collect. Outward. ——— | 276 l. 13 s. 4 d. |
| 2480 | John Backwell Esq; Comptroller. ——— | 255 |
| 1120 | George Nicholas Esq; Surveyor General. ——— | 500 |
| 1080 | E. Scarborough, Surveyor of the Petty Customs. ——— | 300 |
| 80 | Sir Edmund Turner, Surveyor of the Customs in the Outports. } | 366 16 8 |
| 595 | Sir William Fowls Knt. Head Searcher. ——— | 120 |
| 243 | Five under Searcher 12 l. each. ——— | |
| 288 | Richard Bretton, Comptroller of the Petty and pretermitted Customs, &c. } | 200 |
| 480 | Matthew Humberston Usher ——— | 6 |
| 40 | John Earl Register of Seizures. ——— | 200 |
| 40 | John Thornbury, Collector of the Customs and Subsidy of Woll Leather, &c. } | 50 |
| 40 | John Needler, Comptroller. ——— | 30 |
| 120 | Dan. Lawrence, Customer of the Petty Customs. ——— | 62 6 8 |
| 60 | Richard Miller, Customer of Wollen Cloth, &c. ——— | 5 |
| 40 | Nineteen Queens Waiters each ——— | 52 |
| 40 | Tho Chiffinch Searcher at Gravesend. ——— | 12 |
| 40 | Charles Villers and John Harrison, D ^o . ——— | 12 |
| 60 | Nine Key-men at the Keys at 3 s. per diem; Sundays and other Holy-days deducted. ——— | |

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14. Keymen at the several Creeks down the River at 3 s. per diem.

80. Tidesmen at 43 l. per Annum.

120. Tidesmen at 55 l. per Annum.

100. Preferable Tidesmen to be Employ'd after the former at 18 d. per diem, when at Gravesend, Deal, &c. 3 s. per diem on board Ship.

About 300 Extraordinary Tidesmen to be Employ'd after the rest at the same pay.

About 63 Extraordinary Watchmen to be Employ'd after the Watchmen in Fee, at 2 s. 6 d. per Night, the Winter half year, and 2 s. per Night the Summer half year.

About 70 Extraordinary Weighing Porters to be Employ'd after the Weighers in Fee, at 18 d. per diem.

24. Timber Waiters at 2 s. 6 d. per diem, when on Board Ship, and 4 s. each Ship.

A LIST of the Officers of the Tower of London.

Constable of the Tower, the Right Honourable *Montagu Venables Earl of Abington.*

Lieutenant General *Charles Churchill.*

Gentleman-Porter, *Tho. Serjeant Esq;*

Tower-Major, *Marmaduke Soul, Esq;*

Officers of the Ordnance.

Master General of the Ordnance: his Grace *John Duke of Marlborough.*

Lieutenant-General, the Honourable Colonel *John Granvil.*

Master Surveyor, *William Bridges, Esq;*

Clerk of the Ordnance, *Chr. Musgrave, Esq;*

Keeper of the Stores, *James Lowther, Esq;*

Clerk of the Deliveries, *John Pultney, Esq;*

Treasurer, the Honourable *Charles Bertie, Esq;*

Secretary to the Master-General, — *Craggs Esq;*

Deputy-keeper of the Armory, *Charles May, Esq;*

Keeper of the small Guns, *Tho Gardiner Gent.*

Chief Engineer, Vacant.

Second Engineer, Colonel *Holcraft Blood.*

Master-Gunner of England, Vacant.

Mates to the Master-Gunner.

Captain *Tho. Dodge.*

Captain *Tho. Silyer.*

Yeoman of the Tents and Toyles, *Tho. Howard, Gent.*

Chief

Chief Fir
Master-W
Proof-Ma
Clerk of t
Messenger

Warden
Master-W
Comptrol
Queen's
Assay-Ma
Surveyor
Weigher
Engraver
Provost,
Melter,
Porter to
Keeper o
His Depu
Keeper o

A Catal

M^R
D
Dr. Georg
Dr. Georg
Dr. Willia
Dr. Lawr
Dr. Willia
Dr. Henry
Dr. John
Dr. John
Dr. Willia
Dr. Willia
Dr. Willia
Dr. Lanc
Dr. Richa
Dr. Hum
Dr. Will
Dr. Sam
Dr. Henr
Dr. Edw

Chief Fireman, Major *John Henry Hepke*.
Master-Waggoner to the Office, Captain *Charles Ball*.
Proof-Masters, Mr. *John Blake*, Mr. *John Allen*.
Clerk of the Cheque, Mr. *Wright*.
Messenger to the Office, Mr. *Edward Snapes*.

Officers of the Mint within the Tower.

Warden of the Mint, Sir *John Stanley*, Bar.
Master-Worker, *Isaac Newton*, Esq;
Comptroller, *John Ellis*, Esq;
Queen's Chief Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers, *Tho. Hall*, Esq;
Assay-Master, *Daniel Brattle*, Esq;
Surveyor of the Melting, *George Evans*, Esq;
Weigher and Teller, *Hopton Heynes*, Esq;
Engraver, Mr. *Henry Harris*.
Provost, Mr. *John Brent*.
Melter, Mr. *Philip Shales*.
Porter to the Mint, Mr. *Richard Dollar*.
Keeper of the Records within the Tower, *William Petit*, Esq;
His Deputy, Mr. *George Holmes*.
Keeper of the Papers of State, *John Tucker*, Esq;

A Catalogue of all the present Deans in both the
Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*.

MR *Will. Price*, Dean of *St. Asaph*.
Dr. *John Jones*, Dean of *Bangor*.
Dr. *George Royce*, Dean of *Bristol*.
Dr. *George Hooper*, Dean of *Canterbury*.
Dr. *William Grahme*, Dean of *Carlisle*.
Dr. *Lawrence Fogg*, Dean of *Chester*.
Dr. *William Hayley*, Dean of *Chichester*.
Dr. *Henry Aldridge*, Dean of *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*.
Dr. *John Montague*, Dean of *Durham*.
Dr. *John Lamb*, Dean of *Ely*.
Dr. *William Wake*, Dean of *Exeter*.
Dr. *William Jone*, Dean of *Gloucester*.
Dr. *William Tyler*, Dean of *Hereford*.
Dr. *Lancelot Addison*, Dean of *Lichfield*.
Dr. *Richard Willis*, Dean of *Lincoln*.
Dr. *Humphrey Prideaux*, Dean of *Norwich*.
Dr. *William Sherlock*, Dean of *St. Paul's* *London*.
Dr. *Samuel Freeman*, Dean of *Peterborough*.
Dr. *Henry Ullock*, Dean of *Rocheſter*.
Dr. *Edward Yong*, Dean of *Salisbury*.

Dr.

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Dr. Ralph Bashurst, Dean of Wells, and Master of Trinity College Oxon.

Dr. Tho. Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster.

Dr. John Wickart, Dean of Winchester.

Dr. Gregory Haskard, Dean of Windsor.

Dr. Will. Talbot, Dean of Worcester, and Bishop of Oxon.

The Honourable Mr. Finch, Dean of York.

COLLEGE of ARMS.

Sir Thomas St. George, Kt. Garter, Principal King of Arms.

Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Clarenceux King of Arms.

Robert Devenish, Esq; Norroy King of Arms.

Henry Dethick, Esq; Richmond.

Gregory King, Esq; Lancaster.

Charles Mawson, Esq; Chester.

Peers Mauduit, Esq; Windsor.

Samuel Stebben, Esq; Somerset.

Laurence Crompton, Esq; York.

} Heralds.

Rowland Frith, Esq; Mowbray, Herald extraordinary.

John Gibbon, Gent. Blew Mantle.

Peter Le-Nere, Gent. Rouge Croix.

John Hare, Esq; Rouge-Dragon.

John Heskett, Gent. Portcullis.

} Pursuivants.

Robert Dale, Gent. Blanch Lion.

Thomas Coote, Esq; Rouge-Rose.

} Pursuivants Extraordinary.

A Scheme of the Sovereign Knights and present Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

3. The King of Prussia.

5. Duke of Zell.

7. Earl of Oxford.

9. Marquis of Normandy.

11. Duke of Richmond.

13. Duke of Northumberland.

15. Earl of Feverham.

1. The Sovereign.

2. Void.

4. Prince George of Denmark.

6. Elector of Hanover.

8. Duke of Southampton.

10. Duke of Leeds.

12. Duke of Somerset.

14. Earl of Rochester.

16. Duke of Ormond.

18. Earl

- 18 Earl of Dorset.
 20 Earl of Portland.
 22 Earl of Pembroke.
 24 Duke of Queensberry.

- 17 Duke of Devonshire.
 19 Duke of Shrewsbury.
 21 Duke of Newcastle.
 23 Earl of Albemarle.
 25 Duke of Bedford.
 26 Duke of Marlborough.

Note, The two last, tho' Elected are not yet Installed.

A LIST of the present Deans and Prebendaries of Westminster.

DR Thomas Sprat, Dean of Westminster, and Bishop of Rochester.

Dr. South, Canon of Christ-Church, Oxford.

Dr. Only, Minister of St. Margarets.

Dr. Brevall, Sub-dean.

Mr. de Sarte.

Dr. Birch Minister of St. Brides.

Mr. Upman Fellow of Eaton.

Dr. Dent.

Dr. Linford.

Dr. Lucas.

Dr. Gee.

Dr. Tho. Knipe, Master of the School.

A LIST of the Dean and Prebendaries of St. Paul's London.

DR. Sherlock, Dean.

Dr. Godolphin, }
 Dr. Stanley, } Residentiaries.
 Dr. Younger, }

Dr. Turner.

Dr. Janc.

Dr. Sanders.

Dr. Alston.

Dr. Isham.

Dr. Norton.

Dr. Beveridge.

Dr. Walls.

Dr. Corey.

Dr. Freeman.

Dr. Battie.

Mr. Whitfield.

Mr. Beaulieu.

Mr. Altham.

Mr. Beaumont.

Mr. Hall.

Mr. Halsted.

Mr. Felfted.

Mr. Brabant.

Mr. Hotchkis.

Mr. Hunt.

Mr. Pulleyn.

Mr. Roby.

Mr. Kidby.

Mr. Warley.

Mr. Parker.

Mr. Cook.

A LIST of the Commissioners, and other Principal Officers of the Excise.

Foot Onslow, Esq;
 William Strong, Esq;
 George Townsend, Esq;
 Philip Ryley, Esq;
 Sir Marmaduke Wyvel, Bar.
 Edward Noell, } Esqrs.
 — Boyce, }

Chief Commissioner and Governors for the Management of the Excise.

The Honourable Colonel *Philip Howard*, House-Keeper to the Office.

Sir William Honynwood, Bar.
 Richard Beake, Esq;
 George Dodington, Esq;
 Edmund Chaloner, Esq;
 John Leck, Esq;

Commissioners for the Appeals.

Mr. *Christopher Tilson*, Register to the Commissioners for Appeals.

Sir *Basil Dixwel*, Bar. Auditor.
 Lord *How*, Comptroller.
 Thomas *Hall*, Esq; Receiver-General.
 John *Braugham*, Esq;
 Edward *Noel*, Esq; Register.
 Whitlock *Bulstrode*, Esq; Solicitor.
 Mr. *Dean Montage*, Accomptant-General.

Commissioners of Wine-Licenses.

Sir *Stephen Evance*, Kt.
 Nicholas *Fenn*, Esq;
 William *Younge*, Esq;

Thomas *Lake*, Esq;
 Robert *Lowndes*, Esq;

The

The first Troop of Her Majesty's Horse-Guards,
Commanded by the Earl of *Albermarle*.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|---|----------------|----------------------|---|----------|
| Artholomew Ogilvy, | | } | Lieutenants. | Captain. | And by Commission have Command and Title as | Colonel. |
| Sharinton Davenport, | | | | Lieutenant-Colonels. | | |
| ord Lovelace, | — — — | | Cornet. | Major. | | |
| Robert Dormer, | — — — | | Guidon. | Major. | | |
| Francis Nichols, | } | — | Exempts. | Captains. | | |
| James Brynfield, | | | | | | |
| William Barnes, | | | | | | |
| Arthur Apestly, | | | | | | |
| John West, | } | — | Brigadiers. | Lieutenants. | | |
| Ambrose Lock, | | | | | | |
| Guy Morine, | | | | | | |
| Charles Dilke, | | | | | | |
| Andrew Corbett, | } | — | Sub-Brigadies. | Adjutant. | | |
| William Needham, | | | | | | |
| Edward Wright, | | | | | | |
| John Barnes, | | | | | | |
| Julian, | — — — | | | Chaplain. | | |
| Edward Whitcomb, | — — — | | | Surgeon. | | |
| John Browne, | — — — | | | | | |
| Trumpeters, | — — — | | Four. | | | |
| Kettle-Drum, | — — — | | One. | | | |
| Private Men, | — — — | | 160. | | | |

The

The Second Troop of Her Majesty's Horse-Guards
 Commanded by *James Duke of Ormond*, who
 takes Post according to the Seniority of his
 Commission, and so commands the Captain of
 the first Troop.

| | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| S IR Thomas Smith, Bar. }
Thomas Pulteney, } | Captain. | Colonel. |
| | Lieutenants. | Lieutenant. |
| | | Colonels. |
| George Jocelyn, ————— | Cornet. | Major. |
| Lord Henry Scott, ————— | Guidon. | Major. |
| James Cornuane, }
Humphry Gore, }
John Byne, }
Henry Masclary, } | Exempts. | Captains. |
| William Weldegose, }
John D'Enty, }
John Bridger, }
Samuel Weaver, } | Brigadiers. | Lieutenants. |
| Thomas Brushfield, }
John Greenhill, }
Francis Rogers, }
Peter Hardestie, } | Sub-Brigadiers | Cornets. |
| Wildbore Ellis, ————— | | Adjutant. |
| John Browne, ————— | | Chaplain. |
| Trumpeters, ————— | Four. | Surgeon. |
| Kettle-Drum, ————— | One. | |
| Private Men, ————— | 160. | |

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Love de

Lord P

Arman
 William
 Francis
 Tho. Ed

Henry S
 Charles
 Raymon
 Daniel

Charles
 James
 Richard
 Henry

Henry
 William
 Latime
 Trump
 Kettle
 Privat

The

The Third Troop of Her Majesty's Horse Guards,
Commanded by *Richard Earl Rivers*, who also
takes Post according to the Seniority of his Com-
mission.

| | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|---|----------------------|
| H <i>Atton Compton,</i> }
<i>John Barnes,</i> } | | Captain. | And by Commission have Command and Title is | Colonel. |
| | | Lieutenants.— | | Lieutenant-Colonels. |
| <i>Love de Belleau,</i> ———— | | Cornet. | | Major. |
| <i>Lord Paston,</i> ———— | | Guidon. | | Major. |
| <i>Armant Labastide,</i> }
<i>William Holmes,</i> }
<i>Francis Savage,</i> }
<i>Tho. Earl,</i> } | | Exempts. | | Captains. |
| <i>Henry Snary,</i> }
<i>Charles Williams,</i> }
<i>Raymond Hausbery,</i> }
<i>Daniel Mason,</i> } | | Brigadiers. | | Lieutenants. |
| <i>Charles Dakene,</i> }
<i>James Turnbull,</i> }
<i>Richard Barkam,</i> }
<i>Henry Sutton,</i> } | | Sub Brigadiers. | | Cornets. |
| <i>Henry Megget.</i> ———— | | | | Adjutant. |
| <i>William Scrafton</i> ———— | | | | Chaplain. |
| <i>Latimer Ridley.</i> ———— | | | | Surgeon. |
| Trumpeters, ———— | | Four. | | |
| Kettle-Drummer, ———— | | One. | | |
| Private Men, ———— | | 160. | | |

Horse Granadiers.

THE Honourable George Cholmondley, Captain and Colonel.

Henry Ireton, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Thomas Guy, Major.

Edward Warring, } ——— Lieutenants.
Robert Dent, }

Rithard Morley, ——— Guidon.

Robert Jackson, } ——— Lieutenants.
John St. Paul, }

——— D' Avaux. ——— Adjutant.

——— Brady. ———

John Brown, ———

Serjeants, ——— Six.

Corporals, ——— Six.

Drums, ——— Four.

Private Men, ——— 145.

By Commission are
Captains.
Captain.
Chaplain.
Surgeon.

A LIST of the Officers and Yeomen of the Guard,
with their Wages.

| | per Annum. |
|--|------------|
| William Marquess of Hartington, Captain. ——— | 1000. |
| Thomas Maule, Esq; Lieutenant. ——— | 500. |
| Richard Uphil, Esq; Ensign, ——— | 300. |
| Charles Hanbury, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. ——— | 150. |
| John Biggs, Esq; Corporal. ——— | 150. |
| George Davenant, Esq; Corporal. ——— | 150. |
| Ambrose Meers, Esq; Corporal. ——— | 150. |
| William Dormer, Esq; Corporal. ——— | 150. |

John Milward, Usher.

John Inge, Usher.

John Scorer, Usher.

John Kirton, Usher.

Nicholas Hawkins, Usher.

Robert Kidwell, Usher.

John Lane, Usher.

John Holmden, Usher.

The Eight Ushers have,

l. s. d.
——— 49 11 3
each of them.

William

William A
William W
Joseph Coll
Thomas Sco
Jeremiah T
John Hebb
Richard P
George Bar
Francis Sh
Robert Ma
Adam Dur
William W
William L
Thomas Co
Henry Wo
Bartholom
Henry Wo
John Dys
Benjamin
Thomas R
Tobias Co
Allen Wa
Thomas C
Thomas I
William
Andrew C
Thomas R
John Sou
Benjamin
Anthony
Thomas T
Richard T
James C
David B
George L
Francis B
William
George O
Elis Bai
Roger B
Thomas i
Peter W
Thomas
Joseph
Thomas
Edward
George
Philip
Mungo

William Atlee.
 William Wheatly,
 Joseph Collier,
 Thomas Scot,
 Jeremiah Thwaites,
 John Hebburne,
 Richard Palmer,
 George Barlow,
 Francis Sheppery,
 Robert Manning,
 Adam Dunkerly,
 William Whaley,
 William Lawler,
 Thomas Cooper,
 Henry Wood, Senior
 Bartholomew Pulman,
 Henry Wood, Junior.
 John Dyson.

Benjamin Potter.
 Thomas Robinson.
 Tobias Cocks.
 Allen Wooton.
 Thomas Collings.
 Thomas Mead.
 William Cross.
 Andrew Cletter.
 Thomas Roberts.
 John Souty.
 Benjamin Clark.
 Anthony Beddingsfield.
 Thomas Pell.
 Richard Tarrant.
 James Chamberlain.
 David Barham.
 George Dawes.
 Francis Barnard.
 William Kendrick.
 George Onion.
 Elis Bailly.
 Roger Boden.
 Thomas Werret.
 Peter Waggoner.
 Thomas Rogers.
 Joseph Johnson.
 Thomas Farmer.
 Edward Philips.
 George Towsey.
 Philip Oldis.
 Mungo Brand.

The rest of
 the Men have
 every one of
 them,

l. s. d

39 11 3

James Marshall.
 Edward Stacey.
 Anthony Harrison.
 Thomas Arnold.
 Fowler Meaton.
 William Brown, Sen.
 George Hewster.
 John Rowley,
 John Sampson.
 John Lee.
 Thomas Croskell.
 William Hawkins,
 Benjamin Hall.
 Henry Holloway.
 William Brown, Jun.
 John Morgan.
 James Teale.
 Bryan Tismond.
 Thomas Jessup.
 Thomas Small.
 Thomas Munden.
 Richard Hide.
 John Bentall.
 Edward Short.
 Francis Baker.
 Christopher Crooke.
 Richard Parsons.
 Charles Howland.
 George Tanton,
 Henry Eldrige.
 Thomas Griffeth.

E c c 2

Francis

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Francis Browne.
John Webſter.
William Palmer.
John Griſmond.
George Bowes.
Adam Powell.

Samuel Clauſon.
William Shaw.
John Standley.
Randall Mainwaring.
Edward Hart.
Francis Walker.

Chamber keepers, } Roger Jackson. { 6 d. per diem.
 } Sarah Smith. {

A LIST of the Conſtables, Governors of Caſtles and Garriſon'd Places.

Berwick, Edward Mayne, Eſq;
Beaumorice Caſtle, Richard Lord Bulkeley.
Briandels-Caſtle, Charles Earl of Berkeley.
Canarvan-Caſtle, Charles Earl of Radnor, Conſtable.
Cardiff-Caſtle, Sir Charles Kemys Bar. Conſtable.
Carlisle, Charles Earl of Carlisle.
Cheſter, Peter Shakerley Eſq;
Dover and Cinque-Ports, George Prince of Denmark.
His Deputy, Charles Earl of Wincheſea.
Guernſey, Chriſtopher Viſcount Hatton.
Gloceſter-Caſtle, John Guiſe, Eſq; Conſtable.
Milford-Haven, John Earl of Carbery, Governor.
Holy-Iſland, Edward Mayne Eſq; Governor.
Harleigh-Caſtle, Charles Nicholas Eyre, Eſq; Conſtable.
Hull and Block-houſe, John Duke of New-Caſtle Governor and Captain.
Huſt-Caſtle, Henry Holmes, Eſq;
Jerſey-Iſland, Lord Fermin.
Landguard-Fort, Colonel Jones.
St. Maws-Caſtle, Hugh Boſcawen Eſq;
Portland-Caſtle, William Taunton Governor.
Pendennis-Caſtle, Sir Bevill Granville Governor.
Plymouth and St. Nicholas-Iſland, Charles Trelawney Eſq;
Forthmouth, Major-General Erle.
Standgate-Caſtle, Philip Herbert Eſq;
Standon-Caſtle, Colonel Thomas Maſh.
Scarborough-Caſtle, Anthony Duncomb Eſq; Governor.
Shereneſs, Robert Crawford, Eſq; Governor.
Scilly-Iſland, Sidney Goodolphin Eſq;
Tinnmouth-Caſtle, Henry Villiers Eſq;
Tower of London, Montagu Venables, E. of Abington, Conſtable.
Charles Churchil Eſq; Lieutenant.
Upnor-Caſtle, Collonel Rouſs.

Walmore

Walmore Castle, Sir *Abraham Jacob*.
 Isle of Weight, *John Lord Cuts*.
 Windsor-Castle, *George Duke of Northumberland*, Constable.
 Calshot-Castle, *William Knapton Esq*;
 Deal-Castle, *Admiral Aylmer*.

Principal Secretary of State for the *Southern Province*.

THE Right Honourable, *Daniel Earl of Nottingham*.
 Under Secretaries.

Richard Warre,
Richard Aglionby, } Esquires.
 Clerks.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong.
Mr. George Tillefon.
Mr. David Hagar. | *Mr. Charles de La Faye.*
 | *Mr. Sam. Stothern.*

Chamber-keepers.

Thomas Shorter. | *Anthony Goodridge.*

Principal Secretary of State for the *Northern Province*.

THE Right Honourable, Sir *Charles Hedges Knight*.
 Under-Secretaries.

John Ellis.
John Tucker, } Esquires.
 Clerks.

Mr. John Steinfeld.
Mr. Patricius Roberts.
Mr. James Paysant. } *Mr. Henry Vanbrug.*
 } *Mr. Thomas Batcheam.*
 } *Mr. Humphrey Gilbert.*

Chamber-keepers.

Thomas Smith. | *Benjamin Ramsey.*
 The most Noble *John Marquess of Normanby*, Lord Privy Seal.
 Clerks of the Privy Seal.

Tho. Gosling Esq;
Sir Geo. Piers, Bar.
George Sawyer,
Henry Ludlow, } Esquires.

E e e 3

Clerks

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Clerks of the Signets.

Sir John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath.
 Sir William Trumbull, Knight.
 Nicholas Maurice, } Esquires.
 John Gauntlet, }

Waiting Clerks at the Signet and Privy Seal.

Geo. Woodeson, }
 John Tench, senior. } Gent. the two first are Deputies.
 Richard Gregson. }

A LIST of Embassadors, Envoys and Consuls.

John Duke of Marleborough Ambassador Extraordinary and
 Plenipotentiary at the Hague.
 Sir William Norris, Bar. in the East-Indies.
 Sir Robert Sutton, Kt. in the Turkey.

ENVOYS.

George Stepney, Esq; at the Emperor's Court.
 Alexander Stanhope, Esq; at the Hague.
 Paul Methuen, Esq; in Portugal.
 James Vernon junior, Esq; in Denmark.
 Charles Earl of Winchelsea, At the Courts of Brunswick and Lu-
 nenburg.
 Sir Lambert Blackwell, Kt. in Tuscany, and to the Republick of
 Genua and Consul at Leghorn.
 In Switzerland, Richard Aglionby, Esq;
 James Cresset, Esq; in Brandenburg.

Residents.

Dr. John Robinson, in Sweden.
 John Wyche Esq; Resident in the Hans Towns.

Secretaries and Ministers.

— Plantamour, Esq; Secretary at the Court of Brandenburg.
 Charles Whitworth, Esq; Minister at Ratisbon.
 — Davenant Esq; Minister at Frankfort.

CONSULS.

R Otterdam, — Kirby Esq;
 Lisbon — Earle Esq;
 St. Sebastain, Will. Frankland, Esq;
 O-Porto, — Meal Esq;

Venice,

Venice,
 Zant, Ja
 Algiers,
 Tunis Jo
 Tripoli,

Foreign

Cou
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 Monfieu
 Baron Sp
 Monfieu
 The Ba
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 Baron S
 Mr. Ley
 Monfieu

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Cornwa

Cornwa
 Devon,
 Cou
 Dorset,
 Essex,
 Glouces

Kent.

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 Monm

Venice, *Hugh Broughton Esq;*
 Zant, *James Paul, Esq;*
 Algiers, *Robert Cole, Esq;*
 Tunis *John Goddard Esq;*
 Tripoli, *Benjamin Loddington, Esq;*

Foreign Ministers at present Residing at Her Majesties Court.

Count *Wratislaw*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor.

Monsieur Hoffman Resident.

Baron Spanheim, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*.

Monsieur Kirchner, Resident from the King of *Poland*.

The *Baron Van Lier* and *Monsieur Van Haren*, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the States General.

Baron Stocken, Envoy Extraordinary from *Denmark*.

Mr. Leyoncron, Resident from *Sweden*.

Monsieur Beyrie, Resident from the Duke of *Zell*.

An Account of the last Patents which have been granted to Vice-Admirals in *England* and *Wales* during this present Reign.

Vice-Admiralties.

City and County Palatine of *Chester*, and County Palatine of *Lancaster*. } *Richard Earl Rivers*.

Cornwall, North Parts. } *Sir John Molesworth, Kt. and Bar.*

Cornwall, South Parts, Devon, and City, and County of Exon. } *Major General Charles Trelawny.*

Dorset, } *George Courtney, Esq;*

Essex, } *Thomas Strangeways, Esq;*

Gloucester, } *Charles Barrington, Esq;*

} *John Hbw, Esq;*

Kent. } *Charles Earl of Winchelsea.*

Lincoln, } *Thomas Saunderson, Esq;*

Monmouth, } Vacant.

E c c 4

Norfolk.

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| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Norfolk, and City, and
County of Norwich, | } Charles Lord Paston. |
| Northumberland, and Town
and County of Newcastle
upon Tyne. | } Richard Earl of Scarborough. |
| Suffolk, | Lionel Earl of Dysert. |
| Sussex, | Sir John Pelham, Bar. |
| Southampton, and the
Isle of Wight. | } Charles Duke of Bolton. |
| Somerset, and City and
County of Bristol. | } Sir Francis Warre, Bar. |
| Cumberland and West-
morland. | } Sir Richard Mus-
grave, Bar. |
| York, and City, and County
of York. | } Charles Earl of Burlington. |
| Wales, North Parts. | Richard Bulkeley, Esq; |
| Wales, South Parts. | John Earl of Carbery. |

A LIST of the Governours of Her Majesty's Ter- ritories in America.

NEW-England, and New-Hampshire, Colonel Joseph Dudley.
 New-York. Edward Lord Cornbury.
 Virginia, Francis Nicholson, Esq;
 Maryland, Colonel Nathaniel Blakiston.
 Barbadoes, Sir Bevill Granville, Bar.
 Jamaica Charles Earl of Peterborough.
 Leward-Islands, Christopher Coddrington, Esq;
 Bermudas Benjamin Eennet, Esq;
 Hudson's-Bay, Captain James Knight.
 Bahama Islands, ——— Hescot, Esq;
 Newfoundland, Carolina and Pensilvania, are governed by their
 respective Proprietors, who have their Deputies.
 Pay-Master General of our Forces abroad, Charles Fox, Esq;
 Pay Master of the Guards and Garrisons John How, Esq;
 Commissary-General of the Musters, the Lord Walden.
 His Deputy, David Crawford, Esq;
 Secreтай at War, William Blaitwait, Esq;
 Judge-Advocate, George Clarke, Esq;
 Marshal of the Horse-Guards, Mr. Smith.
 Chirurgeon-General, Tho. Gardiner, Esq;

A

A LIS
Lieute
within
Wale

B Edfor
Berks
buckss.
Cambridg
Cheshire,
Cornwall
Cumberl
Devonsh
Derbysh
Dorsetsh
Essex.

Glouce
Bristo
Herefor
Hertfor
Hunting
Kent, &
Cinqu
Lancast
Leiceste
Lincoln
Middle
Monm
North
Dur
North
Norfo
Notin
Oxford
Rutlan
Salop
Some
Staffo
South
Suffo
Surre
Susse
War

A LIST of the Names of Her Majesty's Lords
Lieutenants of the several Counties and Places
within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of
Wales, put into Alphabetical Order.

Bedfordshire,
Berksire;
buckss.
Cambridgshire,
Cheshire,
Cornwall,
Cumberland,
Devonshire,
Derbyshire
Dorsetshire,
Essex.

Wriothesly, Duke of *Bedford*.
William Lord *Craven*.
Scroop Earl of *Bridgwater*.
Wriohtly Duke of *Bedford*.
Richard Earl *Rivers*.
John *Granville*, Esq; during the
Minority of the Earl of *Bath*.
Charles Earl of *Carlisle*.
John Lord *Pawlet*.
William Duke of *Devonshire*.
Charles Duke of *Bolton*.
Aubery Earl of *Oxford*.

Gloucester and City of
Bristol,

} *Charles* Earl of *Berkeley*.

Herefordshire,
Hertfordshire;
Huntingtonshire.

Charles Duke of *Shrewsbury*.
Algernoon Earl of *Essex*.
Charles Earl of *Manchester*.

Kent, and Deputy Warden of the
Cinque Ports.

} *Charles* Earl of *Winchelsea*.

Lancashire.
Leicestershire,
Lincolnshire,
Middlesex,
Monmouthshire,
Northumberland and
Durham;

James Earl of *Derby*.
John Earl of *Rutland*.
Robert Earl of *Lindsey*.
Wriothesly Duke of *Bedford*.
Thomas Earl of *Pembroke*.

} *Richard* Earl of *Scarboroughh*.

Northamptonshire,

} *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough* and
Monmouth.

Norfolk,
Notinghamshire,
Oxfordshire,
Rutlandshire,
Salop,
Somersetshire,
Staffordshire,
Southampton,
Suffolk,
Surrey,
Sussex,
Warwickshire,

Charles Viscount *Townsend*.
John Duke of *Newcastle*.
Montagu Venables E. of *Abington*.
Bennet Lord *Sherrard*.
Francis Earl of *Bradford*.
James Duke of *Ormond*.
William Lord *Paget*.
Charles Duke of *Bolton*.
Charles Lord *Cornwallis*.
George Duke of *Northumberland*.
Charles Earl of *Dorset*.
George Earl of *Northampton*.

West-

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Westmoreland,
Wiltshire,

Charles Earl of Carlisle.
Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

Worcestershire and City of Worcester.

} *Charles Duke of Shrewsbury.*

Yorshire; East Riding of the County of York,

} *John Duke of Newcastle.*

West Riding of the County of York, and City of York.

} *Charles Earl of Burlington.*

North Riding of the County of York.

} *John Marquess of Normanby.*

Tower Hamlets,

Montagu Venables E. of Abington.

NORTH-WALES.

Montgomeryshire,
Denbshire,
Flintshire,
Anglesey,
Canarvonshire,
Merionethshire,



— *Hugh Lord Chelmsford.*

SOUTH-WALES.

Glamorganshire
Brecknockshire.
Radnorshire.
Carmarthenshire.
Pembrokeshire.
Cardiganshire.



Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

Civilians admitted Advocates exercent of *Doctors Commons, London.*

DR George Oxenden, Dean and Official Principal of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Vicar General, and Principal Official to the most Reverend Father in God, *Thomas* Ld. Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Dean and Commissary of the Peculiars belonging to the said Archbishop, Judge of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, and Regius Professor of Law in the University of *Cambridge*.

Sir Charles Hedges, Knight Doctor of the Laws, one of Her Majesties Principal Secretaries of State, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the Diocess of *Rocheffer*.

Sir Richard Raines, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Dr. Tho. Bouchier, Commissary of the Diocese of *Canterbury*.

Sir John Cook, Knight, Her Majesty's Advocate General, and Principal Official to the Archdeacon of *London*, and *Colchester*.

Dr. John Edisbury, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Exeter*, and

Com-

Commissa
Masters in
Dr. Wil
Lord Hig
of Lincol
Dr. He
Davids,
the Faul
Thomas
Dr. He
England,
the Arch
Dr. W
Admiral
Dr. T
Official
Dr. T
Dr. T
Dr. G
and Sur
Dr. J
St. Pau
Henry
Chance

SIR
Dr. Jol
Dr. Geo
Dr. St
Dr. M
Dr. J
Dr. T

CI

D
Dr.
Dr. W
Dr.
ster
Dr W
Dr. J

Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, one of the Masters in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery.

Dr. *William Oldys*, Her Majesty's Advocate for the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, and Chancellor of the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and Official to the Archdeacon of *St. Albans*.

Dr. *Henry Faulconbridge*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. Davids*, Official to the Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, and Register of the Faulties.

Thomas Tanner, A. M. Chancellor of the Diocese of *Norwich*.

Dr. *Henry Newton*, Advocate to the Lord High Admiral of *England*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *London*, and Official to the Archdeacon of *Essex*.

Dr. *William King*, Judge of Her Majesties High Court of Admiralty in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Dr. *Thomas Ayloffe*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Oxford*, and Official Principal to the Archdeacon of *Bucks*.

Dr. *Tho. Briggs*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chichester*.

Dr. *Powel*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. Asaph*.

Dr. *George Bramston*, Official to the Archdeacons of *Middlesex* and *Surry*.

Dr. *John Harwood*, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Pauls*.

Henry Raines, and *William Walmsley*, Batchelors of Laws, and Chancellors of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Advocates, who are not Chancellors.

SIR *William Trumbul*. Kt.

Dr. *Charles Davenant*.

Dr. *John St. John*.

Dr. *George Bramston*.

Dr. *Stephen Waller*.

Dr. *Matthew Tindal*.

Dr. *John Conant*.

Dr. *Thomas Lane*.

Dr. *Richard Paget*.

Dr. *William Clements*.

Dr. *John Eridges*.

Dr. *William Beau*.

Dr. *Nathaniel Lloyd*.

Dr. *John Exton*.

Dr. *Charles Herriot*.

Dr. *James Ayloff*.

Chancellors not admitted Advocates in Doctors-Commons.

Dr. *Henry Watkinson*, Vicar General to the Archbishop of *York*.

Dr. *Tho. Wainwright*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chester*.

Dr. *William Cooke*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Ely*.

Dr. *Richard Parsons*, Chancellour of the Diocese of *Gloucester*.

Dr. *Wm. Hughes*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*.

Dr. *John Jones*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Landaff*.

Dr.

76 *A Compleat* HISTORY of EUROPE,

Dr. ——— *Brooksbank*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Durham*.

John Price, Batchellor of Laws, Chancellour of the Diocess of *Worcester*.

Charles Baldwin, Batchellour of Laws, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Hereford*.

Dr. *Robert Wynn*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *St. Asaph*.

Dr. ——— *Reynolds*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Peterborough*.

Dr. ——— *Pennington*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Bangor*.

Peter Mews, Batchellor of Laws, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Winchester*.

Thomas Tully, B. D. Chancellor of the Diocess of *Carlisle*.

Robert Loggan, Batchellor of Laws, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Sarum*.

Henry Raines, and *William Walmesly*, Batchellors of Laws, Chancellors of the Diocess of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*.

Charles Sloper, A. M. Chancellor of the Diocess of *Bristol*.

Proctors in the *Arches* Court of *Canterbury*.

T *Thomas Smith* Esquire, the Queens Proctor.

Everard Exton, Esquire.

Mr. *John Hill*.

Mr. *Richard Newcourt*.

Mr. *Francis Nixon*.

Mr. *Thomas Tillot*.

Mr. *Thomas Swallow*.

Mr. *Peter Barret*.

Mr. *Thomas Rock*.

Mr. *Godfrey Lee*.

Samuel Wiseman, Esquire.

Mr. *John Hungerford*.

Mr. *Keate Waller*.

Mr. *John Roberts*.

Mr. *John Lovell*.

Mr. *Edward Shaw*.

Mr. *George Sayer*.

Mr. *Robert Constable*.

Mr. *Robert Pierston*.

Mr. *Edward Cook*.

Mr. *John Cottle*.

Mr. *James Bridges*.

Mr. *Richard Shaller*.

Mr. *Jeffrey Glasier*.

Mr. *William Haslefoot*.

Mr. *William Jones*.

Mr. *Thomas Rouse*.

Mr. *Thomas Newman*.

Mr. *Mark Sayer*.

Mr. *Samuel Boheme*.

Mr. *Thomas Wilmott*.

Mr. *Edward Alexander*,

Mr. *Robert Wilmer*.

R E G I S T E R S.

R *Ichard Crawley* Esquire, Register to the High Court of Delegates.

Thomas Oughton Gent. Deputy.

Lewis

Lewis Ma

Mr. *Hen*

John Brya

Mr. *Thom*

Sir *Orlan*

Rich. Cra

John Che

Mr. *Thor*

The *P*
Will

E *Ver*
ti
Mr. *Th*

Mr. *Ch*
Mr. *Jo*
Mr. *Jo*

Her *M*
Regist
Secret

P

Evera

Mr. *J*

Mr. *A*

Mr. *S*

Mr. *J*

Mr.

Mr.

M

A

S
Mr.
Mr.

Lewis Maidwel, Esq Register of the Court of *Canterbury*.
Mr. Henry Farrant, Deputy-Register.
John Bryan, Gent. Actuary of the same.
Mr. Thomas Tillot, Deputy-Actuary.
Sir Orlando Gee, Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.
Rich. Crawley, Esq; Deputy-Register.
John Cheek, General-Marshal.
Mr. Thomas Bant, Deputy.

The Prerogative Office, or Registry for *Probat* of
Wills, &c. in the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*.

E *Verard Exton*, Batchellour of Laws, Register of the Prero-
gative Court of *Canterbury*.

Mr. Thomas Welham, Deputy-Register. -
Clerks in the said Office

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Mr. Charles Pinfold.</i> | <i>Mr. Rupert Browne.</i> |
| <i>Mr. John Cottle.</i> | <i>Mr. William Dew.</i> |
| <i>Mr. John Holman.</i> | <i>Mr. Thomas Giles.</i> |

Officers belonging to the Court Marshal

Her Majesty's Advocate, *William Oldys*, Doctor of Laws.
Register of the Court, *Mr. John Cheek*.
Secretary and Seal-Keeper, *Francis Negus*, Esq;

P R O C T O R S in the Court Marshal.

Everard Exton, Batchellour of Laws.
Mr. John Hill.
Mr. Francis Nixon.
Mr. Samuel Wiseman.
Mr. Keate Waller.
Mr. Edward Shaw.
Mr. Thomas Willymott.
Marshal of the Court, *Mr. John Curry*.

A LIST of the Governors and other Officers of the
Royal Post-House in *Lombard-Street*.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| S <i>IR Robert Ceston</i> , Kt. | } Governors. |
| <i>Sir Thomas Frankland</i> , Bar. | |
| <i>Mr. Benjamin Waterhouse,</i> | } Secretaries to the Governors. |
| <i>Mr. Christopher Smelt.</i> | |

The

78 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

The Foreign Office.

Comptroller, Mr. *Ashburnham Fromde.*

Clerks.

Mr. *Francis Clevtt.*

Mr. *William Goslin.*

Mr. *Adam Francko.*

Mr. *Daniel Favette.*

Mr. *Charles Good.*

Mr. *James Laurence, Alphabet-keeper.*

Mr. *Peter Mottoux.*

Inland-Office.

Isaac Manly, Esq; Comptroller.

Mr. *Stephen Lilly, Treasurer.*

M. *George Serle,*

Mr. *William Booth.*

Accomptants.

Clerks of the Roads.

Mr. *William Minors, Clerk of the Chester Road.*

Mr. *John Middleton, Clerk of the North-Road.*

Mr. *Francis Garard, Clerk of the West Road.*

Mr. *Charles Jackson, Clerk of the Bristol Road.*

Mr. *James Comber, Clerk of the Tarmouth-Road.*

Mr. *Daniel Bickerton, Clerk of the Kent-Road.*

Mr. *George Colley, Clerk of the Kent-Road off by Nights.*

Other Clerks.

Mr. *John Toft.*

Mr. *John Thompson.*

Mr. *William Green.*

Mr. *Thomas Sawtell.*

Mr. *Arthur Darcy.*

Mr. *John Balduck.*

Mr. *William Hawes.*

Mr. *Rober Colecroft.*

Mr. *Martin Buckell.*

Mr. *Thomas Robotham.*

Mr. *Stephen Gerey.*

Mr. *Edward Warren.*

Mr. *—— Hope.*

Mr. *John Green.*

Mr. *Abraham Brookbank.*

Mr. *Underhill Breeze.*

Mr. *Alexander Say.*

Mr. *James Walker.*

Windowmen.

A LIST of Her Majesty's Household Officers and Servants attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of *William Duke of Devonshire*, Lord Steward; together with their respective *Salaries* and *Board-wages*.

The Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

| White-staff Officers. | Wages, | Per Annum. | Board-wages. |
|---|-----------|------------|--------------|
| W illiam, Duke of Devonshire,
Lord Steward of Her Ma-
jesty's Household. | 100 00 00 | 1360 00 00 | |

Francis

Francis, Ear
rer.

Sir Edward

Comptro

Sir Benjamin

Sir Thomas

Houshol

Cle

Sir William

Anthony Ro

Cle

Charles Scan

Edward Gr

1.

Petley Gra

Charles M

Gilbert Tho

John Shaw,

John Price

John Shaw

Edw. Parf

Luder Spic

Henry Sam

2.

John Clark

Edward B

William Wa

3.

William L

Charles Fu

Lewis Van

4.

Foger Webb

David Lla

Thomas J

John Clay,

John Muri

5.

Tho. Hopp

of the

| | | Per Annum.
Wages | Board | Wages. |
|---|---|---------------------|-------|--------|
| Francis, Earl of Bradford, Treasur. | } | | 1076 | 05 04 |
| Sir Edward Seymour, Baronet, Comptroler. | } | 107 17 06 | 1092 | 02 06 |
| Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Cofferer. | — | | 400 | 00 00 |
| Sir Thomas Felton, Master of the Household. | } | 66 13 04 | 433 | 06 08 |

Clerks of the Greencloth.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------|-----|-------|
| Sir William Forester, Knight. | } | 44 06 08 | 455 | 13 04 |
| Anthony Rowe, Esq; | } | 44 06 08 | 455 | 13 04 |

Clerks Comptrollers.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------|-----|-------|
| Charles Scarborough, Esq; | } | 44 06 08 | 455 | 13 04 |
| Edward Griffin, Esq; | } | 44 06 08 | 455 | 13 04 |

1. Accompting-House.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------|----|-------|
| Petley Graham, Yeoman, | — | 05 00 00 | 73 | 00 00 |
| Charles Morgan, Yeoman. | — | 05 00 00 | 73 | 00 00 |
| Gilbert Thornburgh, Groom. | — | 02 13 04 | 54 | 15 00 |
| John Shaw, Groom. | — | 02 13 04 | 54 | 15 00 |
| John Price, | } Clerks. } | — | 50 | 00 00 |
| John Shaw, | | — | 50 | 00 00 |
| Edw. Parsons, | | — | 50 | 00 00 |
| Luder Spicemaker, | | — | 50 | 00 00 |
| Henry Sampson, Messenger. | — | 02 13 04 | 37 | 06 08 |

2. Bake-House.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------|----|-------|
| John Clarke, Yeoman. | — | 05 00 00 | 45 | 00 00 |
| Edward Ball, Groom. | — | 02 13 04 | 37 | 06 08 |
| William Walton, Groom. | — | 02 13 04 | 37 | 06 08 |

3. Pantry.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|---------------------|----|-------|
| William Lingen, Gent. and Yeoman. | 11 | 18 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 | 11 10 |
| Charles Justice, Groom. | — | 02 13 04 | 37 | 06 08 |
| Lewis Van Dorem, Groom. | — | 02 13 04 | 37 | 06 08 |

4. Buttry.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|---------------------|----|---------------------|
| Roger Webb, Gent. and Yeoman. | 11 | 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 | 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| David Lloyd, Yeoman. | — | 05 00 00 | 45 | 00 00 |
| Thomas Jones, Groom. | — | 02 13 04 | 37 | 06 08 |
| John Clay, Groom. | — | 02 13 04 | 37 | 06 08 |
| John Murray, Groom. | — | 02 13 04 | 37 | 06 08 |

5. Cellar.

| | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|----|---------------------|
| Tho. Hoggard, Gent. and Yeoman of the Ice-house. | } | 11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 | 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|--|---|------------------------|----|---------------------|

Richard

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| | | Per Annum. | |
|---|----------------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Wages. | Board Wages. |
| Richard Dalton, Yeoman, | ———— | 05 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Andrew Tofts, Yeoman, | ———— | 05 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| James Heymans, Yeoman, | ———— | 05 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Fran. Furnis, Yeoman, | ———— | 05 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Samuel Towers, Groom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 37 06 08 |
| John Jones, Groom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 37 06 08 |
| Charles Price, Groom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 37 06 08 |
| 6. Spicery. | | | |
| Joseph Sommers, Esq; | { Joint
Clerks. } | 32 00 00 | 168 00 00 |
| George Bond, Esq; | | | |
| 7. Chandlery. | | | |
| John Pigot. | ———— | ———— | ———— |
| 8. Confectionary. | | | |
| Elizabeth Stephens, | ———— | 05 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Geo. Gunthorpe, Yeoman, | ———— | 05 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Tho. Drake, Groom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 37 06 08 |
| 9. Cwry, | | | |
| Josias Poulter, Gent. and Yeoman, | ———— | 11 08 01½ | 48 11 10½ |
| Peter Berry, Yeoman, | ———— | 05 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Conrad Roupel, Groom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 37 06 08 |
| 10. Landress. | | | |
| Jane Gunthorp, | ———— | 20 00 00 | 100 00 00 |
| 11. Kitchen. | | | |
| James Clarke, Esq; Chief Clerk | ———— | 44 06 06 | 205 13 04 |
| Henry Lowman, Esq; 2d Clerk, | ———— | 11 08 01½ | 138 11 10½ |
| Patrick Lamb, Esq; Master Cook, | ———— | 11 08 01½ | 138 11 10½ |
| John Faverall, 2d Master Cook, | ———— | 11 08 01½ | 108 11 10½ |
| Michal Hounsleff, 3d Master-Cook, | ———— | 11 08 10½ | 108 11 10½ |
| John Dissel, 4th Master-Cook, | ———— | 11 08 12 | 108 11 10½ |
| Joseph Centlivres, Yeoman of the }
Mouth. | { | 05 00 00 | 55 00 00 |
| Manuell Hicks, Yeoman, Chief }
Cook of the Side-Kitchen. | | | |
| Claud Arnaud, Yeoman, | ———— | 05 00 00 | 55 00 00 |
| Richard Cookoe, Yeoman | ———— | 05 00 00 | 55 00 00 |
| John Lincicomb, Yeoman | ———— | 05 00 00 | 55 00 00 |
| William Goulding, Groom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 47 06 08 |
| John Pritchard, Groom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 47 06 08 |
| William Daniel, Groom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 47 06 08 |
| William Calhoone, Groom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 47 06 08 |
| John Sells, Gorom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 47 06 08 |
| Gabriel Cooper, Groom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 47 06 08 |
| Christian Froling, Groom, | ———— | 02 13 04 | 47 06 08 |
| William Hounsleff, Child, | ———— | 02 00 00 | 38 00 00 |
| James Smith, Child, | ———— | 02 00 00 | 38 00 00 |
| Thomas Webb, Child, | ———— | 02 00 00 | 38 00 00 |
| Thomas Wells, Child, | ———— | 02 00 00 | 38 00 00 |

John

John Sh
Christoph
William
George
John We
Thomas
Samuel
Edward
Edward
John Ga
John Gr
John Fos
John Wi
James E

James H
Henry G
John Jo
Francis
the S

John W
Nichola
Robert
Geo. M
John G

Patrick
Tho. Sa
Edward
Tho. Br
John H
Edward

Esme
Antho
David

James
Henry

John T
Alexan

Thoma
Fran F

| | | Per Annum. | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Wages. | | Wages. | Board-Wages. |
| John Sheppard, Child, ————— | 02 00 00 | | 38 00 00 |
| Christopher Lisney, Child, ————— | 02 00 00 | | 38 00 00 |
| William Tomlin, Scourer, ————— | 02 00 00 | | 28 00 00 |
| George Braithwait, Scourer, ————— | 02 00 00 | | 28 00 00 |
| John Webb, Sen. Turnbroach, ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| Thomas Grecian, Turnbroach, ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| Samuel Edmonds, Turnbroach, ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| Edward Harris, Turnbroach, ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| Edward Parkinson, Turnbroach, ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| John Gatley, Turnbroach, ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| John Grimstone, Turnbroach, ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| John Fosbrooke, Turnbroach, ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| John Winn, Door-keeper, ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| James Eckersall, Door-keeper, ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| 12. Acaterp. | | | |
| James Halsey, Esq; Serjeant, ————— | 11 08 01½ | | 48 11 10½ |
| Henry Gascoigne Esq; { Joint | } — 06 13 04 | | 113 06 08 |
| John Jackson, Esq; { Clerks | | | |
| Francis Tuckwell, Yeomen of | } — 05 00 00 | | 10 00 90 |
| the Salt Stores. | | | |
| 13. Larders. | | | |
| John Whilden, Yeoman. ————— | 05 00 00 | | 45 00 00 |
| Nicholas Howard, Yeoman, ————— | 05 00 00 | | 45 00 00 |
| Robert Bray, Groom. ————— | 02 13 04 | | 37 06 08 |
| Geo. Minors, Groom. ————— | 02 13 04 | | 37 06 08 |
| John Geater, Groom, ————— | 02 13 04 | | 37 06 08 |
| 14. Pastry. | | | |
| Patrick Lamb, Yeoman. ————— | 05 00 00 | | 45 00 00 |
| Tho. Salter, Yeoman. ————— | 05 00 00 | | 45 00 30 |
| Edward Allen, Groom. ————— | 02 13 04 | | 37 06 08 |
| Tho. Brown, Groom. ————— | 02 13 04 | | 37 06 08 |
| John Head, Turner. ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| Edward Brand, Salsary-man. ————— | ————— | | 30 00 00 |
| 15. Poultry. | | | |
| Esme Clark, Yeoman. ————— | 05 00 00 | | 45 00 00 |
| Anthony Scarlet, Groom. ————— | 02 13 04 | | 37 06 08 |
| David Davies, Groom. ————— | 02 13 04 | | 37 06 08 |
| 16. Scalding-House. | | | |
| James Goodwin, Yeoman. ————— | 05 00 00 | | 45 00 00 |
| Henry Yorke, Groom. ————— | 02 13 04 | | 37 06 08 |
| 17. Poultry, Pastry, Scul- | | | |
| lery and Woodyard. | | | |
| John Price, Esq; Clerk. ————— | 06 13 03 | | 73 06 08 |
| Alexander Gretton, Esq; Clerk. ————— | 06 13 04 | | 73 06 08 |
| 18. Scullery. | | | |
| Thomas Hardyman, Yeoman. ————— | 05 00 00 | | 45 00 00 |
| Fran Forrester, Yeoman ————— | 05 00 00 | | 45 00 00 |

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| | | Per Annum. | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------|--------------|
| | | Wages | | Board-Wages. |
| James Tooth, | { Joint } | 02 | 13 04 | 37 06 08 |
| Sam. Farley, | { Grooms. } | | | |
| Tho. Robinson, | Page. | 02 | 00 00 | 33 00 00 |
| Robert Lloyd, | Page. | 02 | 00 00 | 33 00 00 |
| James Rodd, | Child. | 02 | 00 00 | 33 00 00 |
| Richard Bland, | Child. | 02 | 00 00 | 33 00 00 |
| John Griffin, | Pan-keeper, | 02 | 00 00 | 28 00 00 |
| Richard Turner, | Pankeeper. | 02 | 00 00 | 28 00 00 |
| Martha Hilton. | | 02 | 00 00 | 33 00 00 |

19. Woodyard.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|----|-------|----------|
| Ann Coleman. | | 05 | 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Leonard Hancock, | Groom. | 02 | 13 04 | 37 06 08 |
| Sommerfet English, | Groom. | 02 | 13 04 | 37 06 08 |

20. Porters at the Gate.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Henry Rainsford, Esq; | Serjeant. | 11 | 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 108 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alex. Hubert, | Yeoman | 05 | 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Richard Miller, | Yeoman, | 05 | 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Aaron Kenton, | Yeoman. | 05 | 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Cha. Leager, | Yeoman. | 05 | 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Mahalaleel Windham, | Groom. | 02 | 13 04 | 37 06 08 |
| James Lovet, | Groom. | 02 | 13 04 | 37 06 08 |
| Philip Hanchel, | Groom. | 02 | 13 04 | 37 06 08 |

21. Harbingers.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----|---------------------|------------------------|
| Peter la Roche, | Gentleman | 11 | 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Matthew Whitfield, | Gent. | 11 | 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Thomas Roe, | Gent. | 11 | 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| William Wall, | Yeoman. | 05 | 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| William Merritt, | Yeoman. | 05 | 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Fran. Courant, | Yeoman. | 05 | 00 00 | 45 00 00 |

22. Cartakers.

| | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----|-------|----------|
| Richard Fielder, | Yeoman, | 05 | 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Edward Kilmaine, | Yeoman, | 05 | 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| William Munden, | Groom, | 02 | 13 04 | 37 06 08 |
| William Arber, | Groom, | 02 | 13 04 | 37 06 08 |

23. Almondy.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----|-------|----------|
| Richard Bennet, | Yeoman, | 05 | 00 00 | 45 00 00 |
| Daniel Whitton, | Groom, | 02 | 13 04 | 37 06 08 |

24. Officers of the Hall.

| | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----|---------------------|----------|
| Charles Parsons, | Marshal, | 13 | 00 08 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 05 00 |
| William Everall, | Daily-Waiter, | 02 | 13 00 | 28 00 00 |
| James Moody, | Daily-Waiter, | 02 | 13 00 | 28 00 00 |
| John Philips, | Daily-Waiter, | 02 | 13 00 | 28 00 00 |

25. Knight Marshal and

Marshal's Men.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|--|----------|
| Sir Philip Medows, | Kt. Marshal, | | | 26 00 00 |
| John Lester, | Provost Marshal's Man, | | | 20 00 00 |
| Theophilus Bustard, | the like, | | | 20 00 00 |

Samuel

Samuel B
Thomas B
John App
John Sal

William S

John Har

Robert W

Samuel L

Joseph R

Edward

Luder Spi

Jacob Ab

Henry Ga

Two, —

Edward

Nathanie

Thomas T

Poultere

Purveyor

Purveyor

Linnen I

Grocer,

Brewer,

Purveyor

Purveyor

Brasier,

Ironmor

Pewtere

Tallow-

Oylman

Watchm

Keeper

| | Per Annum. | |
|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Wages. | Board-Wages. |
| Samuel Birt, the like, ————— | | 20 00 00 |
| Thomas Bocket, the like, ————— | | 20 00 00 |
| John Appleby, the like, ————— | | 20 00 00 |
| John Salmon, the like, ————— | | 20 00 00 |
| 26. Cock and Crper. | | |
| William Sampson, ————— | | 18 05 00 |
| 27. Officers of the Uerge. | | |
| John Hardesty, Clerk, ————— | 06 13 04 | 23 06 08 |
| Robert White, Coroner, ————— | 06 13 04 | 23 06 08 |
| 28. Bread-bearers. | | |
| Samuel Lee, ————— | 02 00 00 | 18 17 06 |
| Joseph Richard Lee, ————— | 02 00 00 | 18 17 06 |
| 28. Tail-Cartakers. | | |
| Edward Parsons, ————— | 02 13 04 | 07 02 06 |
| Luder Spiesmaker, ————— | 02 13 04 | 07 02 06 |
| Jacob Abbadie, ————— | 02 13 04 | 07 02 06 |
| Henry Gascoigne, ————— | 02 13 04 | 07 02 06 |
| 30. Wine-Porters. | | |
| Two, ————— | 04 00 00 | |
| 31. Turncock at Ken-
sington. | | |
| Edward Jones, ————— | | 25 00 00 |
| 32. Bell-ringer there. | | |
| Nathaniel Lloyd, ————— | | 25 00 00 |
| 33. Cartloaden. | | |
| Thomas Travers, ————— | | 18 05 00 |

Purveyors.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Poulterers, Thomas Carter and Joseph Huddle. | |
| Purveyor of Sea-Fish, Francis Tuckwell. | |
| Purveyor of Fresh-water Fish, — Maddox. | |
| Linnen Draper, Matthew Cooper. | |
| Grocer, Peter la Vigne. | |
| Brewer, Richard Sanders. | |
| Purveyor of Butchers Meat, Richard Hudson and Rob. Head. | |
| Purveyor of Bacon, John Clift. | |
| Brasier, Leonard Hancock. | |
| Ironmonger, ————— | |
| Pewterer, William Templeman. | |
| Tallow-chandler, Tho. Rutter. | |
| Oylman, Davenant Sherborne. | |
| Watchman at St. James's, Joseph Campion. | 27 07 06 |
| Keeper of the Cisterns, Thomas Hipsley. | 55 12 06 |

A LIST of the Sheriffs appointed for the Year
1702 are these.

Berks Rich Southby, jun. Esq;
 Bedford, Tho Bromsal, Esq;
 Bucks, John Duncomb, Esq;
 Cumberland, Rich Crackenthorp, Esq;
 Cambridge and } Edward Nigh-
 Huntingdon, } tingale, Esq;
 Cheshire, John Davenport, Esq;
 Cornwall, Gregory Peters, Esq;
 Devon, Sir John Rogers.
 Dorset, Nicholas Hardy, Esq;
 Derby, Sir John Harper, Bar.
 Ebor. Robert Mitford, Esq;
 Essex, Peter Whitcomb, Esq;
 Gloucester, Samuel Eccles, Esq;
 Hertford, Thomas Blackmore, Esq;
 Hereford, Robert Symonds, Esq;
 Kent, Bowyer Henly, Esq;
 Lancaster, Roger Noel, Esq;
 Leicester, Tho. Charnell, Esq;
 Lincoln, Francis Fane, Esq;
 Monmouth, Will. Lewis, Esq;
 Northumb. Alex. Brown, Esq;
 Northampton, Sir Cesar Child, Bar.
 Norfolk, William Newman, Esq;
 Notting. William Burnet, Esq;
 Oxford, Sir John Thornicraft.

Rutland, John Wingfield, Esq;
 Salop, Edward Cresset, Esq;
 Somerset, Samuel Rodbert, Esq;
 Stafford, Thomas Nobbs, Esq;
 Suffolk, John Scrivener, Esq;
 Southampton, Edw. Lisle Esq;
 Surrey, John Deleane, Esq;
 Sussex, John Ellis, Esq;
 Warwick, John Addis Esq;
 Worcester, Thomas Savage, Esq;
 Wilts, Will. Willoughby, Esq;

W A L E S.

Montgomery, John Felton, Esq;
 Denbigh, Enbule Thelwell, Esq;
 Flint, Thomas Banduen, Esq;
 Carmarthen, Tho. Lloyd, Esq;
 Glamorgan, Daniel Morris, Esq;
 Breknock, Rich. Stedman, Esq;
 Radnor, John Read, Esq;
 Pembroke, John Edwards, Esq;
 Cardigan, Lewis Gwin, Esq;
 Anglesey, John Winn, Esq;
 Carnarvan, Arthur Williams, Esq;
 Merioneth, Edw. Holland, Esq;

The Three Counties wanting in this List, are *Durham*, *Middlesex* and *Westmorland*; the first of which being a County Palatine, the Bishop appoints a Deputy to Officiate; as for the next, the City of *London*, by a particular Privilege, has the Choice of two Sheriffs, who serve for it, and the County; Lastly, the Earl of *Thanet*, as descended from the *Cliffords*, and they again from the *Viponts*, is Hereditary Sheriff of *Westmorland*.

A LIST of the Sheriffs appointed by Her Maje.
sty in 1672. for 1673.

Berks, John Hilderson, Esq;
 Bedford, Tho. Johnson, Esq;
 Bucks, Sir Joseph Alston, Bar.

Cheshire, Sir John Cherwood, Bar.
 Cornwall, John Williams, Esq;
 Cumberland, John Dalston, Esq;
 Cam-

Cambridge
 Huntingd
 Devon, G
 Dorset, E
 Derby Ha
 Ebor. Sir
 Essex, E
 Gloucester
 Hertford
 Hereford
 Kent, Tho
 Lancaster
 Leicester
 Lincoln
 Monmou
 Hinder
 Northum
 Northam
 Notting.
 Norfolk
 Oxford
 Rutland
 Salop, H
 Somerset

A Cata

SIR T
 sider
 Dr. Sam
 Dr. VVa
 Dr. Peter
 Dr. John
 Dr. Edw
 and C
 Dr. Jos
 Dr. Rich
 Dr. Thom
 Dr. Edw
 Dr. Char
 Dr. Phin
 Dr. VVa

Cambridge and Sir Roger Jen-
Huntingdon. Inings, Bar.
Devon, George Barker, Esq;
Dorset, Edward Clavel, Esq;
Derby Hen. Cope of Duffield, Esq;
Ebor. Sir Thomas Pennymann Bar.
Essex, Edward Bullock Esq;
Glocester, Sir Edw. Thirst, Bar.
Hertford, Rob. Huddesley, Esq;
Hereford, John Noble, Esq;
Kent, Thomas Golding, Esq;
Lancaster, Peter Egerton, Esq;
Leicester, James Armeston, Esq;
Lincoln, Charles Caldent, Esq;
Monmouth, David Lloyd, of
Hinder, Esq;
Northumb. Thomas Foster, Esq;
Northamp. Randolph Wyke Esq;
Notting. Henry Sherbrooke, Esq;
Norfolk, Samuel Brant, Esq;
Oxford, Francis Keck, Esq;
Rutland, Nich. Bullingham Esq;
Salop, Henry Biggs, Esq;
Somerset, John Megg, Esq;

Stafford, Humphrey Hodges, Esq;
Suffolk, John Currant, Esq;
Southampt. Benj. Ruddiard Esq;
Surrey, Will. Woodward, Esq;
Sussex, John Butler, Esq;
Warwick, Edw. Boughton Esq;
Worcester, Humphrey Soley, Esq;
Wilts, Richard Long, Esq;

W A L E S.

Montgomery, Will. Meredith Esq;
Denbigh, Thomas Roberts of
Llanrhydd, Esq;
Flint, Thomas Lloyd, Esq;
Canarvon, Simon Fowks, Esq;
Carmarthen, Zach. Bovan, Esq;
Glamorgan, William Bassett, Esq;
Brecon, John Davies, Esq;
Radnor, Morgan Vaughan Esq;
Pembroke, Julius Deeds, Esq;
Cardigan, Richard Philips, Esq;
Anglesey, Robert Owen, Esq;
Merioneth, Will. Wynn, Esq;

A Catalogue of the Fellows and other Members of
the College of Physicians, London.

Fellows.

SIR Thomas Middleton, Pre-
sident.
Dr. Samuel Collins, Censor.
Dr. Walter Charl-ton.
Dr. Peter Barwick.
Dr. John Lawson, Elect.
Dr. Edward Brown, Treasurer,
and Censor.
Dr. Josias Clerk, Elect.
Dr. Richard Torlesse, Cens.
Dr. Thomas Alvey.
Dr. Edward Hulse, Elect.
Dr. Charles Goodall.
Dr. Phineas Fowke.
Dr. Walter Harris.

Dr. William Briggs.
Dr. Walter Mills.
Dr. Edward Tyson.
Dr. Charles Fraiser.
Dr. Frederick Slare.
Dr. Richard Darnelli.
Dr. John Rateman.
Dr. William Johnston.
Dr. William Dawes, Cens.
Dr. Thomas Gill, Cens. Regist.
Dr. Richard Robinson.
Dr. Lancelot Harrison.
Dr. Martin Lister.
Dr. Robert Pit.
Dr. Richard Field.
Dr. Edmund Dickinson.
Sir Edmund King, Knight.
Dr. Christopher Love-Morley.

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Dr. Edward Baynard.
 Dr. Theodore Colladon.
 Dr. Richard Blackburne.
 Dr. Christian Harrel.
 Dr. Simon Welman.
 Dr. George How.
 Dr. Nathaniel Johnston.
 Dr. Robert Price.
 Dr. Robert Gray.
 Dr. Richard Smith.
 Dr. Joshua le Fere.
 Dr. Thomas VValsh.
 Dr. John Ratcliffe.
 Dr. John Harrison.
 Dr. Hans Sloane.
 Sir Richard Blackmore.
 Dr. Tancred Robinson.
 Dr. Richard Carr.
 Dr. John Hutton.
 Dr. James VVelwood.
 Dr. Peter Gelfthorpe.
 Dr. VWilliam Musgrave.
 Dr. Humphrey Ridley.
 Dr. VWilliam Gibbons.
 Dr. VWilliam Gould.
 Dr. John Hawys.
 Dr. Robert Conny.
 Dr. Samuel Gurth.
 Dr. Hugh Chamberlain.
 Dr. VWilliam Cole.
 Dr. Salusbury Cade.
 Dr. Denton Nicholas.
 Dr. Humphry Brook.

Candidates.

Dr. John Nicholson.
 Dr. Thomas Hoy.
 Dr. Thomas Sutton.
 Dr. Joseph Gaylard.
 Dr. Richard Adams.
 Dr. VWilliam Coward.
 Dr. Richard Morton.
 Dr. VVoolaston.
 Dr. Norris.
 Dr. VVright.
 Dr. Drake.
 Dr. VWoodward.
 Dr. Colcbrook.

Dr. Harvey.
 Dr. Branthwayt.

Honorary Fellows.

Sir William Langham.
 Dr. Robert Fielding.
 Dr. John Windebank.
 Dr. Henry Sampson.
 Dr. Daniel Cox.
 Dr. Nehemiah Grew.
 Dr. Thomas Gibson.

Licentiates.

Dr. John Feak.
 Dr. Christopher Crell.
 Dr. Philip Guide.
 Dr. John Groenvelt.
 Dr. Joshua Palmer.
 Dr. Henry Morelli.
 Mr. John Peche.
 Dr. VWilliam Sydenham.
 Dr. John Jones.
 Dr. Charles Nichols.
 Dr. David Hamilton.
 Dr. John Deffray.
 Mr. VWilliam Grimbaldston.
 Dr. Caleb Coatsworth.
 Dr. Sebastian le Jeune.
 Mr. John Tivil.
 Mr. Francis Upton.
 Mr. Thomas Botterell.
 Dr. James Mauncleer.
 Dr. John Charles.
 Dr. Philip Rose.
 Dr. Thomas Rolfe.
 Dr. William Oliver.
 Dr. Oliver Horseman.
 Mr. Ralph Hicks.
 Dr. Thomas VValker.
 Dr. Judocus Crull.
 Dr. Peter Silvestre.
 Dr. Charles Morton.
 Dr. George Fleming.
 Dr. Stephen Hunt.
 Dr. William Cockburn.
 Mr. Tho Turbeville.

Dr.

Dr. John
 Dr. Short.

A LI

THE
 Prince G
 Archbif
 Lord Ke
 Lord Pr
 Duke of
 Duke of
 Marque
 Earl of
 Earl of
 Bishop
 Bishop
 Bishop

The

SIR
 Sir
 Sir Wil
 Sir Rob
 Sir Tho
 Sir Joh
 Sir Wil
 Sir Th
 Sir Jo
 Sir Ea
 Sir Ha
 Sir Fr
 Sir Ra
 Sir Th
 Sir W
 Sir J
 Sir Th
 Sir J
 Sir O
 Sir T

Dr. John Crichton.
Dr. Short.

Dr. John Colbatch.
Dr. Cyprianus.

A LIST of the present Governors of the Charter-
House.

THE Queen.
Queen Dowager.
Prince George.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord Keeper.
Lord President.
Duke of Ormond.
Duke of Leeds.
Duke of Shrewsbury.
Marquess of Normandy.
Earl of Clarendon.
Earl of Rochester.
Bishop of London.
Bishop of Winchester.
Bishop of Ely.

Lord Sommers.
Lord Chief Justice Holt.
Lord Chief Baron Ward.
The Master, Dr. Burnet.

Other Officers.

Register, William Empsom, Esq;
Receiver General Rob. Pain, Esq;
Physician, Dr. Goodal.
Surgeon, Mr. John Bamber.
Apothecary, Mr. Pettifarr.
Minister, Mr. King.
Schoolmaster, Dr. Walker.
Usher, Mr. Tooke.

The Names of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, &c.

SIR Samuel Dashwood, Lord Mayor Aldgate Ward.
Sir Robert Clayton, Cheapside Ward.
Sir William Pritchard, Broadstreet Ward.
Sir Robert Jeffrey, Cordwainer Ward.
Sir Tho. Stampe, Cripplegate within and without.
Sir John Fleet, Langbourn Ward.
Sir William Ashurst, Billingsgate Ward.
Sir Tho. Lane, Candlewick Ward.
Sir John Houblon, Cornhill Ward.
Sir Edward Clarke, Breadstreet Ward.
Sir Humphrey Edwin, Townstreet Ward.
Sir Fran. Child, Farringdon within.
Sir Richard Levett, Bridge Ward without.
Sir Tho. Abney, Vintry Ward.
Sir William Gore, Colemanstreet Ward.
Sir John Parsons, Bassishaw Ward.
Sir Tho. Cooke, Queenhithe Ward.
Sir Joseph Smart, Limestreet Ward.
Sir Owen Buckingham, Bishopsgate within and without.
Sir Tho. Rawlinson, Castle-Bainard Ward.

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Sir Robert Bedingfield, Dowgate Ward.
 Sir Charles Duncombe, Bridge Ward within.
 Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, Port-saken Ward.
 Sir William Whithers, Faringdon within.
 Sir Sam. Garrard, } Sheriffs. { Aldersgate within and without,
 Sir Gilbert Heathcote, } { Walbrook Ward.
 Recorder, Sir Salathiel Lovell, Kt.

Chief Officers under them.

Sir Thomas Cuddon, Kt. Chamberlain.
 Duncan Dee, Esq; Common-Serjeant.
 Henry Ashurst, Esq; Town-Clerk.
 Nicholas Wilmot, Esq; Comptroller of the Chamber.

Other Officers.

William Man, Esq; Sword-bearer.
 John Haley, Esq; Common-Hunt.
 Isaac Greenvill, Esq; Common-Cryer.
 Tanfield Lemmon, Esq; Judge of the Sheriffs Court.
 Zachary Hiccox, Esq; Water-Bailly.

City Council.

Richard Richardson, Esq; | — Major Esq;
 William Lightfoot, Esq;

Attorneys in the Mayor's Court.

Mr. James Gibson, | Mr. John Andrews.
 Mr. Edward Smith. | Mr. Thomas Jackson,

Judges of the Sheriffs Court.

James Mundy, Esq; | Tanfield Lemmon, Esq;

Secondaries of each Compter.

Of the Poultry Compter, Mr. Trotman.
 Of Woodstreet Compter, Mr. Foxall.

Attorneys of the Sheriffs Court.

Mr. Hargrave. | Mr. Tho. Hamond.
 Mr. Bogun. | Mr. White.
 Mr. Bellamy. | Mr. Barry.
 Mr. Goddard. | Mr. Short.

Pro-

Prothonotaries.

Mr Headly,

| Mr. Thompson.

Francis Browne,
Joseph Dike,
Edward Goslin,

} Serjeant-Carvers.

Mr. Colt,
Mr. Hewet,
Mr. Nix

} Serjeants of the Chamber.

Matthias Hale, Esq; Serjeant of the Channel.

Robert Walker.
William Collins.

} Yeomen of the Chamber.

Two Marshals.

Stephen Wats.
John Marshal.

Four Yeomen of the Water-side.

Mr. Robert Horton.
Mr. Hearn.

| Mr. Clement Hull.
Mr. Moses Griffith.

Mr. Edward Sorrell, Yeomen of the Channel.
Mr. Roberts Under Water-Bayliff.

Six Young Men.

Mr. Pigott.
Mr. Pool.
Mr. Bancroft.

| Mr. Stokes.
Mr. Massell.
Mr. Gravestock.

John Man, Foreign-Taker, and Clerk of Newgate-Market.

James Chambers.
——— Dashwood.

} Yeomen of the Wood-Wharf.

William Cane,
Thomas Chambers.

} Meal-Weighers.

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A LIST of Her Majesties Commissioners of the
Lieutenancy, for the City of London.

THE Right Honourable, Sir Samuel Dashwood, Knight
Lord-Mayor, and the Lord Mayor for the time being.

Sir Robert Clayton,
Sir William Prichard,
Sir Robert Jeffreys,
Sir Thomas Stampe,
Sir John Fleet,
Sir William Ashurst,
Sir Thomas Lane,
Sir John Houlton,
Sir Edward Clarke,
Sir Humphrey Edwin,
Sir Francis Child,
Sir Richard Levett,
Sir Thomas Abney,

Knights and Aldermen.

Sir Salathiel Lovell Knight and Recorder, and the Recorder
for the time being.

Sir William Gore,
Sir John Parsons.
Sir Thomas Cooke,
Sir Joseph Smart,
Sir Owen Buckingham,
Sir Thomas Rawlinson,
Sir Robert Bedingfield,
Sir William Withers,
Sir Charles Duncomb,
Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys,
Sir Samuel Garrard,
Sir Gilbert Heathcote,

Knights and Aldermen,

Sir Thomas Halton, Knight.
Sir John Mordant, Knight.
Sir Henry Ashurst, Knight.
Sir John Buckworth, Knight.
Sir Basil Firebrass, Knight.
Sir John Lethieullier, Knight.
Sir Peter Vandeputt, Knight.
Sir William Russell, Knight.
Sir Jeremy Sambroke, Knight.
Sir Thomas Vernon, Knight.

Sir Gabriel Roberts, Knight.
Sir William Scawen, Knight,
Sir Stephen Evance, Knight.
Sir Robert Adams, Knight.
Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Knight.
Sir Rowland Aynsworth, Knight.
Sir Jonathan Andrews, Knight.
Sir Thomas Davall, Knight.
Sir Benjamin Ayloffe, Knight.
Sir James Smith, Knight.

Sir

Sir James
Joseph
Daniel
Robert
Henry
Benjamin
Charles
John
Nathan
Thomas
Thomas
Thomas
William
John
Richard
Peter
William
Arthur
John
Duncan
Richard
William
John
Edmund
John
Richard
John
Henry
John
George
Thomas
Sir
John
William
Samuel
Richard
John
Sir
Sir
Samuel
John
Richard
Henry
John
William
Francis
Francis

Sir James Bateman, Knight.

James Denew, Esq;
 Joseph Scriven, Esq;
 Daniel Allen, Esq;
 Robert Raworth, Esq;
 Henry Hatley, Esq;
 Benjamin Whitcomb, Esq;
 Charles Chamberlain, Esq;
 John Nicholls, Esq;
 Nathaniel Tench, Esq;
 Thomas Western, Esq;
 Thomas Frederick, Esq;
 Thomas Coulson, Esq;
 William Faulkner, Esq;
 John Rudge, Esq;
 Richard Hoar, Esq;
 Peter Joy, Esq;
 William Hooker, Esq;
 Arthur Barron, Esq;
 John Sawyer, Esq;
 Duncan Dee, Esq;
 Richard Richardson, Esq;
 William Strong, Esq;
 John Jeffryes, Esq;
 Edmund Bolter, Esq;
 John Morris, Esq;
 Richard Bristow, Esq;
 John Hammond, Esq;
 Henry Cornish, Esq;
 John Morgan, Esq;
 George Boone, Esq;
 Thomas Death, Esq;
 Sir Thomas Cudden, Knight.
 John Cullum, Esq;
 William Walker, Esq;
 Samuel Stanier, Esq;
 Richard Young, Esq;
 John Sherbrook, Esq;
 Sir John Wolfe, Knight,
 Sir Bartholomew Gracedieu, Kt.
 Samuel Lock, Esq;
 John Ward, Esq;
 Richard Wynn, Esq;
 Henry Lamb, Esq;
 John Coggs, Esq;
 William des Bourverie, Esq;
 Francis Dashwood, Esq;
 Francis Brerewood, Esq;

Thomas Blackmore, Esq;
 Richard Crawley, Esq;
 George Finch, Esq;
 Nathaniel Herne, Esq;
 William Fazakerley, Esq;
 Urban Hall, Esq;
 Thomas Hall, Esq;
 Samuel Ongley, Esq;
 John Paige, Esq;
 George Newland, Esq;
 James Ward, Esq;
 Robert Fowle, Esq;
 Thomas Vooten, Esq;
 Robert Child, Esq;
 William Lewen, Esq;
 Francis Stratford, Esq;
 Daniel Brattle, Esq;
 Zachary Foxal, Esq;
 Richard Terbury, Esq;
 Edward Hammond, Esq;
 George Buckle, Esq;
 Leonard VVessell, Esq;
 Frederick Herne, Esq;
 Peregrine Bertie, Esq;
 Paul Dockminique, Esq;
 George Fawterell, Esq;
 James Cooke, Esq;
 William Beckford, Esq;
 Edmond Etrick, Esq;
 Anthony Turney, Esq;
 Thomas Powell, Esq;
 John Craddock, Esq;
 James Hallet, Esq;
 William Etrick, Esq;
 Thomas Spencer, Esq;
 Deputy Gardiner, Esq;
 Richard Craddock, Esq;
 Thomas Blackmore Junior, Esq;
 Edward Coulson, Esq;
 Richard Beauchampe, Esq;
 Deputy Carpenter, Esq;
 Aaron Goodiear, Esq;
 Henry Tate, Esq;
 John Knap, Esq;
 Jeremiah Vaite, Esq;
 William Parrott, Esq;
 Henry Daniel, Esq;

These

2 *A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,*

These Gentlemen are of the *Quorum*.

The Right Honourable the *Lord-Mayor*.

Sir Robert Clayton,
Sir William Prichard,
Sir Robert Geffery,
Sir John Fleet,
Sir William Ashurst,
Sir John Houblon,
Sir Francis Child,
Sir Richard Levett,
Sir Samuel Dashwood,
Sir John Parsons,
Sir Thomas Cooke,
Sir Thomas Rawlinson,
Sir William Withers,
Sir Charles Duncomb.

Knights and Aldermen.

A LIST of the Names of the *Field Officers*,
Captains, *Lieutenants* and *Ensigns*, in the *Militia*
of the City of *London*, as they are Commissioned
by Her *Majestys* present Commissioners of *Lieute-*
nancy for the said City, the 24th Day of *Decemb.*
Anno. Dom. 1702.

1. *Yellow Regiment.*

Colonel, *Lieutenant-Colonel*, *Major* and *Captains*.

THE Right Honourable Sir Samuel Dashwood Knt. *Lord-*
Mayor, *Colonel*, *Lieutenant-Colonel*, Sir Francis Dash-
wood Knight, *Major*, John Hulls.

1. *Captain* Henry Langford.
2. *Captain* William Ferroure.
3. *Captain* Samuel Robinson.
4. *Captain* John Partridge.
5. *Captain* Isaac Massey.

Lieutenants.

Captain-Lieutenant, Tho. Murrey.
Thomas Goodhand.
William Morris.
Francis Sadler.
John Kelson.
Thomas Raden.
John Hamm.
Christopher Parkinson.

Ensigns.

Thomas Wolley.
William Bunce.
Robert Hulls.
James Purser.
Robert Porter.
Joseph Cole.
Thomas Hartwell.

2. *White,*

The Hon
Lieutenan
Major T
1. Capta
2. Capta
3. Capta
4. Capta
5. Capta

Captain
Ton
Joshua
James
Thom
James
Natha
John
Georg

The H
Lieute
Major
1. Cap
2. Cap
3. Cap
4. Cap
5. Ca

Capta
ch
Mat
Rich
Rich
John
Edw
Wi
Wi

2. White.

Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major and Captains.

The Honourable Sir William Prichard, Kt. and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Perry.

Major Thomas Bird.

1. Captain Richard Amery.
2. Captain William Knight.
3. Captain Charles Pratten.
4. Captain, Leonard Fish.
5. Captain, James Jackson.

Lieutenants.

Ensigns.

Captain - Lieutenant, Thomas
Tonstal.

Joshua Davis.

James Goodchild.

Thomas Tarrant.

James Anselm.

Nathaniel Nichols.

John Hobb.

George Hill.

Nathaniel Hanwell.

Edward Hart.

William Thompson.

Richard Holland.

Jonathan Lawrence.

Edward Pratten.

William Blick.

Richard Thompson.

3. Red.

Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Captains.

The Honourable Sir John Fleet, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel, John Howard.

Major, George Heath.

1. Captain, William Warren.
2. Captain, John Lekeux.
3. Captain, James Haynes.
4. Captain, Edgerton Henshaw.
5. Captain, Daniel Ireson.

Lieutenants.

Ensignes.

Captain-Lieutenant, John Bur-
chall.

Matthew Belchar.

Richard Smith.

Richard Dyer.

John Smart.

Edward Bennet.

William Day.

William Wilson.

John Kimpton.

Richard Brasier.

John Norman.

Francis Douce.

Lawrence Child.

John Coleet.

Robert Vaudry.

Nicholas Crutcher.

4. Orange.

4. Orange.

Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Captains,

The Honourable Sir Francis Child, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert Child.

Major, Booth Hereford.

- 1 *Captain, Jeremiah Pierce.*
- 2 *Captain, Clement Wakelin.*
- 3 *Captain, Anthony Bradshaw.*
- 4 *Captain, James Mascie.*
- 5 *Captain, Thomas Weekley.*

Lieutenants.

Captain - Lieutenant, Benjamin
Rhodes.
Humphrey Pickfatt.
John Nelson.
Thomas Raban.
Edward Anderton.
John Reynolds.
Walter Sutton.
Thomas Goodchepe.

Ensigns.

John Lynwood.
Francis Howard.
Henry Harling.
Francis Leech.
George Burbage.
Richard Gawdren.
Edward Orrell.
Richard Street.

5. Blue.

Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Captains:

The Honourable Sir Thomas Cooke, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert Lancashire.

Major, Henry Daniel.

- 1 *Captain, Peter Boulton.*
- 2 *Captain, John Silke.*
- 3 *Captain, Gostwick Cox.*
- 4 *Captain, John Woodroffe.*
- 5 *Captain John Snart.*

Lieutenants.

Captain - Lieutenant, Charles
Chandlis.
John Cave.
Richard Nevil.
John Albert.
Stephen Gifford.
Peter Stephens.
Ralph Stringer.
Anthony Gyles.

Ensigns.

William Edden.
Richard Drinkwater.
Henry Daniel junior.
John Crabb,
William Tabor.
Nicholas Stratford.
Robert Upp.
Joseph Bawler.

6. Green.

Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Captains.

The Honourable Sir Charles Duncomb, Kt. and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas Spencer.

Major, Thomas Seeley.

1 Captain, Gilbert Repington.

2 Captain, Daniel Heyes.

3 Captain, William Pollard.

4 Captain, Robert Croshaw.

5 Captain, John Newton.

Lieutenants.

Ensignes.

Captain - Lieutenant, Richard
Sanders.

Jeremiah Hurt.

Willoughby Machan.

William Southard.

George Jenkins.

William Mitchell.

William Killingworth.

Edward Parry.

John Ramridge.

John Moore.

William Ruffle.

Charles Hitchin.

Robert Clarke.

George Pawlet.

James Nicholson.

A LIST of the several Officers of Her Majesty's
Court of QUEEN'S-BENCH.**L**ord Chief Justice, Sir John Holt, Knight.

The other Justices are,

Sir John Powel, Kt.

Sir Littleton Powis, Kt.

| Sir Henry Gould, Kt.

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Samuel Astrey, Kt.

His Secondary, Simon Harcourt, Esq;

Entering Clerks.

Mr. Robert Selyard, Clerk of the Rules.

Mr. Richard Horton, sen.

Mr. Rice Foulke.

Mr. Benedict Brown.

Mr. Rob. Wintour.

| Mr. William Leighton.

| Mr. Hen. Maisterman.

| Mr. Richard Harcourt.

| Mr. Richard Horton, jun.

Clerks

Clerks of the Estreats of Issues.

Mr. Richard Horton, jun.
Mr. Richard Harcourt.

These attend upon the Puifne Judges of the said Court the last Day of every Issuable Term; and carry up to the Exchequer the Estreat of the Issues, and deliver it in upon Oath to the Chief-Baron of the said Court.

Prothonotaries-Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries, Rowland Holt Esq;
Robert Coleman, Gent.

Secondary, Giles Clark, Esq;
Deputy for signing Writs, and Clerk for filling of the Declarations, Mr. Thomas Bromfield.
Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggers, Mr. Robert Warter.
Clerk of the Bails and Postea's, Mr. Francis Thacker.

Custos Brevium, and Nisi Prius Office.

Thomas Goodinge, Serjeant at Law.
Thomas Goodall, Esq;

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of Queens-Bench, Masters of the Office for making up, examining, and sealing all the Records of Assize and Nisi Prius of that Court wheresoever Triable, and Clerks of the Essoigns, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout England, are

| | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| Mr. John Todd. | | Mr. William Tully. |
| Mr. John Hollyman. | | Mr. Thomas Goodinge. |
| Mr. James Hooton. | | Mr. Robert Page. |

Deputy Clerk of the Inner-Treasury, Mr. Henry Boulton.
Deputy Clerk of the Outward-Treasury, Mr. Robert Page.

Two Bag-bearers who carry the Records into Court.
Marshal of the Queen's-Bench Prison, William Sutton, Esq;
His Deputy, Mr. Cooke.

Clerks of the Papers there, Mr. John Marson, Mr. Ellis Stephens.

Clerks of the Papers on the Flea-side,

| | | |
|-------------------|--|------------------|
| Mr. Robert Stone. | | Mr. Adam Baynes. |
|-------------------|--|------------------|

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. William Simmons.
His Deputy, Mr. Pickering.

Clerk

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *Petit*.

Sealer of the Writs, Mr. *Pepys*.

A Chief Crier, two under-Criers, two Ushers, and four Tipstaves.

The Filacers and Exigenters of the Queens-Bench.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Robert Hastings. | Barkshire. |
| Mr. Thomas Stateham. | Derby. |
| Mr. John Green. | Devonshire. |
| Mr. George Woodson. | Yorkshire. |
| Mr. William Twiford. | Essex. |
| Mr. John Try. | Gloucester. |
| Mr. William Hastings. | Hereford. |
| Mr. Jonathan Ravenhill. | Hertford. |
| Mr. John Withers. | Kent. |
| Mr. John Browning. | Lincoln. |
| Mr. Henry Deane. | London and Middlesex. |
| Mr. Henry Dodd. | Oxfordshire. |
| Mr. Philip Hodges. | Somersetshire. |
| Mr. Robert Curtis. | Suffex. |
| Mr. Samuel Porter. | Wilts. |
| Mr. Robert Hyde. | Newcastle. |
| Mr. James Mead. | Bristol. |

Mr. Simon Fuller.

} Bedfordshire and
} Buckinghamshire.

Sir James Fuller,

} Cambridgeshire and
} Cornwall.

Mr. Simon Fuller,

} Dorset, Huntington
} and Leicester.
Monmouth.

Mr John Smith,

} Norfolk and
} Northampton.

Mr. Simon Fuller,

} Northumberland and
} Nottingham.

Sir James Fuller, *Bar.*

Rutland.

Sir James Fuller, *Bar.*

Salop.

James Woodhouse, *Esq;*

Southampton.

Mr. Simon Fuller,

Stafford.

Mr. William Hawbury,

Suffolk.

Sir James Fuller, *Bar.*

Warwick.

Sir James Fuller, *Bar.*

} Westmorland and
} Worcester.

Mr. Simon Fuller,

Mr. William Bennet,

Town of Nottingham.

Mr. William Osburn,

Kingston upon Hull.

G g g

Mr.

98 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

Mr. Charles Waite,

Town of Southampton.

Mr. John Withers,

City of Canterbury.

Mr. Simon Fuller,

} City of Coventry.
} City of York.
} City of Exeter.

Mr. Henry Owen,

City of Gloucester.

Mr. Simon Fuller,

} City of Lincoln.
} City of Norwich.
} City of Litchfield.
} City of Worcester.
} Town of Pool.

A LIST of the Officers of the Court of Chancery.

Lord Keeper, Sir Nathan Wright.
His Secretary, Richard Webster, Esq;
Master of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor Knt.
His Secretary, Thomas Janson, Esq;

Twelve Masters in Chancery.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sir John Trevor, Kt. | John Methwin, Esq; |
| Sir Lacon William Child, Kt. | Samuel Keck, Esq; |
| Sir John Hoskins, Kt. | Sir Richard Holford, Kt. |
| Sir John Franklin, Kt. | Thomas Pitt, Esq; |
| Sir Robert Legard, Kt. | Thomas Gery, Esq; |
| John Edisbury, LLD. | William Rogers, Esq; |

The Six Clerks.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Basil Herne, Esq; | Nathanael Barnardiston, Esquire. |
| John Suffield, Esq; | William Lamb, Esquire. |
| John Highlord, Esq; | Sir John Meeres, Knight. |

Clerk of the Crown, George Wright, Esq;
Prothonotary of the Court, Gostelow Snow, Esq;
Clerk of the Hanaper, Henry Seymour, Esq;
His Deputy ——— Whitehead, Esq;
Warden of the Fleet, William Weeden Ford, Esq;
Serjeant at Arms, Peter Piercehouse, Esq;

Two Examiners.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| William Emerton, Esq; | Arthur Trevor, Esq; |
|-----------------------|---------------------|

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| John Dawling, Esq; | ——— Bulstrode, Esq; |
| Daniel Bland, Esq; | |

Six

Six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel.

| | | |
|--------------------|--|---------------------|
| Mr. Henry Watson. | | Mr. ——— Horsman. |
| Mr. John Woodford. | | Mr. William Grimes. |
| Mr. ——— Lawton. | | Mr. Thomas Pengry. |

Masters of the Subpœna Office.

Lyonel Vane,
Thomas Lyddal, } Esquires.

Their Deputy, Mr. Nicholas Hookes.

Clerk of the Patents, Charles Cox, Esq;

His Deputy, Thomas Brook, Esq;

The Registers Office.

Principal Register Charles Duke of St. Albans.

Deputy-Registers.

George Edwards, } Esquires.
Carew Guiddott,

Registers for the Rolls.

Mr. Edward Goldsborough.

Mr. Richard Price.

Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the Old Book, — Oades Gent.

Keepers of the other Entry-Books, Robert Devenish, Gent.

Henry Devenish, Gent.

Master of the Affidavit-Office, John Poynter, Esq;

His Deputies, Mr. Morris Williams, Mr. Rob. Starhope.

Cursitors Office.

Mr. Michael Terrey, Principal for Nottingham and Northampton.

Assistants, Mr. Abraham Skinner, for Essex and Berks, Mr. John Shorthose, for Devon and Kent.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Mr. Samuel Layton, | } | For London and
Middlesex. |
| Mr. Henry Martin, | | |
| William Fish, Esq; | | |
| Mr. Hen. Cesar. | | |

John Hungerford, Esq; for Yorkshire and Westmorland.

Mr. Francis King, for Cambridge and Gloucester.

Mr. John Reynolds, for Southampton and Warwick.

Mr. Charles Pickering, for Norfolk and Cumberland.

Mr. John Pagett, for Lincoln and Somerset.

Mr. Stephen Terrey, for Surrey and Salop.

Mr. Robert Hart, for Oxon and Rutland.

Mr. Jeremy Hale, for Stafford and Wilts.

Mr. William Wickliffe, for Suffex and Worcester.

Mr. Henry Thornycroft for Hertford and Derby.

100 *A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,*

Mr. *Andrew Gillingham*, for *Hereford* and *Monmouth*.

Mr. *Richard Nelson*, for *Suffolk* and *Huntington*.

Alexander Pitfield, Esq; for *Kent* and *Devon*.

Mr. *William Richardson*, for *Bucks* and *Bedford*.

Mr. *Humphrey Miller*, for *Lincoln* and *Somerset*.

Mr. *Thomas Barnes*, for *Leicester* and *Cornwall*.

Mr. *William Boddington*, for *Dorset* and *Northumberland*.

Secretary of the Presentations of Spiritual Benefices, *John Twells*, Esq;

Alienation-Office.

Peregrine Bertie, Esq;

James Sanderson, Esq;

Henry Villars, Esq;

} Commissioners.

Master in *Chancery*, *Geo. Morley*, Esq;

Receiver, Mr. *Nicholas Whitacre*.

Clerk of the Enrollments, Mr. *Bernard Halfpenny*.

Clerk of the Entries. Mr. *Thomas Webb*.

A LIST of the Officers of the Court of *Common-Pleas*.

Lord Chief-Justice, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Knight.

Sir *Edward Nevil*, Kt.

Sir *John Blencoe*, Kt.

The Hon. *Robert Tracy*, Esq;

} Justices.

Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Earl of *Litchfield*.

Sworn Master, Sir *Walter St. John*.

His Secondary, Mr. *Joseph Yates*.

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *John Cook*, Esq;

His Secondary, Mr. *Richard Derby*.

Second Prothonotary, *Thomas Foley*, Esq;

His Secondary, Mr. *Nicholas Hall*.

Third Prothonotary, ——— *Borret*, Esq;

His Secondary, Mr. *George Cook*.

Chirographers Office.

Robert Bird, Esq; Master in Trust for *Montague Drake*, Esquire

Secondary, Mr. *John Storer*.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. *Thomas Newman*.

Mr. *Peter Storer*.

Mr. *Michael Glyd*.

Mr. *Joseph Biscoe*.

Mr. *Nathanael Herbert*.

Mr. ——— *Woodward*.

Mr. *Richard Campion*.

Register,

Register, *John Drake, Esq;*

Clerk of the Proclamations, *Mr. Peter Woodward.*

Clerk of the Treasury, *Mr. Edward Mills.*

Clerks of the *Jurats*, or Under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. Robert Maidstone.

Mr. George Halfhide.

Mr. Henry Perkins.

Mr. ——— Duncomb.

Mr. Edward Birch.

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, *Mr. Edw. Mills.*

His Deputy, *Mr. William Gandy.*

Clerk of the Errors, *Mr. Edmund Dummer.*

Clerk of the *Utlawries*, *Roderick Lloyd, Esq;*

Clerk of the Queens Silver Office, *Mr. Cook.*

Clerk of the Warrants, *Mr. William East.*

His Deputy, *Mr. Courthope.*

Clerk of the *Habeas Corpus*, *Mr. Windham.*

His Deputy, *Mr. Hambden.*

Clerk of the *Essoigns*, *Mr. William Hall.*

Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, *Mr. Norris.*

Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Mr. Richard Spicer,

} *Warwickshire, Leicestershire
Nottinghamshire, Derby-
shire, City of Coventry, and
Town of Nottingham.*

Mr. Joseph Yates,

Monmouth.

Mr. Nathanael Rider.

} *Wiltshire, Hantshire, and
the Town of Southamp-
ton.*

Mr Child,

} *Bedfordshire, Berkshire,
Buckinghamshire, and Ox-
fordshire.*

Mr. Carpenter,

} *The City of Bristol, County
of Somerset, and Town of
Pool.*

Col. Stringer,

} *Yorkshire, City of York, Town
of Kingston upon Hull.*

Mr. Nelson.

} *Devonshire, and the City of
Exeter.*

Charles Shepherd, Esq;

} *Salop, Staffordshire, North-
amptonshire, Rutlandshire,
and the Town of Litch-
field.*

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Mr. John Farrington, | } | Northumberland, Westmorland, and Town of Newcastle upon Tyne. |
| Mr. Busfield, | | London and Middlesex. |
| Mr. Marmaduke Allington, | } | Norfolk, and the City of Norwich, |
| Mr. Frederick Alp, | | Suffolk. |
| Mr. Isaac Jackson, | } | Lincoln, and City of Lincoln. |
| Mr. Jon Holmden. | | Gloucestershire, City of Gloucester, Worcestershire, City of Worcester, Cornwall, and Hereford. |
| Mr. Robert Bicknal, | } | Kent, Suffex, and Surrey. |
| Mr. Benjamin Brooks, | | Huntington and Cambridge. |
| Mr. Richard Boycat. | | Essex and Hertford. |
| The Four Exigenters. | | |
| Mr. William Avery. | | Mr. ——— Norcliff. |
| Mr. ——— Cotton. | | Mr. John Farrington. |

There are Four Criers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

A LIST of the Officers of the Court of Exchequer.

LORD Chief-Baron, Sir Edward Ward, Knight.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---------|
| Sir Thomas Bury, Kt. | } | Barons. |
| Robert Price, Esq; | | |
| John Smith, Esq; | | |

Cursitor Baron, Sir William Simpson, Knight.

The Queen's Remembrancers Office.

The Queen's Remembrancer, Evelyn, Viscount Fanshawe.
Sworn Master, Henry Ayloffe, Esq;
His Deputy, Robert Barker, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys of the Office.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| George Watts, Esq; | } | Secondaries. |
| Francis Butler, Esq; | | |

Mr.

Mr. Gabriel Armiger.
Mr. William Bathurst.
Mr. William Walker.

Mr. Thomas Eyre.
Mr. John Thompson.
Mr. John Harrison.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancers Office.

Leonard Thomson, Esq; Remembrancer.

The Six Attorneys or Sworn Clerks.

First Secondary, John Bayclure Esq;

Second Secondary, Charles Batteley, Esq;

Mr. John Hammond.
Mr. William Allason.

Mr. Henry Thompson.
Mr. Thomas Maddox.

Pipe-Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, The Lord Robert Russel.

His Deputy, Peter Frowde, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys or sworn Clerks there.

Secondary and first Attorney, Walter Wallinger, Esq;

Secondary, Joseph Cranmer, Esq;

Mr. Charles Milbourne.

Mr. Peter Frowde.

Philip Tullie, Esq;

Mr. William Worth.

Mr. Charles Hornby.

Mr. William Wrightson.

Comptroller of the Pipe, John Pottinger, Esq;

Office of the Pleas.

Clerk of the Pleas, Thomas Marriot, Esq;

The Four Attorneys.

Secondary and first Attorney, Thomas Arden, Esq;

Mr. Samuel Anderson.

Mr. Thomas Owen.

Mr. Richard Lloyd.

Forreign Opposer, Charles Whitacre, Esq;

Clerk of the Estreats, John Cook, Esq;

Surveyor of the Green-wax, Nathaniel Booth, Esq;

Auditors of the Imprest, Brook Bridges, Esq; Edw. Harley Esq;

Auditors of the Revenue.

Anthony Parsons, Esq;

John Shales, Esq;

Auditor for the Principality of Wales, The Right Honourable, ——— Godolphin, Esq,

His Deputy, Mr. Roderick Lloyd.

Auditor for the Dutchy of Cornwall, The Honourable Charles Bertie, Esq;

First-Fruits Office.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits and Tenths, John Fen, Esq;

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His Deputy, *Robert Butler, Esq;*

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. *Daniel Pigeon.*

| Mr. *John Acton.*

Clerk of the Augmentation Office, *Charles Batteley, Esq;*

Receiver of the First-Fruits, *William Glanville, Esq;*

Comptroller, *John Baber, Esq;*

Deputy-Chamberlains, Mr. ——— *Smith, Mr. Henry Ballow.*

Chief Usher of this Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of *Common-Pleas.* who hath under him four Ushers and six Messengers, *John Walker, Esq;*

The other Part of the *Exchequer* for receiving and disbursing the *Queen's Revenue.*

Sidney Lord *Godolphin*, Lord High-Treasurer of *England.*

His Secretary, *William Lownds, Esq;*

Chancellor and under Treasurer of the *Exchequer.* *Henry Boyle, Esquire.*

Chamberlains of the *Exchequer.*

Sir *Nicholas Steward.*

| *Charles Cole, Esq;*

Auditor of the Receipts of the *Exchequer,* *Charles Lord Halifax.*

Clerk of the Pells, *Henry Pelham, Esq;*

The Four Tellers.

The Right Honourable *John Lord Viscount, Fitz-Harding.*

The Honourable *Francis Godolphin, Esq;*

James Vernon, Esq;

Sir *Christopher Musgrave, Bar.*

The Deputies of the two Chamberlains who cleave the Tallies, and examine each Piece apart, are *John Lowe, Esquire* and *Peter le Neve, Gent.*

Usher of the Receipt, *John Taylor, Esq;*

Usher and Tally-Cutter, *Samuel Edwin, Esq;*

His Deputy, *John Thrale, Gent.*

At the Receipt of the *Exchequer,* Four Messengers Patent Officers, viz.

Mr. *William Wicket.*

| Mr. *Samuel Clark.*

Mr. *Jos. Richards.*

| Mr. *John Barret.*

Attorney-General.

Sir *Edward Northey, Kt.*

Solicitor General.

Sir *Simon Harcourt, Kt.*

Her

for the YEAR, 1702.

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Her Majesty's Serjeants at Law.

Sir Thomas Powis, Kt. First Serjeant.

Edward Birch, Esq;

Nicholas Hooper, Esq;

Sir Salathiel Lovell, Kt. Recorder of London.

Sir John Darnel, Kt.

Sir Joseph Jekyll, Kt.

The Queen's Learned Council at Law.

Sir William Whitlock, Kt.

John Conyers, Esq;

William Cooper, Esq;

The other Serjeants at Law,

Sir Robert Atkins.

Sir Robert Shaftoe.

The Hon. W. Montague, Esq;

Edward Bigland, Esq;

Sir Francis Wythens.

Sir Thomas Jenner.

Edwin Wyat, Esq;

Sir Edward Lutwich.

Sir Henry Selby.

Sir Thomas Powell.

Sir William Rawlinson.

William Killingworth, Esq;

Sir Charles Ingleby.

William le Hunt, Esq;

Sir John Rotheram.

Sir Henry Chancey.

Henry Trinder, Esq;

Francis Fuller, Esq;

Sir George Hutchin.

Sir William Wogan.

Sir Nathanael Bond.

Sir Ambrose Philips.

John Thirbane,

William Powlet,

William Coward.

Thomas Gooding,

Reginald Bretland,

Joseph Girdler,

Charles Bonytham,

John Green,

Thomas Gibbons,

John Keen,

Philip Neve,

Henry Turner,

James Mundy,

John Hooke,

John Pratt.

William Hall,

James Selby,

Laurence Agar,

John Smith.

Thomas Carthew.

Charles Whitaker.

Esqrs.

The Court of the Dutchy Chamber of
Lancaster.

Chancellor, Sir John Levison Gower.
Vice-Chancellor, John Weddall, Esq;
Attorney General, Edward Northey, Esq;
Clerk of the Dutchy, Cheek Gerard, Esq;
Receiver-General, Laurence Carter, Esq;

Anditor

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Auditor of the North, *William Belamy, Esq;*
 Auditor of the South, *John Vanbrugh, Esq;*
 Attorney-General for Lancaster, *Henry Ashurst, Esq;*
 Deputy-Clerk, *Benjamin Ayliffe, Gent.*

A LIST of the Justices of Her Majesty's Great Sessions in *South and North-Wales.*

For *Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor.*

William Paulet, Serjeant at Law.
Charles Cox, Esq;

For *Carmarthen, Pembrock, and Cardigan.*

Philip Neve, Serjeant at Law.
Tho. Webb, Esq;

For *Chester* Chief Justice.

Sir Joseph Jekyl, Knight.

For *Montgomery, Flint and Denbigh.*

Sir Joseph Jekyl, Knt. one of Her Majesties Serjeants at Law.
Sir Salathiel Lovel, Kt. another of Her Majesties Serjeants at Law.

For *Camarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey.*

William Peazley, Esq;
Marmaduke Gwin, Esq;

A LIST of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the *Bank of England.*

John Ward, Esq; Governor.
Abraham Houblon, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

| | |
|---|---|
| S IR William Ashurst, Kt.
and Alderman. | <i>Mr. John Gould.</i> |
| <i>Sir James Bateman, Kt. late Sheriff.</i> | <i>Sir John Houblon, Knight and Alderman.</i> |
| <i>Robert Bristow, Jun. Esq;</i> | <i>Mr. John Hanger.</i> |
| <i>William Des Bouverie, Esq;</i> | <i>Samuel Lethieullier, Esq;</i> |
| <i>Mr. Peter Delme.</i> | <i>Mr. Jacob Reynardson.</i> |
| <i>Mr. Josiah Diston.</i> | <i>Sir William Scawen, Kt.</i> |
| <i>Francis Eyles, Esq;</i> | <i>Mr. Humphrey South, Sen.</i> |
| <i>Sir William Gore,</i> | <i>Nathaniel Tench, Esq;</i> |
| <i>Kt. and Alderman.</i> | <i>Mr. Samuel Bulteele.</i> |

Sir

Sir Robert
Alderman
Mr. Gerard
Mr. Will

A LIST
 Unite
 the
 and a

SIR J
Mr.
Sir Thom
Aldern
Thomas
James C
Sir Sam
Lord
George
Mr. Cha
Francis
Sir John
Sir Hen
Thomas

E Dw
 He
 Richard

D
 Edm
 R

E M
 E
 Geo. M
 Ant
 Joh
 Th
 Danic

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Sir Robert Clayton, Knight and Alderman. | Mr. John De Vink. |
| Mr. Gerard Conyers. | Abraham Hill, Esq; |
| Mr. William Dawsonne. | Mr. Samuel Heathcote. |
| | Mr. John Shipman. |

A LIST of the Names of the Managers for The United Trade of the English Company, Trading to the East-Indies, Elected the 22d of July, 1702. and are to continue till July 22d 1703.

| | |
|--|--|
| SIR Jonathan Andrews Kt, | Nathaniel Gould, Esq; |
| Mr. Richard Acton. | Mr. Richard Gough. |
| Sir Thomas Cooke, Knight and Alderman. | Sir Edmund Harrison, Kt. |
| Thomas Coulson Esq; | William Hewer, Esq; |
| James Craggs Esq; | Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt. and Alderman. |
| Sir Samuel Dashiwood, now Lord Mayor. | Nathaniel Herne, Esq; |
| George Doddington, Esq; | Sir Theodore Janssen, Kt. |
| Mr. Charles Dubois. | Joseph Martin, Esq; |
| Francis Eyles, Esq; | Sir William Prichard, Knight and Alderman. |
| Sir John Fleet, Kt. and Alder. | Mr. Robert Raworth. |
| Sir Henry Furnese Kt. | Samuel Shepheard, Esq; |
| Thomas Frederick, Esq; | Thomas Vernon, Esq; |

Commissioners of the Stamp-Office.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Edward Lloyd, Esq; | Robert Pooley, Esq; |
| Henry Cornish, Esq; | Richard Dyet, Esq; |
| Richard Uthwait, Esq; | |

Commissioners for Hackney-Coaches.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Daniel Blake, Esq; | Charles Heron, Esq; |
| Thomas Strickland, Esq; | William Congreve, Esq; |
| Edmund Clarke, Esq; | |

Receiver, Mr. Wharton.

Commissioners of the Prizes.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Emanuel Scroop How, Esq; | Robert Yard, Esq; |
| Edward Brereton, Esq; | Anthony Duncomb, Esq; |
| Geo. Morley, Esq; | |

Anthony Barnaby, Esq; Secretary.

John Brewer, Esq; Treasurer.

Thomas Reves, Esq; Comptroller.

Daniel Burges, Gent. Solicitor.

Com-

Commissioners for Sick and Wounded.

Henry Lee, *Esq;*
Philip Herbert, *Esq;*
Dr. Richard Adams.

Dr. William Sherwood.
Dr. Charles Morley.

Commissioners for Managing the Duties on Salt.

John Danvers, *Esq;*
Thomas Aram, *Esq;*
Ashburnham Tool *Esq;*

Thomas Everard, *Esq;*
— Wynese, *Esq;*

Comptroller, Thomas Hopkins, *Esq;*
Secretary, Michael East, *Esq;*
Treasurer, The Hon. — Bridges, *Esq;*

Commissioners of Trade.

Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, or Lord Chancellor for the time being.

Lord President of the Privy-Council for the time being.

Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal for the time being.

Lord Treasurer, or first Commissioner of the Treasury for the time being.

Lord High-Admiral, or first Commissioner of the Admiralty for the time being.

The Principal Secretaries of State for the time being.

The Chancellor of the *Exchequer* for the time being.

The Bishop of London for the time being.

These Eight have no Salary.

Thomas Viscount Weymouth.
William Lord Dartmouth.
Sir Philip Meadows, Kt.
William Blaithwait, *Esq;*

John Pollexfen, *Esq;*
George Stepney, *Esq;*
Matthew Prior, *Esq;*
Robert Cecill, *Esq;*

These have 1000 l. per Ann. each.

Their Secretary, William Popple, *Esq;*

Commissioners for Stating Publick Accounts.

Francis Scobell, *Esq;*
William Bromley, *Esq;*
James Bridges, *Esq;*
Henry St. John, *Esq;*

Sir Godfrey Copley, *Bar.*
Colonel Robert Bierley.
George Langton, *Esq;*
Thomas Cook, *Esq.*

Commissioners to Examine Debts due to the Army.

Thomas Morris, *Merchant.*
Samuel Atkins, *Esq;*
Thomas Lister, *Esq;*

William Farrer, *Esq;*
George Langton, *Esq;*

Com-

Prince
Arch
The Lor
The Arch
The Lor
Englan
President
The Lor
William
Charles D
John Ma
Robert E
Aubrey E
Charles E
dlessex.
Charles E
Monm
Charles E
Charles E
Daniel E
Laurence
William
Ralph E
Arthur
Richard
Francis

The

TH

Sarah
Gro
Ann C
Lady
Mary
Rachel
ton.

Mrs.
Mrs.

Commissioners for Greenwich Hospital.

Prince George of Denmark,
 Archbishop of Canterbury.
 The Lord Keeper.
 The Archbishop of York.
 The Lord High Treasurer of
 England.
 President of the Council.
 The Lord Privy Seal.
 William Duke of Devonshire.
 Charles Duke of Bolton.
 John Marquess of Normanby.
 Robert Earl of Lindsey.
 Aubrey Earl of Oxford.
 Charles Earl of Dorset and Mid-
 dlesex.
 Charles Earl of Peterborough and
 Monmouth.
 Charles Bodvil, Earl of Radnor.
 Charles Earl of Berkley.
 Daniel Earl of Nottingham.
 Laurence Earl of Rochester.
 William Earl of Portland.
 Ralph Earl of Montague.
 Arthur Earl of Torrington.
 Richard Earl of Scarborough.
 Francis Earl of Bradford.

The Master of the Ordinance.
 Richard Earl of Ranelagh.
 Henry Bishop of London, and
 the rest of the Bishops.
 Robert Lord Lexington.
 Charles Lord Cornwallis.
 Thomas Lord Coningsby.
 The Chancellor of the Exche-
 quer.
 The Master of the Rolls.
 The Principal Secretaries of
 State.
 Lord Chief Justice of the
 Queens Bench.
 Treasurer of the Exchequer.
 The rest of the Judges of the
 Queens Bench.
 Judges of the Common Pleas.
 Lord Chief Baron, and the rest
 of the Barons of the Exche-
 quer, and the Cursitor Baron.
 The Lord Mayor, and Court
 of Aldermen.
 The Masters, Wardens, Assi-
 stants, and Elder Brethren
 of the Trinity-House at Deptf.

The Queen's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above Stairs, under the Lord Chamberlain.

THE Lord Chamberlain, *Edward Earl of Jersey.*
 Vice Chamberlain, *Peregrine Bertie, Esq;*

Ladies of the Bed-Chamber.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Sarah Dutcheſs of Marlborough,</i> | <i>Juliana Counteſs of Burlington.</i> |
| <i>Groom of the Stole.</i> | <i>Ann Counteſs of Abingdon.</i> |
| <i>Ann Charlotte Lady Frecheville.</i> | <i>Frances Counteſs of Scarborough.</i> |
| <i>Lady Henrietta Godolphin.</i> | <i>Ann Counteſs of Sunderland.</i> |
| <i>Mary Dutcheſs of Ormond.</i> | <i>Jane Lady Hide.</i> |
| <i>Rachel Marchioneſs of Harting-</i> | <i>Elizabeth Dutcheſs of Somerſet.</i> |
| <i>ton.</i> | |

Bed-Chamber Women.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Mrs. Beata Danvers.</i> | <i>Mrs. Agnata Cooper.</i> |
| <i>Mrs. Margery Feilding.</i> | <i>Mrs. Abigail Hill.</i> |

Cup-

Cup-Bearers.

Thomas Boteler, Esq;
James Tyrrell, Esq;

Robert Russel, Esq;
Charles Nicolas Eyre, Esq;

Carvers.

Bernard Graville, Esq;
Joseph Rossington, Esq;

Cornelius à Tilburn, Esq;
—— Price, Esq;

Sewers.

George Morley, Esq;
Richard Smith, Esq;

Nicholas Fenn, Esq;
—— Girard, Esq;

Esquires of the Body.

Sir Thomas Grantham, Kt.

William Sidenham, Esq;

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Mr. Edward Brown.
Mr. John Foster.
Mr. Gilbert Abrahall.

Mr. Laurence Saxton.
Mr. Hamnet Kirk.
Mr. John Smith.

Coffer-Maker.

Mr. Michael Wolrich.

Necessary Women.

Mary Foiston. | Ann Waley.

Landress of the Body.

Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson.

Sempstres.

Mrs. Ann Ransford.

Starcher.

Mrs. Elizabeth Abrahall.

Gentleman Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Henry Sands, Esq;
—— Cooper, Esq;

—— Harrison, Esq;
—— Anderson, Esq;

Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Sir David Mitchel, Kt. Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter and Black-Rod.

William Oldes,
Francis Ashton,
Jeremy Chaplain, } Esquires.

Assistant Gentleman Usher, William Sanderfon, Esq;

Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary.

—— Dalton, Esq;
—— Bracey, Esq;
—— Pinkney, Esq;
Henry Godfrey, Esq;

Jeremiah Bird, Esq;
John Gardy, Esq;
Josiah Humphrey, Esq;
John Edlyn, Esq;

Grooms

for the YEAR, 1702.

111

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

William Whitmore, Esq;

—— Bonning, Esq;

Robert Barkham, Esq;

—— Hemmington, Esq;

Pages of the Presence-Chamber.

Alexander Reynolds, Esq;

Arnold Walwyn, Esq;

Edward VVills, Esq;

Abraham Kemp, Esq;

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Mr. Charles Shepherd.

Mr. Adam Lisney.

Mr. Edward Cooper.

Mr. James Cooke.

Mr. John Lisney.

Mr. Thomas Nash.

Mr. Griffin Evans.

Mr. VValter Martin.

Mr. Robert Jenkinson.

Mr. John Stone.

Mr. VVilliam Dent.

Mr. Thurstonus VVhitehurst.

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. VVilliam Paulin.

Mr. Richard Savage.

Mr. Timothy Croump.

Mr. Anthony Meek.

Mr. Charles VVinn.

Mr. Richard Baugh.

Mr. VVilliam Murray.

Mr. John Gerard.

Great Wardrobe.

Master, the Right Honourable, Ralph Earl of Montague.

Standing Wardrobe at VVhitehall.

Daniel Child, Esq; Clerk.

At VVindsor.

Mr. Hall.

At Kensington.

Henry Lowman, Esq; House-keeper, and his Wife.

At Hampton-Court.

Duke of Northumberland, House-keeper.

Jasper English, Esq; under-House-keeper.

Mr. Peacock, House-keeper of the Bowling-Green, at Hampton-Court.

Mr. James Marriot, has Patent for Life, of the privy Lodgings at Hampton-Court.

At Windsor.

Theodore Randue, Esq; House-keeper.

Thomas Hall, Esq; Wardrobe-keeper.

At New-Market.

—— Walker, Esq; House-keeper.

Of Ludlow-Castle.

The Earl of Bradford, House-keeper.

Audley-Inn.

Thomas Earl of Suffolk, House-keeper.

At

112 *A Compleat* HISTORY of EUROPE,

At Richmond.

Mr. Robert White, under House-keeper.

At St. James's

—— Brown, Esq; Housekeeper.

At Westminster.

Mrs. Anne Ingleton.

Removing Wardrobe.

Peter Hume, Esq; Yeoman and Keeper.

Mr. Jonathan Chase, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, Grooms.

Mr. Kendal Heron, and Mr. Josias Jewell, Mr. Roger Hallet, Pages.

Yeomen of the Guns, Mr. Charles Coligne.

Surveyor of the Chamber, and Dresser, Mr. George Wellington.

House-keeper at Whitehall, Piercy Kirk, Esq;

Under-Housekeeper. Mr. Robert Beddow.

Mistress of the Robes.

Sarah Dutchess of Marlborough.

Mr. Van Hulst, Clerk of the Robes.

Mrs. Rachell Thomas Yeowoman of the Robes.

Charles Hodges, Groom of the Robes.

Mr. George Curtis,

Mr. William Forster.

} Waiters of the Robes.

Mr. William Lovegrove, Coffer-Bearer to the Robes.

Privy Purse.

Sarah Dutchess of Marlborough.

Captain of the Band of Pensioners.

Charles Duke of St. Albans.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

John Lord Fitzharding.

His Deputy, Mr. John Jeredoe.

Comptroller of the Chamber.

Hugh Chidley, Esq;

Deputy, Mr. Vanbrugh.

Master of the Jewel-House.

Charles Godfrey, Esq;

Yeoman, Mr. Edward Paunceford.

Groom, Mr. Edward Yardly.

Clerk, Mr. Robert Sedgwick.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Charles Cotterel, Knight.

Deputy, the Honourable John Dormer, Esquire.

Marshal, Mr. Richard La Basse.

Charles Sambourn le Bass, Assistant.

Serjeant

Serjeants at Arms.

1. *Thomas Charnock, Esq;*
2. *John Templer, Esq;*
3. *Joseph Lawson, Esq;*
4. *Thomas Furst, Esq;*
5. *Matthew Hutton, Esq;*
6. *Benjamin Gregge, Esq;*
7. *Edmund Williamson, Esq;*
8. *Daniel Gardner, Esq;*

Serjeant at Arms to attend the Lord Keeper.

Peter Peerschouse, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms to attend the Lord Treasurer.

Reginald Ryley, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms to attend the House of Commons,

Samuel Powell, Esq;

Groom Porter, *Mr. William Rowley.*

Master of the Revels, *Charles Killigrew, Esq;*

His Yeoman, *Mr. Henry Harris.*

Knight Harbinger, *John Thurston, Esq;*

Messengers in Ordinary.

Mr. Thomas Beake.
Mr. Francis Clarke.
Mr. Charles Couchman.
Mr. Richard Hopkins.
Mr. Henry Legat.
Mr. Joseph Chance.
Mr. Peter Newlyn.
Mr. John Beal.
Mr. Nicholas Hill.
Mr. Tho. Davis.
Mr. George Fry.
Mr. Tho. Beake.
Mr. Charles Kenge.
Mr. Ralph Gibbs.
Mr. James Kitson.
Mr. Simon Chapman.
Mr. Ralph Young.
Mr. George Collins.
Mr. Edward Gibbs.
Mr. Samuel Grice.

Mr. John Freeman.
Mr. William Knight.
Mr. Richard Hayward.
Mr. Nathan Wilcocks.
Mr. Tho. Newlyn.
Mr. William Saffery, alias Suttens.
Mr. Samuel Hill.
Mr. Peter Moresco.
Mr. Henry Allen.
Mr. Peter Brown.
Mr. John Thornborough.
Mr. John Morris.
Mr. Anthony Dogley.
Mr. Richard Revel.
Mr. Richard Barlo.
Mr. Fortune Barton.
Mr. ——— Harris.
Mr. Tho. Nightingal.
Mr. Francis Sewyer.
Mr. Thomas Smith.

Clerks of the Cheque.

Mr. Thomas Atterbury.

Mr. William Shaw.

Messenger of the Press.

Mr. Robert Stephens.

H h h

Musicians.

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| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Master of the Musick, <i>Mr. John Eccles.</i> | <i>Mr. Richard Bradley.</i> |
| <i>Mr. John Banister.</i> | <i>Mr. John Ridgley.</i> |
| <i>Mr. Robert King.</i> | <i>Mr. John Lenton.</i> |
| <i>Mr. Edward Hooton.</i> | <i>Mr. Robert Lewis.</i> |
| <i>Mr. Henry Heale.</i> | <i>Mr. Francis Cruys.</i> |
| <i>Mr. Gilbert Abrathall.</i> | <i>Mr. Charles Smith.</i> |
| <i>Mr. Thomas Clayton.</i> | <i>Mr. Francis Jones.</i> |
| <i>Mr. John Shore.</i> | <i>Mr. William Gorton.</i> |
| <i>Mr. Hen. Eccles.</i> | <i>Mr. Alexander Delature.</i> |
| <i>Mr. Christian Stefkins</i> | <i>Mr. Thomas Perkinson.</i> |
| <i>Mr. Frederick Stefkins.</i> | <i>Mr. Daniel Short.</i> |
| <i>Mr. Theo. Fitz.</i> | <i>Mr. John Mosley, Instrument</i> |
| <i>Mr. Edmund Flower.</i> | <i>keeper.</i> |

Lord Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesties
Forests, &c. on the North side of the *Trent.*

Montagu Venables Bertie, Earl of *Abington.*

Lord Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's
Forests, &c. on the North side of the *Trent.*

William Duke of Devonshire.

Ranger of St. James's Park, *William Hen. Earl of Bath.*

Of *Hide Park, Anthony Row, Esq;*

Of *Windsor Forest, George Duke of Northumberland.*

Of *Waltham Forest, Robert Earl of Lindsey.*

Of *Windsor Great and Little Park, Sarah Dutcheſs of Marlborough.*

Of *Greenwich Park, Henry Earl of Romney.*

Of *Hampton-Court Park, William Young, Esq;*

Of *Audley-Inne Park, Mr. David Robinson.*

Lord Warden of the *Staneries.*

The Honourable *John Granville, Esq;*

Warden of *Sherwood Forrest, John Duke of New-Castle.*

Serjeant-Trumpeter, *Matthew Shower, Esq;*

Sixteen Trumpeters.

Drum-Major, *John Maugrige, Esq;*

Master of the Tennis Court, *Horatio Moor, Esq;*

Master of the Barges, *Mr. John Warner.*

Forty Eight Watermen.

Physicians in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Person.

Sir Thomas Middleton.

Dr. Hans.

Dr. Laurence.

Dr. Martin Lister.

Mr. Joseph Pitts,

Mr. James Chase.

} Apothecaries to the Person.

Apothecary to the Household, *William Jones, Esq;*

Chi-

Chirurgeons.

Serjeant Surgeon to the Person, *Charles Bernard, Esq;*
Second Chirurgeon, *Mr. David Elder.*

Others reputed to be the Queens Servants.

Jeweller, *Sir Stephen Evance, Knight.*

Goldsmith, *Mr. Charles Smethin.*

Bookseller, *Major William Churchil.*

Watchmaker and Clockmaker, *Mr. Thomas Herbert.*

Principal Painter, *Sir Godfrey Kneller, Knight.*

Poet Laureat, *Nahum Tate, Esq;*

Latin Secretary, *Richard Hill, Esq;*

Fowl-keeper in St. James's Park, *Anthony Row, Esq;*

Mr. Walton, Surveyor and keeper of the Pictures.

Library-Keeper at St. James's, *Dr. Richard Bently.*

Chief Gardiner of the Royal Garden at Windsor *Mr. Watts.*

Eight other Gardiners.

Clerk Itinerant, *Mr. Charles Houghton.*

Plaisterer, *Mr. John Grove.*

Master Carver, *Mr. Grimlin Gibbons.*

Master Glasier, *Mr. William Ireland.*

Joyner of the Privy-Chamber, *Mr. Norris.*

Master of the Tents, Toyls and Pavilions, *Charles Gorsuch, Esq;*

Rat-killer, *Mr. William Hester.*

Moletaker, *Mr. Thomas Frazier.*

Fowlkeeper in St. James's Park, *Anthony Row, Esq;*

Strewer of Herbs, *Elizabeth Jux.*

As for the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, they were very numerous in the late King's time, and are now to be reduced to the Old Number of 48, but there being but a very few of them yet Sworn, we shall wholly omit them this year, and take care to insert them in the next.

A LIST of the Officers and Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Chappel Royal.

Henry Lord Bishop of London, Dean. Board-Wages, 200 *l.*
per Annum.

Lord Almoner, *John Lord Archbishop of York.*

Mr. Ralph Battel, Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chappel, and Sub-Almoner.

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Forty Eight Champlains in Ordinary, waiting in their Months.

March.

Dr. Menard.
Dr. Bently.
Dr. Smoult.
Mr. Waple.

April.

Dr. Mills.
Dr. Bradford.
Dr. Young.
Dr. Dunstar.

May.

Dr. Haley.
Dr. Resbury.
Dr. Aldridge.
Dr. Wake.

June.

Dr. Sherlock.
Dr. Linford.
Dr. Inet.
Dr. Herne

July.

Dr. Heskard.
Dr. Willis.
Dr. Hesketh.
Dr. James.

August.

Dr. Gee.
Dr. Mandeville.
Dr. Charlotte.
Dr. Barton.

September.

Dr. Manningham.
Mr. Adams.
Dr. Edwards.
Dr. Brabant.

October.

Dr. Pelling.
Dr. Hickman.
Dr. Tulley.
Dr. Atterbury.

November.

Dr. Verney.
Dr. Blackhall.
Sir William Dawes, Bar. D. D.
Dr. Stanhope.

December.

Dr. Blackbourn.
Dr. Royse.
Dr. Freeman.
Dr. Wickart.

January.

Dr. Lamb.
Dr. Hosper.
Dr. Nurse.
Dr. Brady.

February.

Dr. Tyler.
Mr. Whitfield.
Dr. Trimmell.
Mr. Fleetwood.

Gentlemen of the Chappel.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Mr. Edward Bradock, Clerk of the Cheque. | Mr. Samuel Bentham. |
| Mr. John Goodgroome. | Mr. John Howell. |
| Mr. Thomas Richardson. | Mr. Charles Barnes. |
| Mr. James Hart. | Mr. Alexander Damascene. |
| Mr. Andrew Trebeck. | Mr. Daniel Williams. |
| Dr. William Turner. | Mr. John Church. |
| Mr. William Crispion. | Mr. Thomas Linacre. |
| Mr. John Gostling. | Mr. Thomas Jennings. |
| Mr. Leonard Woddeson. | Mr. Thomas Edwards. |
| | Mr. William VVashbourn. |

Their Salary 73 l. each per Ann. and the Sub-Dean the same.

Mr. John Radcliffe, Confessor to the Houshold, and Gentleman of the Chappel.

Dr. John Blow, Master of the Children, and Organist; for each of which he receives 24 l. per Annum Salary.

Mr. Francis Piggot, Organist. Salary 73 l. per Annum.

The

The Children of the Chappel, viz.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bernard Gates. | James Hasleton. |
| Richard Elford. | Josias Priest. |
| John Freeman. | Henry Franks. |
| Humphry Griffith. | Edmond Baker. |
| Matthew Benson. | Jervase Deane. |
| Nathanael Priest. | William Perry. |
| William Govadking. | |

Clerks of the Closet in Commission, Dr. *William Ghrame*, Dean of *Carlisle*, Dr. *John Younger*, Dr. *Samuel Pratt*.

Mr. *Gilbert Thornbrough*, Closet-Keeper.

Mr. *Bernard Smith*, Organ-BUILDER.

Henry Parker, Esq; Serjeant, Salary, 6 l. 10 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Board-wages, 66 l. 3 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Marm. Alford, Yeom. Sal. 5 l. Board-wages, 49 l. 15 s. } *Of the Vestry.*

Matthew Fayrlace, Groom. Salary 45 l. 12. s. 6 d.

William Sampson, Bell-Ringer, Salary 15 l. 4 s. Board-wages, 15 l. 4 s. 2 d.

Matthew Shelley, Organ-blower. Board-wages 10 l.

Officers of the Works.

Surveyor-General, Sir *Christopher Wren*.

Comptroller, Capt. *Vanbrugh*.

Master Carpenter, *Benjamin Jackson*, Esquire.

Master Mason, *Robert Aldersey*, Esq;

Clark Ingrosser, *Christopher Wren*, Esq;

Master of the Mechanicks, _____

Pay-master, *Thomas Lloyd*, Esquire.

His Deputy, Colonel *Tho. Taylor*.

Clerks of the Works.

At *Whitehall*, Mr. *Leonard Gamon*.

Greenwich, Mr. *William Dickison*.

Tower and Somerset-House, Mr. *John Rotheram*.

Hampton-Court, *John Bull*, Esq;

Newmarket, Mr. *Henry Vinstanley*.

Kensington, Mr. *Nicholas Hawksmore*.

Vinchester, Mr. *Thomas Bateman*.

Serjeant-Painter, Mr. *Robert Streeter*.

Serjeant-Plumber, Mr. *Charles Atherton*.

Purveyor. Mr. *Charles Hopson*.

Master-Joyner, Mr. *Alexander Fort*.

Clerk Itinerant, Mr. *Charles Haughton*.

Plaisterer, Mr. *John Grove*.

Master-Carver, Mr. *Grimlin Gibbons*.

Master-Glasier, Mr. *William Ireland*.

Lock-Smith, Mr. *Philip Harris*.

Black-Smith, Mr. _____ Keys.

Bricklayer, Mr. *Richard Stacy*.

A LIST of the Heads of the Colleges and Halls
in the University of Oxford.

HIS Grace *James Duke of Ormond*, Chancellour.
 University-College, Dr. *Charlett*, Master. *Pro. Chan.*
Baliol-College, Dr. *Maunder* Master.
Merton-College, Dr. *Lydell*, Warden.
Exeter-College, Dr. *Paynter*, Rector.
Oriel-College, Dr. *Royse* Provost.
Queens College, Dr. *Halton*, Provost.
New-College, Dr. *Traffles*, Warden.
Lincoln-College, Dr. *Adams*, Rector.
All-Souls-College, Dr. *Gardiner*, Warden.
Magdalen-College, Dr. *Rogers*, President.
Brazen-Nose-College, Dr. *Mear*, Principal.
Corpus-Christi College, Dr. *Turner*, President.
Christ-Church-College, Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean.
Trinity-College, Dr. *Bathurst*, President.
St. John's-College, Dr. *Delaune*, President and Vice-Chancellor.
Jesus-College, Dr. *Edwards*, Principal.
Wadham-College, Dr. *Dunster*, Warden.
Pembroke-College, Dr. *Hall*, (Bishop of *Bristol*) Master.

HALLS.

St. Edmund-Hall, Dr. *Mill*, Principal.
St. Alban-Hall, Dr. *Boucher*, Principal.
Hart-Hall, Dr. *Thornton*, Principal.
New-Inn Hall, Dr. *Bailey*, Principal.
St. Mary-Hall, Mr. *Wyat*, Principal.
Magdalen-Hall, Dr. *Adams*, Principal.
Gloucester-Hall, Dr. *Woodroffe*, Principal.

MAGISTRATES.

Chancellor, *James Duke of Ormond*.
 Vice-Chancellor, Dr. *Delaune*.

PROCTORS.

Mr. *John Cooke* of *Exeter-College*.
 Mr. *Perks* of *Corpus Christi*.

PRO-PROCTORS.

Mr. *Osborne* of *Exeter-College*.
 Mr. *Mills* of *Baliol-College*.
 Mr. *Reynolds*,
 Mr. *Gerce*, } of *Corpus Christi*.

Pro-

for the YEAR, 1702.
Professors in the University.

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Dr. William Jane, Queens Professor in Divinity.
Dr. Thomas Sykes, Margaret Professor of Divinity.
Dr. Thomas Hyde, Hebrew and Arabick Professor.
Dr. Humphrey Hody, Queens Professor of Greek.
Dr. Thomas Bonchier, Queens Professor of Law.
Dr. Thomas Hoy, Queens Professor of Physick.
Dr. John Wallis, } Savilian Professors in { Geometry.
Dr. David Gregory, } Astronony.

Sir Thomas Millington, Natural Philosophy Reader.
Dr. Charles Aldworth, Cambden-Professor of History.
Mr. Jacob Bobart, Botanick Professor.
Mr. Rich. Goodson, Musick Professor.

A LIST of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Cambridge, with the Names of their Governors.

HIS Grace Charles Duke of Somerset, Chancellor.
Dr. Ashton, Vice-Chancellor.
St. Peter's-College, Dr. Richardson, Master.
Clare-Hall, Dr. Blithe, Master.
Pembroke-Hall, Dr. Browne, Master.
Corpus Christi, or Bennett-College, Dr. Green, Master.
Trinity-Hall, Dr. Oxenden, Master.
Gonvil and Gaius-College, Dr. Lightturn, Master.
King's-College, Dr. Roderick, Provost.
Queen's-College, Dr. James, Master.
Katherine-Hall, Sir William Daws, Bar. Master.
Jesus-College, Dr. Ashton, Master.
Christ's-College, Dr. Covell, Master.
St. John's-College, Dr. Gower, Master.
Magdalen-College, Dr. Quadring, Master.
Trinity-College, Dr. Bently, Master.
Emanuel-College, Dr. Balderston, Master.
Sidney-Sussex-College, Dr. Johnston, Master.

Professors in the University.

Dr. James, Regius Professor.
Dr. Gower, Margaret Professor.
Dr. Smoult, Casuistical Professor.
Dr. Oxenden, Professor of Law.
Dr. Barns, Greek Professor.

H h h 4

Dr.

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Dr. Green Physick Professor.
Mr. Newton, Mathematical Professor.
Dr. Stubs, Hebrew Professor.
Dr. Luke, Arabick Professor.

PROCTORS.

Mr. Cooper of Trinity.
Mr. Aubery of Jesus.

The Preceding LIST of the Privy Council of Ireland, not being as perfect as might be desired, we are necessitated to Insert another in this place.

Lord Chancellor.
Lord Treasurer.
Archbishop of Dublin.
Duke of ormond.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Inchiquin.
Earl of Monrath.
Earl of Drogheda.
Earl of Mount Alexander.
Earl of Galloway.
Earl of Abercorne.
Lord Blessington.
Bishop of Meath.
Bishop of Kildare.
Bishop of Clogher.
Bishop of Downe and Connor.
Lord Conningsby.
Lord Berkley, Master of the Rolls.
Charles Dering, Esq;
Francis Gwin, Esq;

Lord Shelburne.
Francis Roberts, Esq;
Sir Charles Fielding.
Colonel Coote.
Philip Savage Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Chief Justice Pyne.
Lord Chief Justice Cox.
Lord Chief Baron Doyne.
Sir Charles Wandesford.
Sir Robert King.
Sir Henry Fane.
Major General Stewart.
Thomas Keightley, Esq;
Major General Erle.
Thomas Brodrick, Esq;
Richard Aldworth, Esq;
Robert Molsworth, Esq;
Sir William Robinson.
Edward Southwell, Esq;

Officers and Servants of Her Majesties Stables, viz:

| | | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| M aster of the Horse, Charles Duke of Somerset, | Wages and | | | |
| | Board-wages. | 1266 | 13 | 04. |
| Avenor and Clark Marshal, Hugh Chuleigh, Esq; | | 260 | 00 | 00 |
| Equeries. | Hugh Chudleigh, Esq; | Each at | 260 | 00 00 |
| | Thomas Liefter, Esq; | | | |
| | George Fielding, Esq; | | | |
| | Robert Buckley, Esq; | | | |
| | William Duncomb, Esq; | | | |
| Equery of the Crown Stable, Hen. Foubert, Esq; | Lewis Oglethorp, Esq; | | 256 | 00 00 |
| | | | | Pages |

Pages of

Gentlem
Surveyor
Surveyor
Riding S
Clerk of
Clerk of
Yeoman
Serjeant
Yeoman
Squire
Coach
Purvey
Mewes
Stable
Stable
Yeoman
Twelve
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|--|--|---------|-----------|
| Pages of Honour, | { John Gough, Esq;
Robert Blount, Esq;
John Egerton, Esq;
Henry Barkley, Esq; } | Each at | 156 00 00 |
| Gentleman of the Horse, | William Walsh, Esq; | | |
| Surveyor of the High-Ways, | | | 082 00 00 |
| Surveyor of the Sables. | | | 120 00 00 |
| Riding Surveyor, | John Brown, Esq; | | 030 00 00 |
| Clerk of the Avery, | George Lampen, Esq; | | 125 00 00 |
| Clerk of the Stables, | Michael Studholm, Esq; | | 224 00 00 |
| Yeoman Sadler, and Storekeeper, | Robert George, Gen. | | 093 00 00 |
| Serjeant and Marshal Farrier, | Andrew Snape, Esq; | | 042 00 00 |
| Yeoman Farrier, | Robert Limcock. | | 036 10 00 |
| Squire and Groom Sadler, | John Rawlins. | | 076 00 00 |
| Coach-maker, | Samuel Aubery. | | 036 00 00 |
| Purveyor and Granitor, | Luke Sanders. | | 120 00 00 |
| Mewes-Keeper; | James Lewis. | | 036 00 00 |
| Stable-keeper at Hampton-Court, | Francis Sturgies. | | 036 00 00 |
| Stable-keeper at Kensington, | William Feilder. | | 036 00 00 |
| Yeoman of the Carriages, | Robert Manning. | | 036 00 00 |
| Twelve Footmen, and Four for the Master of the Horse. | } | | 053 00 00 |
| Five Coachmen, and One for the Master of the Horse. | } | | 065 00 00 |
| Five Postilions, and one for the Masters of the Horse. | } | | 030 00 00 |
| Five Helpers, and one for the Master of the Horse. | } | | 030 00 00 |
| Four Grooms, and Six for the Master of the Horse. | } | | 036 00 00 |
| John Goeach, Bottle-Groom. | | | 036 00 00 |
| Two helpers to the Chaizes, Each at | | | 030 00 00 |
| Four Chairmen, Each at | | | 042 00 00 |
| Messenger, | Nathaniel Bridgwater. | | 015 00 00 |
| Porter of the Mews, | John Waze. | | 018 00 00 |
| Tregonnel Frampton, Esq for keeping Six Race-Horses, with all Necessaries unto them belonging. | | | 600 00 00 |

The Officers of the Family of his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark, being not half settled and compleat, we thought best for this Year wholly to omit them, than put in an imperfect List of them.

E R R A T A.

Besides some Literals and other minuter faults, the Reader in page 88. of the Lists towards the beginning, is desired to place Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Walbrook Ward, next to Sir William Withers, and Sir Robert Bedingfield, Dowgate Ward, after Heathcote, as one of the Sheriffs with Sir Samuel Garrard.

I N D E X

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A.

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